



# 2022 GLOBAL REPORT ON FOOD CRISES

JOINT ANALYSIS FOR BETTER DECISIONS

MID-YEAR UPDATE

The Road to UN General Assembly | **Preventing Famine and Fighting Food Insecurity**

12 September 2022

# GRFC 2022 Mid-Year Update



**GRFC is a global public good:  
partnership and data consensus**



**Acute food insecurity is increasing in  
magnitude and severity**



**Acute food insecurity drivers are  
interlinked at global and national levels**

# The GRFC – independent, neutral, consensus-based

## Partnerships



## Agreed data sources

**IPC/CH** – Integrated Food Security Phase Classification/Cadre Harmonisé

**FEWS NET** – Famine Early Warning Systems Network

**CARI** – Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security

**HRP** – Humanitarian Response Plan

**HNO** – Humanitarian Needs Overview

# GRFC 2022 Mid-Year Update: Data

The **number of people in IPC Phase 3** and above:

– Crisis, Emergency, Catastrophe: urgent humanitarian assistance is required

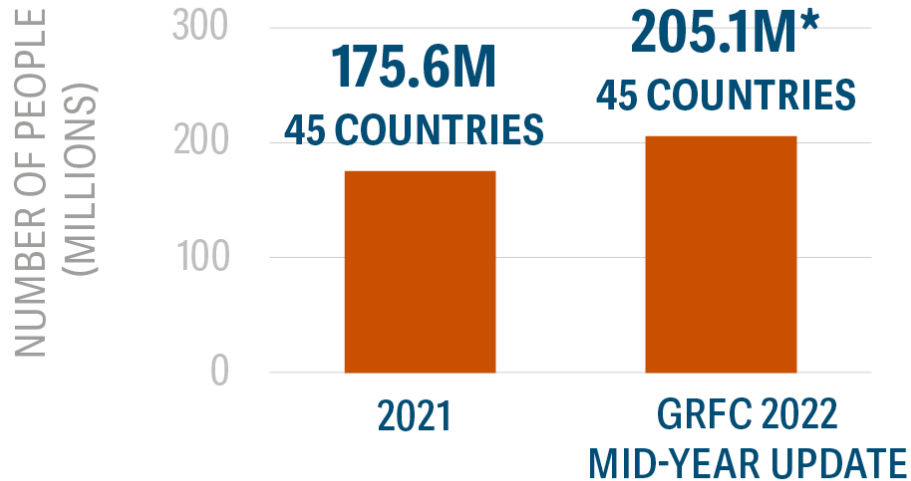
## Data:

- 45 countries – valid for 2022
- Consensus methodologies

## Data gaps:

- No updated data, including some major food crises

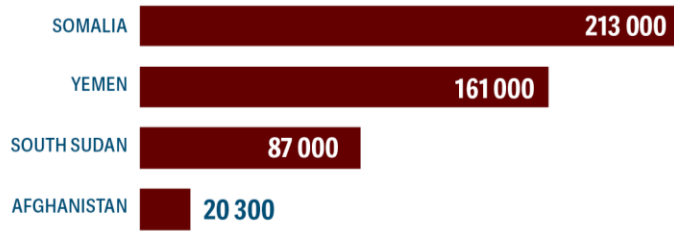
# Highest number of acutely food-insecure people in IPC/CH Phase 3 or above in GRFC history



- 29.5M increase
- 52 percent in five countries: Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Yemen
- 16 analyses accounted for the effects of the war in Ukraine

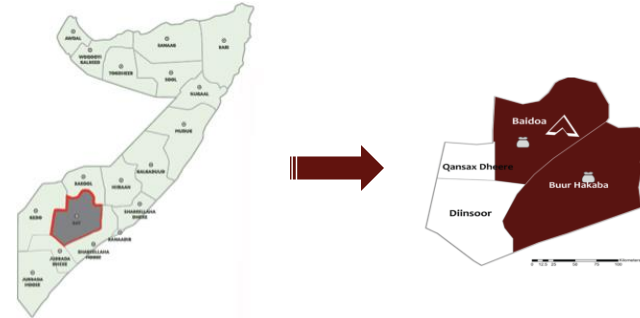
# Catastrophe (IPC/CH Phase 5)

481 500 people in Catastrophe (IPC/CH Phase 5)



Tigray, Ethiopia: 401 000 people projected to be in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) in July/September 2021

