Horn of Africa briefing

Global Food security Cluster

Thomas Lay 13th April 2022



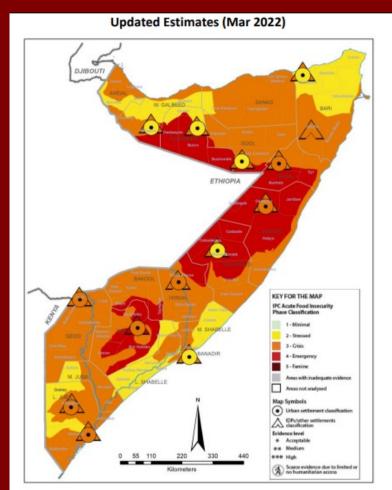


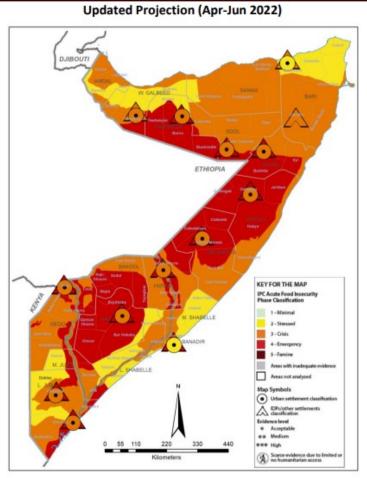
SOMALIA



"Somalia faces Risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) as multi-season drought and soaring food prices lead to worsening acute food insecurity and malnutrition"

April 8th 2022





Region	Population (2020/21)	Number of Acutely Food Insecure People (Rural, IDP, and Urban Combined)						
		Updated Estimates (Mar 2022)			Updated Projection (Apr-Jun 2022)			
		Stressed (IPC 2)	Crisis (IPC 3)	Emergency (IPC 4)	Stressed (IPC 2)	Crisis (IPC 3)	Emergency (IPC 4)	Catastrophe (IPC 5)
TOTAL	15,737,178	3,839,690	3,645,730	1,200,240	3,896,440	4,220,310	1,740,170	81,100

Displacement:

2.9m currently1.4m predicted'people died on the roads'

Malnourishment:

1.4m <5 predicted to be acutely malnourished

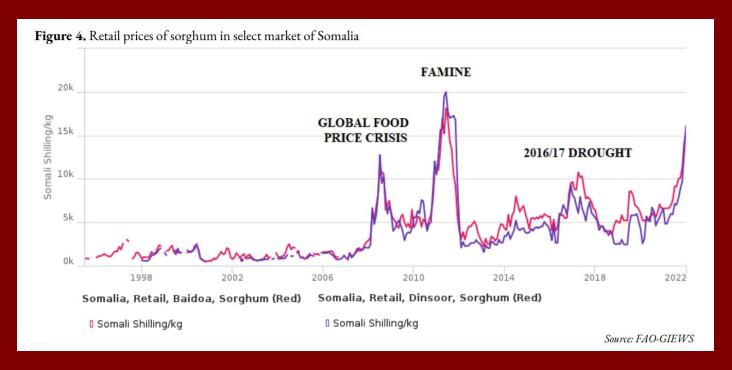
Funding:

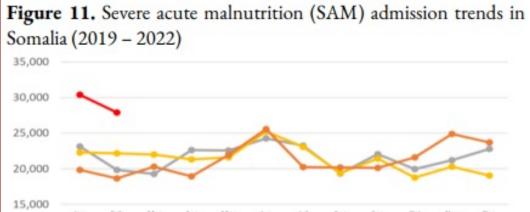
\$65m secured \$1.5b needed 4% funded

IPC numbers:

Current: Projected

IPC 2+: 8,685,660 IPC 2+: 9,856,920 IPC 3+: 4,845,970 IPC 3+: 5,960,480





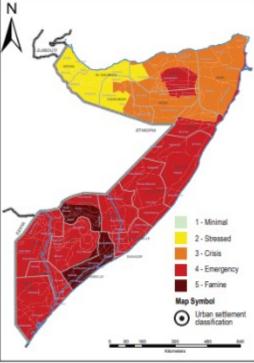
Source: UNICEF

Figure 12. Trends in acute malnutrition in Mandera County (2013 – 2022)

