

Food security



53.1 million people in Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity (IPC¹ Phase 3+)

23.5 million of them from six of the eight IGAD member states

40.1 million people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3)

12.8 million people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4)

168,100 people in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5)

An additional **82 million** people were Stressed (IPC Phase 2)

| Country | Crisis (IPC Phase 3) | Emergency (IPC Phase 4) | Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) | Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3+) |
|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Djibouti | 127,073 | 4,923 | | 131,996 |
| Kenya | 2,728,313 | 757,796 | | 3,486,109 |
| Somalia | 4,220,310 | 1,740,170 | 81,100 | 6,041,580 |
| South Sudan | 4,765,000 | 2,892,000 | 87,000 | 7,744,000 |
| Sudan | 4,631,480 | 1,324,529 | | 5,956,009 |
| Uganda | 159,930 | 27,725 | | 187,655 |
| IGAD Total | 16,632,106 | 6,747,143 | 168,100 | 23,547,349 |
| Burundi | 1,059,233 | | | 1,059,233 |
| CAR | 1,570,882 | 638,021 | | 2,208,903 |
| DRC | 20,463,608 | 5,415,900 | | 25,879,508 |
| Tanzania | 415,463 | 21,780 | | 437,243 |
| Total | 40,141,292 | 12,822,844 | 168,100 | 53,132,236 |

Source: IPC

Drought

Prolonged drought conditions, particularly in eastern and southern Ethiopia, the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) of Kenya, and most of Somalia continue to drive high levels of acute food insecurity



More than **16 million** people highly food insecure across the three countries due to the drought

Risk of Famine

In Somalia, Risk of Famine is projected in six areas - Hawd Pastoral of Central, Addun Pastoral of Northeast and Central, Bay Bakool Low Potential Agropastoral and IDP settlements in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Dhusamareb - if prospects evolve in a manner worse than anticipated



More than 1 million people displaced in southern Ethiopia and Somalia



Over 3 million livestock deaths across Kenya and Somalia

Nutrition

- Multiple consecutive seasons of below average rains continue to drive vulnerability to malnutrition
- Increased admissions recorded especially in the drought-affected areas
- Areas of great concern include Ethiopia, the ASALs of Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, and the Karamoja region of Uganda
- Funding shortfalls risk pipeline breaks in nutrition supplies in the coming months if not addressed

Kenya
942,499 wasted children, 229,067 of them severely so

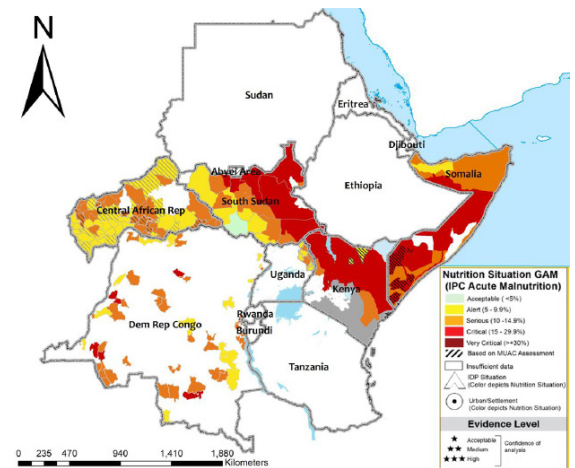
Severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admissions continue to rise in the region

Somalia
1.4 million wasted children, 329,500 of them severely so

94,396 admissions in Ethiopia between January and February 2022

South Sudan
1.34 million wasted children, 302,163 of them severely so

87,872 admissions in Somalia between January and March 2022



Source: IPC

1. 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)

