HungerMap^{LIVE}: Eastern Africa insights and key trends

By the World Food Programme (WFP) | January 13, 2022 | Regions defined by WFP classification

REGIONAL FOOD INSECURITY AT A GLANCE

In 2020:

50.3 MILLION

were chronically hungry (undernourished) regionally[1]

32.9 MILLION

experienced acute hunger (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) in 8 countries[2]

Chronic hunger

means that people are not able to meet food consumption requirements in the long-term (also known as undernourishment)

Acute hunger

means that people are not able to meet food consumption requirements in the short-term, often due to sporadic crises

Countries with the highest prevalence of undernourishment in 2020

Somalia
Rwanda
Kenya
Djibouti
Ethiopia
Sudan

Countries with the worst food crises in 2020

Sudan
Ethiopia
South Sudan
Uganda
Somalia
Kenya
Burundi

In 2022:

The **HungerMap^{LIVE}** tracks core indicators of **acute hunger** in near real-time.

Acute hunger is measured by key indicators such as household food consumption, livelihoods, child nutritional status, mortality, access to clean water and other contextual factors. The HungerMap^{LIVE} primarily tracks trends on household food consumption, and while this is only one dimension of acute food insecurity, household food consumption can provide an indication of how overall trends are likely to shift.

As of today, 13 January

77 MILLION

people do not have sufficient food consumption across 9 countries, according to the **HungerMap^{LIVE}** estimates, including:

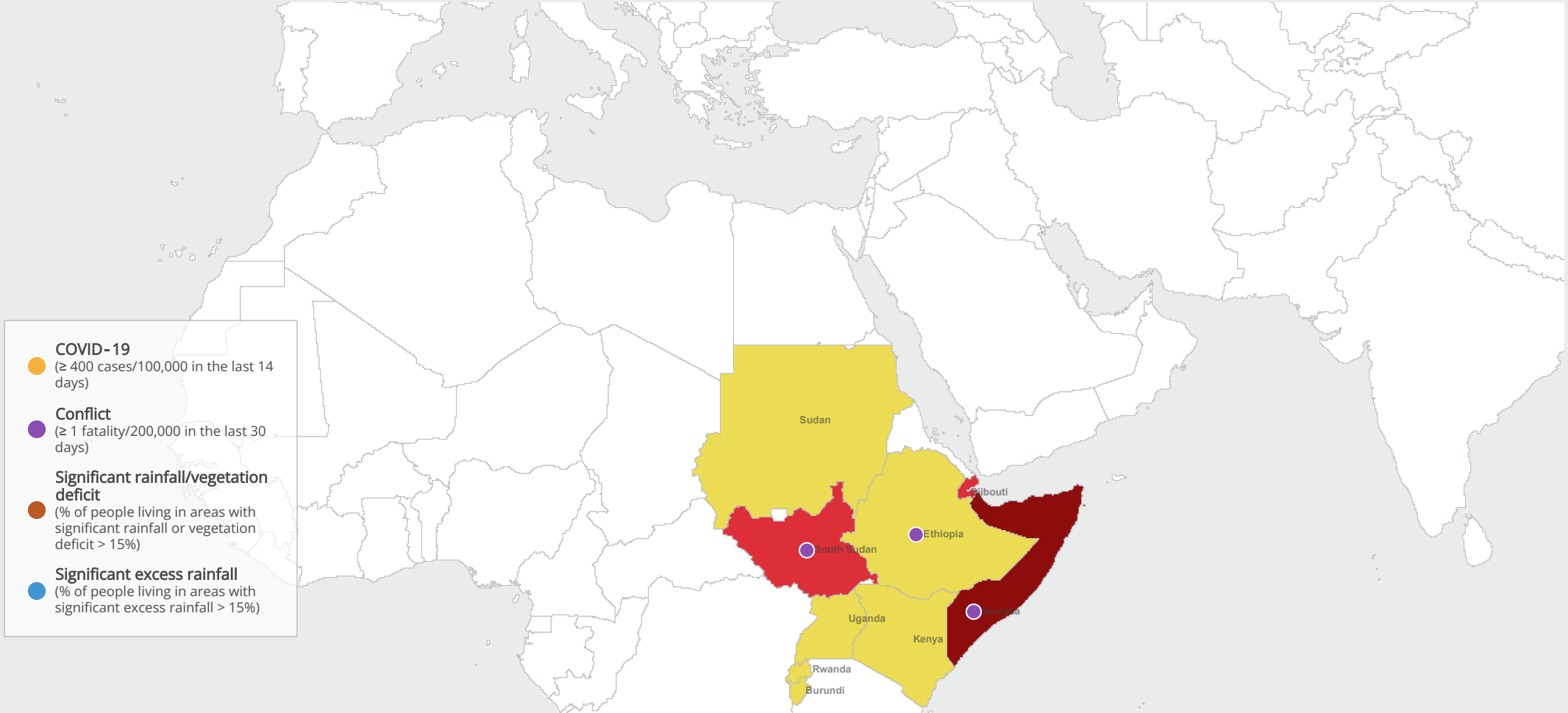
- 49 million 'ACTUAL' in 4 countries;
- 28 million 'PREDICTED' in 5 countries.