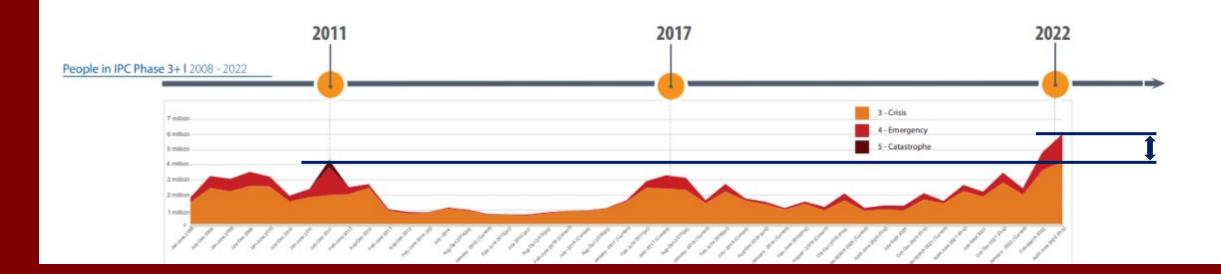
→2019 **→**2020 **→**2021 **→**2022

Acute Food Insecurity | July 2011







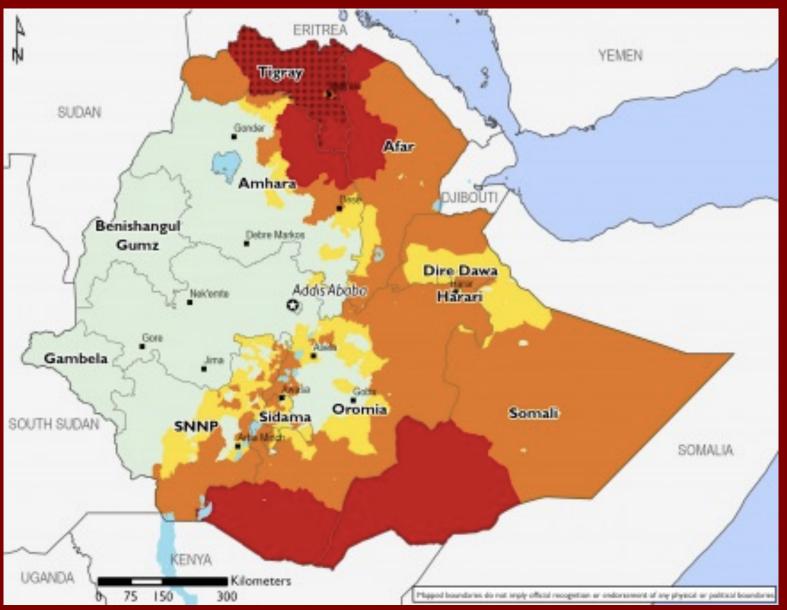




ETHIOPIA



"worst drought in 40 years"



Numbers

5.7m need food assistance930K livestock lost72% crops lost

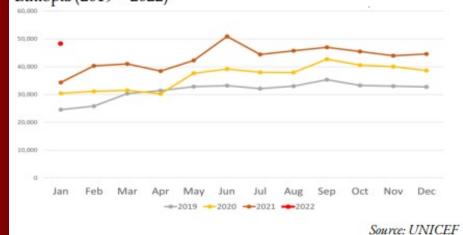
Malnourishment:

850K <5 predicted to be acutely malnourished

Funding:

TBC

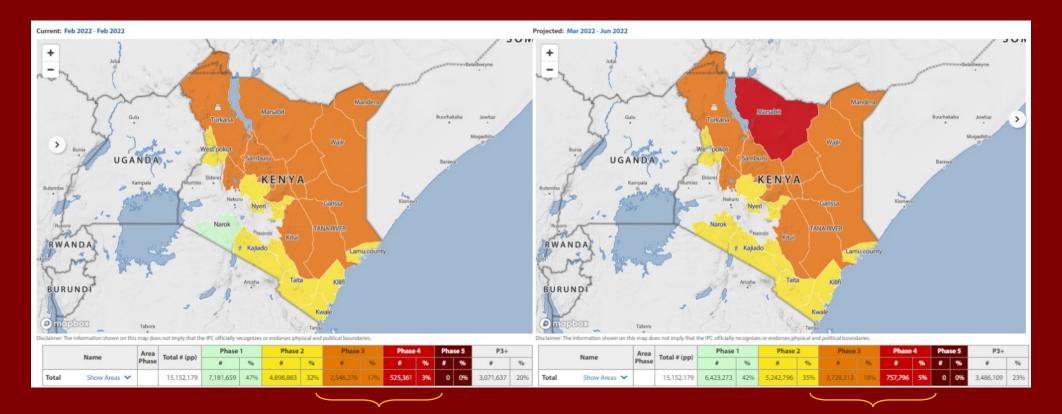
Figure 9. Severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admission trends in Ethiopia (2019 – 2022)











