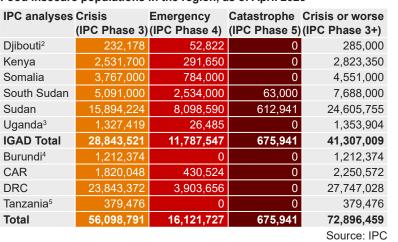
FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION SNAPSHOT

April 2025



- million people in 10 of the 13 countries covered by the FSNWG, according to IPC analyses, in addition to 15.8 million people in Ethiopia, as per the 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). Of these, 57.1 million were in seven of the eight IGAD member states.
- High levels of acute food insecurity were especially prevalent in South Sudan and Sudan, with more than half of their populations facing Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) levels of acute food insecurity. The two countries also had populations in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) - 612.941 in Sudan and 63.000 in South Sudan.
- . Food prices remained significantly elevated in most markets in Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan - exceeding the recent five-year average by more than 50% in Ethiopia and by over 500% in South Sudan and Sudan. Meanwhile, double-digit food inflation persisted in Burundi (40%) and Ethiopia (11.9%), with overall annual inflation in South Sudan and Sudan estimated to be in the triple digits.
- The number of forcibly displaced persons in the region remained high, at about 24.6 . million as of 24 April 2025. This included 18.9 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 5.6 million refugees and asylum seekers.

- before and after April 2023. Of the internally displaced, 8.6 million had been displaced since the conflict began. After nearly two years of rising displacement, DTM recorded the first decrease in total IDPs in March 2025 as 396,000 individuals returned to Sennar, Al Jazirah and Khartoum states.
- As of 10 May, the March-May (MAM) rainfall season had been marked by wetter-thanusual conditions over southwestern Ethiopia, most of Kenya, southern Somalia, and parts of eastern, southern and western Tanzania, triggering floods in isolated areas. Drierthan-usual conditions had been observed in several parts of Djibouti and Eritrea, parts of central and northern Ethiopia, northern Somalia, and western South Sudan.
- Multiple disease outbreaks persisted in the region. Kenya, South Sudan, Uganda, Burundi and Tanzania are responding to both Mpox and cholera, with the highest Mpox cases reported in Burundi and Uganda, and the most cholera cases in South Sudan.
- ٠ Humanitarian funding continued to fall short of the rising levels of need in the region. As of 23 April 2025, the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plans (HNRPs) for Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan had received less than 15% of the required funds.

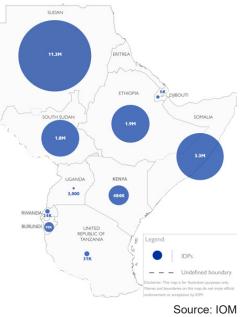


Food insecure populations in the region, as of April 2025

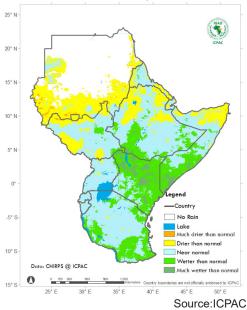
Other food security estimates

Ethiopia	15.8 millior	people in need of food assistance ⁶
Total highly food insecure population		IGAD caseload: 57.1 million
in need of assistance		Regional caseload: 88.7 million

IDPs in the region, as of 24 April 2025



Rainfall anomalies - percentage of long-term mean, 01 March-10 May 2025



Across Burundi, CAR, DRC, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda 2. Valid through December 2024

- Covers only refugee-hosting communities and Karamoja
 Valid through March 2025

5. Covers 21 districts and valid through October 2024

6. Sourced from the Ethiopia 2024 Humanitarian Respo ise Plan (HRP