Methodology Note: The HungerMap^{LIVE} includes data from two sources: (1) WFP's continuous, near real-time monitoring systems, which remotely collect thousands of data daily through live calls conducted by call centres around the world; and (2) machine learning-based predictive models. Therefore, to note this differentiation, this report indicates whether a country's data is based on WFP's near real-time monitoring systems (marked 'ACTUAL') or predictive models (marked 'PREDICTED').

[1] Source: FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2021. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2021.
[2] Source: FSIN. 2021. Global Report on Food Crises 2021.

Current food security outlook

There are 3 countries considered High Risk or Moderate Risk and Deteriorating in Eastern Africa



The HungerMap^{LIVE} divides countries into various tiers of risk based on: the prevalence of insufficient food consumption and the prevalence of households utilizing crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies, as well as the change in these prevalences from 90 days ago (15 October 2021) until now (13 January 2022). Country classifications are derived from tiers defined at the sub-national level. Tiers are based on the following criteria:

Tier 1: High Risk and Deteriorating. Sub-national regions with more than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

Countries are classified as Tier 1 if at least 10% of the population is in Tier 1.

Tier 2: High Risk and Stable. Sub-national regions with more than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND no significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

Countries are classified as Tier 2 if they don't meet the criteria for Tier 1 AND the combined population in Tier 1 and Tier 2 is at least 10%.

Tier 3: Moderate Risk and Deteriorating. Sub-national regions with less than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

Countries are classified as Tier 3 if they don't meet the criteria for Tier 2 or Tier 1 AND at least 10% of the population is in Tier 3.

Tier 4: Moderate Risk and Stable. Sub-national regions with less than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND no significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

All countries that don't fulfill the criteria for Tier 1, Tier 2, or Tier 3 are classified as Tier 4.

Countries marked for deterioration for these metrics must satisfy one of the following conditions: (1) >40% prevalence: 15% increase, (2) 20-40% prevalence: 20% increase, (3) <20% prevalence: 25% increase.

Countries with the highest prevalence of insufficient food consumption

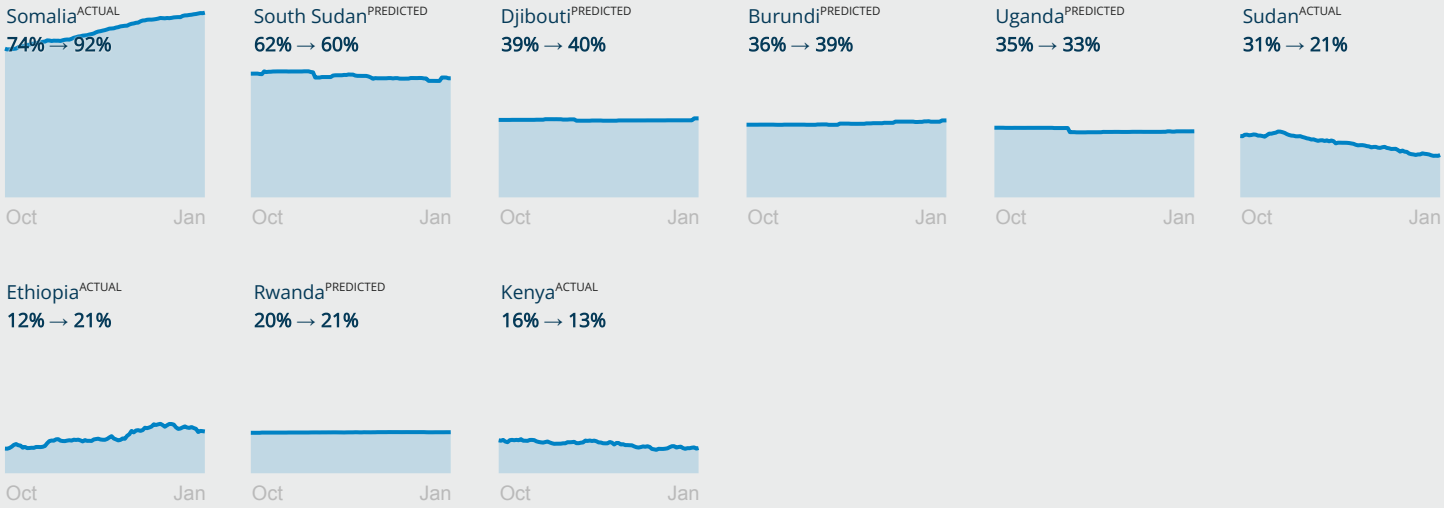
Currently, the countries with the highest prevalence of insufficient food consumption, in order of severity, are: Somalia[ACTUAL], South Sudan[PREDICTED], Djibouti[PREDICTED], Burundi[PREDICTED], Uganda[PREDICTED], Sudan[ACTUAL], Ethiopia[ACTUAL], Rwanda[PREDICTED], Kenya[ACTUAL].