Displacement



4.97 million refugees and asylum seekers



12.37 million internally displaced persons



65,766 returnees in 2022; 16,149 of them in March

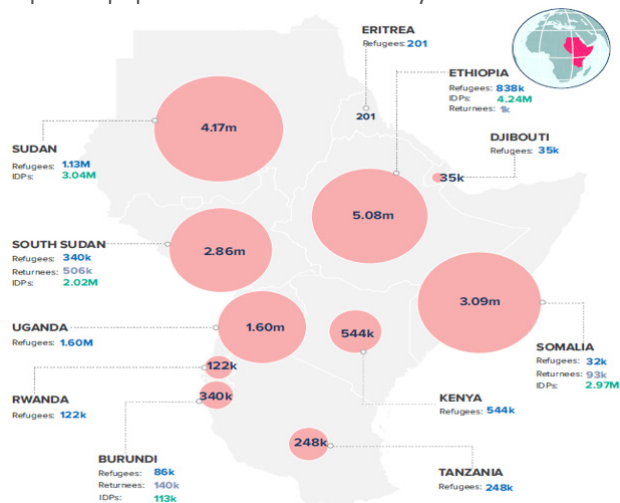


Burundi
Rwanda
Somalia
South Sudan



58,401 million refugees from Ethiopia to Sudan

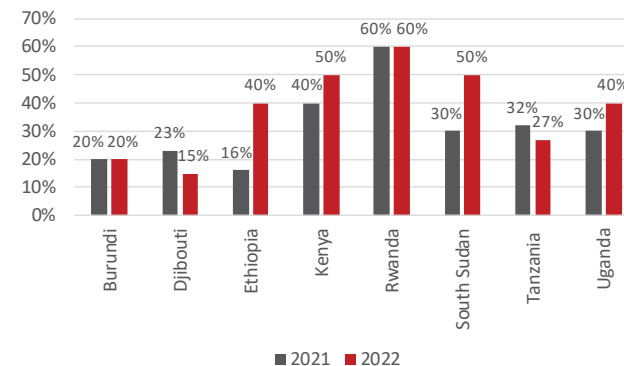
Displaced populations as of 28 February 2022



Source: UNHCR

- Food ration cuts are affecting over 3.5 million refugees - 75 percent of the total refugee population in the region
- In Sudan, 50 percent food ration cuts could start in the coming months
- According to UNHCR's Standardized Expanded Nutrition Surveys (SENS), on average monthly food rations are lasting 15-20 days out of 30 days
- Critical levels of malnutrition (wasting and stunting) have been recorded in refugee sites in Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda

Food ration cuts in refugee operations across the region

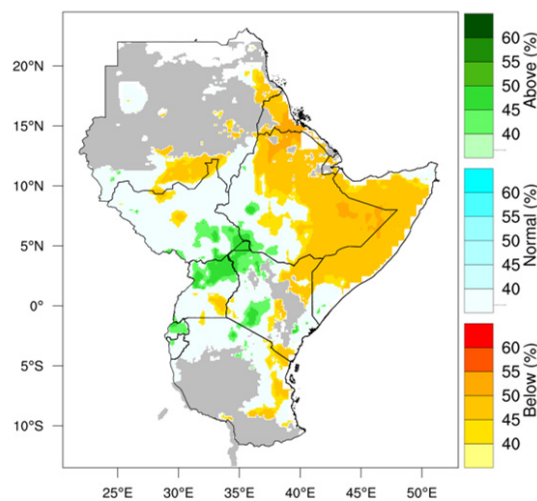


Source: UNHCR

Climate

- Drier than normal conditions are forecast over south-eastern parts of Ethiopia and central Somalia
- Normal rainfall is forecast over parts of northern Sudan, Eritrea, western South Sudan, northern and southern Somalia, southern Kenya, southern Uganda, isolated parts of western Kenya, and northern and eastern parts of Tanzania
- Wetter than normal conditions are forecast over much of Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Djibouti, western Kenya, northern Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, and parts of northern Tanzania
- In respect to temperature, warmer than normal conditions are forecast over eastern and northern parts of the region, specifically over much of Somalia, south-eastern Ethiopia, southern Djibouti, eastern Kenya and Tanzania, and northern parts of Sudan

Rainfall probabilistic forecast for May-July 2022



Source: ICPAC

Humanitarian response

- Countries also received funding outside the HRP - Somalia (USD. 67.4 million), South Sudan (USD. 52.9 million) and Sudan (USD. 24.6 million)
- Kenya's Flash Appeal has been revised, increasing funding requirements by USD. 180 million (in addition to the initial USD. 139.5 million), and extending the time-frame of the Appeal to September 2022
- Generellay, the humanitarian response in the region remains underfunded

HRP² funding by country (million USD) as of April 2022

| Country | Required | Funded | Funded (%) |
|-------------|----------|--------|------------|
| Somalia | 1,460 | 66.7 | 4.5% |
| South Sudan | 1,700 | 141.1 | 8.3% |
| Sudan | 1,940 | 195 | 10% |

Source: OCHA

Recommendations

- Immediate, coordinated and multi-sectoral life-saving assistance, especially in areas with a high number of people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5)
- Significant scale-up of contributions to country HRPs, as well as to other existing and future funding appeals
- Rapid scale-up of nutrition interventions to treat malnutrition cases and prevent a deterioration in the overall nutrition situation. Additionally, mass screening exercises should be prioritised and nutrition services expanded to areas with low coverage
- Scale up of livelihood programmes to safeguard livelihoods, and support recovery and return to self-reliance for households facing Stressed (IPC Phase 2) or worse outcomes
- Close monitoring of areas where the food security situation is already dire and at risk of further deterioration. This includes areas expected to be at risk of Famine in Somalia

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