**Somalia: Famine projected**



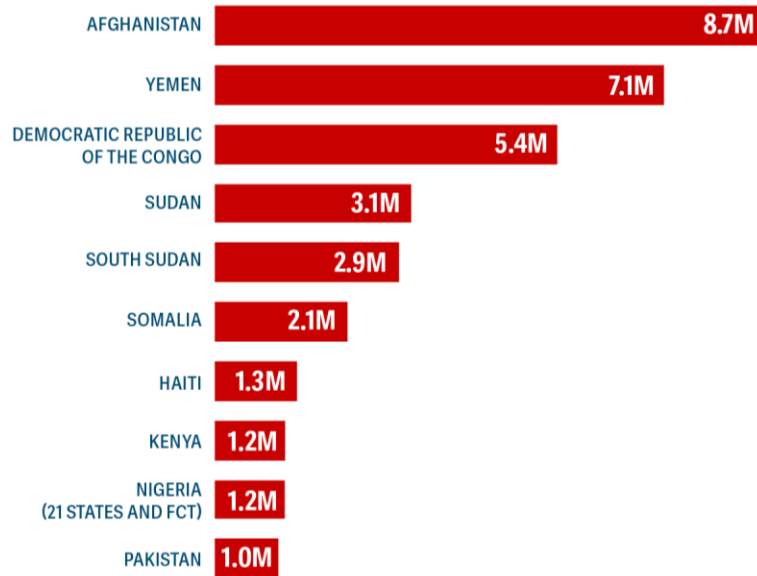
Source: IPC.

**Yemen: Risk of Famine**

Under the worst-case scenario in two districts in June–December 2022

# Emergency (IPC/CH Phase 4)

38.6 million people in 34 countries



- At least one million people in Emergency in ten countries
- Three countries consistently have populations in Emergency: Afghanistan, Yemen and South Sudan



# Acute food insecurity drivers



Conflict/insecurity



Economic shocks



Weather extremes





## Conflict/ insecurity

**Household level: impacts access to livelihoods, markets, services and humanitarian assistance**

- **All countries with populations in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) have protracted conflicts**  
Afghanistan, Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen
- **Seven countries with the highest populations in Emergency (IPC/CH Phase 4) have protracted conflicts**

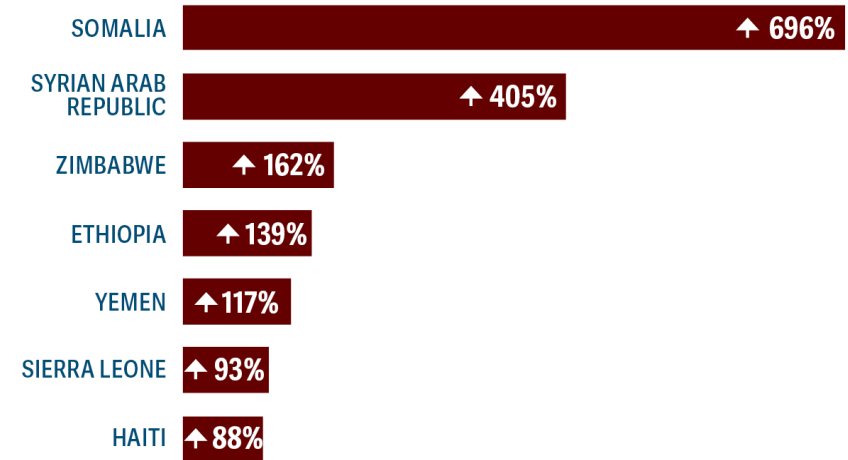


# Economic shocks

Household level: lower purchasing power limits access to food and essential services and impacts livelihoods

- **2022: Inflation, high prices for fuel, food and fertilizer, disrupted supply chains**
- **Since 2020: Two peaks in global food prices due to COVID-19 and war in Ukraine**

## Cost of a food basket is increasing



April–June 2022 average versus five-year average for that period.



# Weather extremes

**Household level: affects livelihoods and can lead to displacement**

**Worst Drought in 40 years in the Horn of Africa: Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia**

Four **failed rainy seasons** and an anticipated fifth

- Successive failed harvests
- Widespread death of livestock: over 9M



**18.8–21.3M people** require humanitarian assistance

**Acute malnutrition/ wasting**

- 6.1M children forecast to be wasted
- 1.8M severely wasted



# We must act now.

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