	PREVALENCE OF INSUFFICIENT FOOD CONSUMPTION (HIGH → LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION (MILLIONS)	NO. AFFECTED (MILLIONS)
Somalia[ACTUAL]	92%	12.3	11.4
South Sudan[PREDICTED]	60%	11.0	6.5
Djibouti[PREDICTED]	40%	1.0	0.4
Burundi[PREDICTED]	39%	11.2	4.3
Uganda[PREDICTED]	33%	42.7	14.1
Sudan[ACTUAL]	21%	46.6	9.9
Ethiopia[ACTUAL]	21%	101.1*	21.1
Rwanda[PREDICTED]	21%	12.3	2.5
Kenya[ACTUAL]	13%	51.4	6.5

*The total population displayed here is less than the national population. This is attributed to not every region being covered by near real-time food security monitoring systems.

Trends of the prevalence of insufficient food consumption over the past 90 days

These graphs, all on a scale from 0% to 100%, show the trend in the prevalence of insufficient food consumption over the past 90 days (15 October 2021 - 13 January 2022). The percentages detailed below the country name indicate the change in the prevalence of insufficient food consumption from 90 days ago to today, with countries sorted by the prevalence of insufficient food consumption.



Countries with the highest prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies

Currently, the countries with the highest prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies, in order of severity, are: Burundi[PREDICTED], South Sudan[PREDICTED], Sudan[ACTUAL], Kenya[ACTUAL], Ethiopia[ACTUAL], Somalia[ACTUAL].

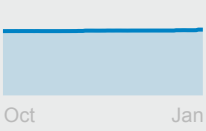
	PREVALENCE OF CRISIS OR ABOVE CRISIS LEVEL FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES (HIGH → LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION (MILLIONS)	NO. AFFECTED (MILLIONS)
Burundi[PREDICTED]	33%	11.2	3.7
South Sudan[PREDICTED]	33%	11.0	3.6
Sudan[ACTUAL]	31%	46.6	14.3
Kenya[ACTUAL]	29%	51.4	14.7
Ethiopia[ACTUAL]	22%	101.1*	22.0
Somalia[ACTUAL]	16%	12.3	1.9

*The total population displayed here is less than the national population. This is attributed to not every region being covered by near real-time food security monitoring systems.

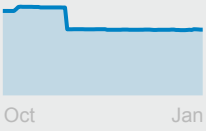
Trends of the prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies over the past 90 days

These graphs, all on a scale from 0% to 100%, show the trend in the prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies over the past 90 days (15 October 2021 - 13 January 2022). The percentages detailed below the country name indicate the change in the prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies from 90 days ago to today, with countries sorted by the prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies.

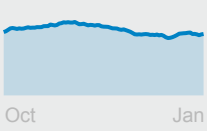
Burundi[PREDICTED]
32% → 33%



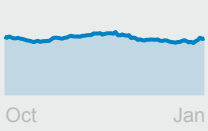
South Sudan[PREDICTED]
42% → 33%



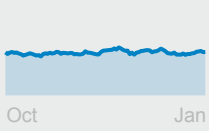
Sudan[ACTUAL]
32% → 31%



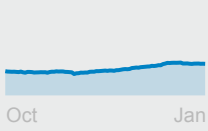
Kenya[ACTUAL]
29% → 29%



Ethiopia[ACTUAL]
22% → 22%



Somalia[ACTUAL]
12% → 16%



Countries with the highest prevalence of crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies

To support the global COVID-19 response, WFP has expanded its near real-time remote monitoring systems to assess the livelihoods situation in 3 countries in Eastern Africa. The table below shows the top five livelihood coping strategies observed across countries in the region.

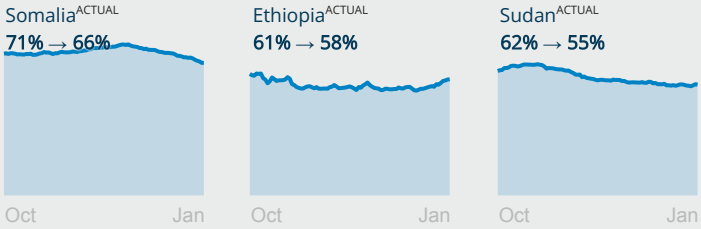
Note: Only selected countries with active near real-time food security monitoring systems ('actual' data) for this indicator are included in this section **(i.e Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan)**.

