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

- 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)

- Somalia: 213,000
- Yemen: 161,000
- South Sudan: 87,000
- Afghanistan: 20,300

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

Somalia: Famine projected

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Increase</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SOMALIA</td>
<td>696%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC</td>
<td>405%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZIMBABWE</td>
<td>162%</td>
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<tr>
<td>ETHIOPIA</td>
<td>139%</td>
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<tr>
<td>YEMEN</td>
<td>117%</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIERRA LEONE</td>
<td>93%</td>
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<tr>
<td>HAITI</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
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April–June 2022 average versus five-year average for that period.
Worst Drought in 40 years in the Horn of Africa: Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia

Weather extremes

Household level: affects livelihoods and can lead to displacement

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.