Current:

IPC 3: 2,546,276

IPC 4: 525,361

20% of the population

Projected

IPC 3: 2,728,313

IPC 4: 757,796

23% of the population

Malnourishment:

652,960 <5 to 755,000 <5 Mandera GAM 34%

Funding:

139M UN Flash Appeal 10% funded

Trends:

Peak 2011 = 31% IPC 3+

Peak 2017 = 10% IPC 3+

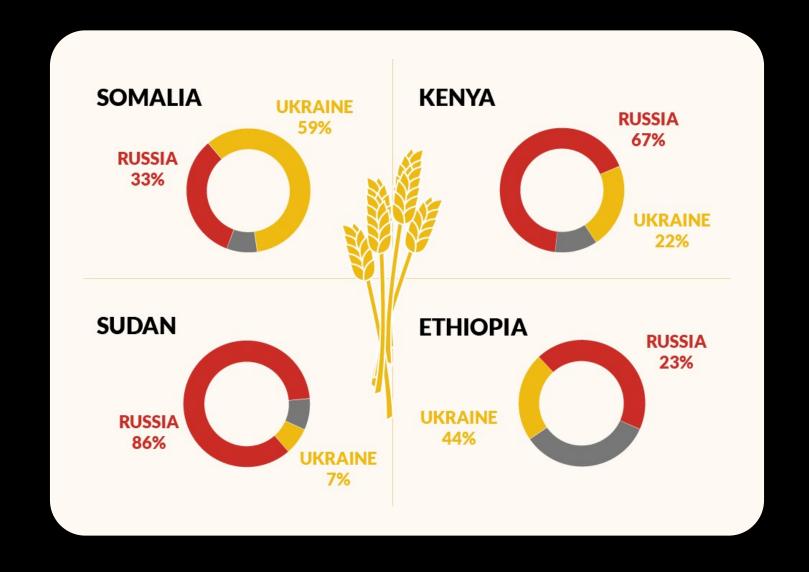
Current 2022 = 20% IPC 3+

Systemic barriers

- Late HRP in Somalia
- Delayed HRP in Ethiopia
- No HRP in Kenya
- IPC 4 vs 5 debates



Wheat reliance



Sunflower oil reliance



Economic impact: Debt Crisis

Before:

After:

- FOREIGN EARNINGS REDUCED
- IMF NEGOTIATED RECOVERY PLAN
- DEBT PAYMENTS STRUGGLED

- IMPORT PRICE SPIKE
- EXPORT MARKETS CLOSED
- SANCTIONS = INCREASED PRESSURE

Summary

- WHEN DEBT REPAYMENTS WERE HARD NOW HARDER
- RESTRICTED ACCESS TO IFI INVESTMENTS
- REDUCED DOMESTIC OPTIONS
- INCREASED RELIANCE ON MULTILATERAL AID

Global Geopolitics

Russia and China ties

- Years of positioning
- An alternative option
- Sympathizers

Soft power in Africa

- Anti-western sentiments
- Perceived 'punishments'
- Regain through 'Cold War approach'
- African nations to choose
- Aid politization

Distractions

- Geopolitical manoeuvring above aid
- Famine(s) through inaction

The Wicked Problem

A wicked problem cannot be definitively resolved, has innumerable causes, morphs constantly, and has no correct answer.

It can be tamed with the right approach



What can Global Food Security Cluster do?

- Sustained advocacy for equity in distribution of global aid resources as asked by children.
- Create and hold the space for nexus / social protection mechanisms FAST!
- Curate and distribute the evidence of resilience gains.
- Work with UNDP to maximise on the open door.
- Avail resources with equity prevent a talent drain to Ukraine.