Top 5 crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies observed

	14 November 2021	14 December 2021	13 January 2022
Purchase food on credit or borrowed food	55%	56%	54%
Spend savings	46%	47%	56%
Seek alternative or additional job/jobs	45%	42%	40%
Reduce expenses on health	37%	35%	35%
Consume seed stocks that were to be saved	33%	31%	29%

Trends of the prevalence of crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies over the past 90 days

These graphs, all on a scale from 0% to 100%, show the trend in the prevalence of crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies over the past 90 days (15 October 2021 - 13 January 2022). The percentages detailed below the country name indicate the change in the prevalence of crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies from 90 days ago to today, with countries sorted by the prevalence of crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies.



Countries with the highest prevalence of challenges accessing markets[1]

To support the global COVID-19 response, WFP has expanded its near real-time remote monitoring systems to assess the prevalence of households reporting challenges accessing markets or grocery stores in 4 countries in Eastern Africa. The table below shows the current situation in countries with the highest prevalence of challenges accessing markets (highest to lowest).

Note: Only selected countries with active near real-time food security monitoring systems ('actual' data) for this indicator are included in this section **(i.e Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan)**.

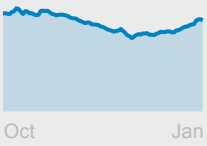
	PREVALENCE OF CHALLENGES ACCESSING MARKETS (HIGH → LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION (MILLIONS)	NO. AFFECTED (MILLIONS)
Ethiopia[ACTUAL]	46%	101.1*	46.2
Kenya[ACTUAL]	43%	51.4	22.3
Somalia[ACTUAL]	32%	12.3	3.9
Sudan[ACTUAL]	28%	46.6	12.9

*The total population displayed here is less than the national population. This may be attributed to the following factors: (1) not every region is covered by near real-time food security monitoring systems, or (2) populations that are not relevant to market access have been excluded.

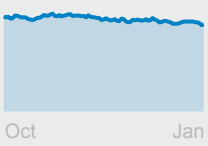
Trends of the prevalence of challenges accessing markets over the past 90 days

These graphs, all on a scale from 0% to 100%, show the trend in the prevalence of challenges accessing markets over the past 90 days (15 October 2021 - 13 January 2022). The percentages detailed below the country name indicate the change in the prevalence of challenges accessing markets from 90 days ago to today.

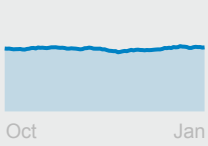
Ethiopia[ACTUAL]
49% → 46%



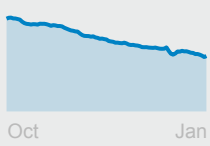
Kenya[ACTUAL]
48% → 43%



Somalia[ACTUAL]
31% → 32%



Sudan[ACTUAL]
46% → 28%



[1] Challenges include both physical and financial constraints.

Annex: Summary of food security and related metrics by country, 13 January 2022

	TOTAL POPULATION OF REFERENCE (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE WITH INSUFFICIENT FOOD CONSUMPTION (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE USING CRISIS OR ABOVE CRISIS LEVEL FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE USING CRISIS OR EMERGENCY LIVELIHOOD COPING STRATEGIES (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE REPORTING CHALLENGES ACCESSING MARKETS (MILLIONS)	COVID-19 INCIDENCE (AVERAGE DAILY NEW CASES PER 100,000)	CONFLICT RELATED FATALITIES PER 100,000
Burundi[PREDICTED]	11.2	4.3	3.7	—	—	75.1	0.233
Djibouti[PREDICTED]	1.0	0.4	—	—	—	96.1	0.000
Ethiopia[ACTUAL]	101.1*	21.1	22.0	58.8**	46.2**	37.1	0.667
Kenya[ACTUAL]	51.4	6.5	14.7	—	22.3	49.7	0.074
Rwanda[PREDICTED]	12.3	2.5	—	—	—	114.6	0.000
Somalia[ACTUAL]	12.3	11.4	1.9	8.2	3.9	5.9	1.762
South Sudan[PREDICTED]	11.0	6.5	3.6	—	—	10.8	1.121
Sudan[ACTUAL]	46.6	9.9	14.3	25.8	12.9	5.5	0.419
Uganda[PREDICTED]	42.7	14.1	—	—	—	43.9	0.047

*Not every region is covered by the near real-time food security monitoring systems, therefore the total population displayed here is less than the national population.

**The number of people for this metric is based on a subset of the national population, therefore prevalence for this metric is calculated with a total population that is less than the national population.

DEEP DIVE

Country insights

Click the relevant country to access the latest data and analysis. Insights are available for select 'ACTUAL' data countries only.

Somalia

Key drivers

Click the icons to explore the relationship between hunger and the selected key driver

COVID

- Impacts on markets
- Impacts on education

CONFLICT

CLIMATE