



2022 GLOBAL REPORT ON FOOD CRISES

JOINT ANALYSIS FOR BETTER DECISIONS

Acknowledgements

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Key to icons

	Acutely food-insecure people		Urban
	Conflict/insecurity		Rural
	Weather extremes/drought		Food security and access to healthy diets
	Weather extremes/flooding		Health services and household environment
	Economic shocks		Care and feeding practices
	Internally displaced people (IDPs)		Wasting
	Refugees		Pregnant and lactating women
	Returnees		

Map disclaimer

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on all the maps in this document do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.

A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

Acronyms

3RP	Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan	FSC	Food Security Cluster	NGCA	Non-Government-Controlled Area (Ukraine)
ACAPS	Assessment Capacities Project	FSIN	Food Security Information Network	NNS	National Nutrition Survey
ACLED	Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project	FSNAU	Food Security and Nutrition Assessment Unit	NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
ALG	Liptako–Gourma Authority (Autorité de Développement Intégré de la Région du Liptako Gourma)	FSNMS	Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System	OAS	Organization of American States
AMN	Acute malnutrition	FSNWG	Food Security and Nutrition Working Group	OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
AML	African migratory locusts	GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition	OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
ARI	Acute respiratory infection	GDP	Gross Domestic Product	OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
ASAL	Arid and semi-arid lands	gFSC	Global Food Security Cluster	PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
ASAP	Anomaly Hotspots of Agricultural Production	GHACOF	Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forums	PDM	Post-Distribution Monitoring
AWD	Acute watery diarrhoea	GHO	Global Humanitarian Overview	PLW	Pregnant and lactating women
BAY	Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states	GNAFC	Global Network Against Food Crises	R-ARCSS	Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan
CADC	Central America Dry Corridor	GNC	Global Nutrition Cluster	REVA	Refugee influx Emergency Vulnerability Assessment
CARI	Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security	GRFC	Global Report on Food Crises	RMRP	Refugee and Migrant Response Plan
CDC	Centre for Disease Control	HDI	Humanitarian Development Index	RPCA	Food Crisis Prevention Network (Réseau de Prévention des Crises Alimentaires)
CEPAL	The United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	RRM	Rapid Response Mechanism (Yemen)
CH	Cadre Harmonisé	HNAP	Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme	SADC	Southern African Development Community
CILSS	Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control	HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview	SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
CONASUR	Conseil National de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation, (National Emergency Response and Rehabilitation Council), Burkina Faso	HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan	SBA	Sana'a-based Authority (Yemen)
COVID-19	Corona virus disease 2019	ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
CPI	Consumer Price Index	IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre	SEFSEC	Socio-Economic & Food Security Survey (Palestine)
DEVCO	International Cooperation and Development of the European Commission	IDP	Internally Displaced People	SENS	Standardised Expanded Nutrition Survey
DGPC	Direction Générale de la Protection Civile (Haiti)	IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	SFSA	Seasonal Food Security Assessment
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey	IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute	SICA	Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana
DRC	Danish Refugee Council	IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross	SISAAP	Système d'Information sur la Sécurité Alimentaire et d'Alerte Précoce
DRPIA	Direction Régionale de la Protection Industrielle et Animalière	IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development (in Eastern Africa)	SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix	ILO	International Labour Organization	SMEB	Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket
ECHO	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations of the European Commission	IMF	International Monetary Fund	SNNPR	Ethiopian Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region
EC-JRC	European Commission – Joint Research Centre	INGD	National Institute for Disaster Management (Mozambique)	SOFI	The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World
ECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	IOM	International Organization for Migration	TWG	Technical Working Group
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States (Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDEAO))	IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification	UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment	IPC FRC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Acute Malnutrition	UEMOA	Union économique et monétaire ouest-africaine
ENCOVI	Encuesta Nacional de Condiciones de Vida	IPC FRC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Famine Review Committee	UN	United Nations
EIU	Economist Intelligence Unit	ISCG	Inter Sector Coordination Group (Bangladesh)	UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
ENA	Essential Needs Assessment	IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
E-VAC	Emergency Vulnerability Assessment Committee	JME	Joint Malnutrition Estimates	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme	UNRWA	UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
FAO-GIEWS	FAO Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture	JRP	Joint Response Plan	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
FCS	Food Consumption Score	LGA	Local government area	USD	United States Dollar
FCT	Federal Capital Territory	MAD	Minimum Acceptable Diet	VAC	Vulnerability Assessment Committee
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network	MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition	VASyR	Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon
		MCNA	Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
		MDD	Minimum Dietary Diversity	WB	World Bank
		MFB	Minimum Food Basket	WFP	World Food Programme
		MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey	WHO	World Health Organization
		MoH	Ministry of Health	WoAA	Whole of Afghanistan Assessment
		MPI	Multi-dimensional poverty index	ZimVAC	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee
		MUAC	Mid-Upper Arm Circumference		

Foreword

The sixth edition of the *Global Report on Food Crises* should jolt the world into action.

We are facing hunger on an unprecedented scale, food prices have never been higher, and millions of lives and livelihoods are hanging in the balance.

The war in Ukraine is supercharging a three-dimensional crisis – food, energy and finance – with devastating impacts on the world's most vulnerable people, countries and economies.

All this comes at a time when developing countries are already struggling with cascading challenges not of their making – the COVID-19 pandemic, the climate crisis, and inadequate resources amidst persistent and growing inequalities.

But this report also shows that we have the data and know-how to change course.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Climate Agreement are our blueprints to tackle the root causes of hunger and malnutrition – from conflict to climate shocks, to inequality and poverty.

The UN Food Systems Summit and the creation of the Food Systems Coordination Hub in Rome are the first steps towards preventing the projected major increases in global hunger, and delivering on the Sustainable Development Goals to end hunger, achieve food security, and promote sustainable agriculture.

Together, we can build a safer, more resilient and inclusive world – and banish the scourge of famine and starvation once and for all. But we must act now.

António Guterres

Secretary-General of the United Nations



The Global Report on Food Crises 2022 | in brief

Globally, levels of hunger remain alarmingly high. In 2021, they surpassed all previous records as reported by the *Global Report on Food Crises (GRFC)*, with close to 193 million people acutely food insecure and in need of urgent assistance across 53 countries/territories, according to the findings of the GRFC 2022. This represents an increase of nearly 40 million people compared to the previous high reached in 2020 (reported in the GRFC 2021).

This increase must be interpreted with care, given that it can be attributed to both a worsening acute food insecurity situation and a substantial (22 percent) expansion in the population analysed between 2020 and 2021. However, even when considering the share of the analysed population in Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent, the proportion of the population in these phases has increased since 2020.

When considering the results of the six editions of the GRFC, the number of people has risen by 80 percent since 2016, when around 108 million people across 48 countries were acutely food insecure and in need of urgent assistance (Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent).

When comparing the 39 countries/territories that were consistently in food crisis in all six editions of the GRFC, the number of people in Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent almost doubled between 2016 and 2021 – up from 94 million to almost 180 million.

This increase across the six years of the GRFC – both in terms of absolute numbers and the percentage of the analysed population in these three highest acute food insecurity phases – reflects increased availability of acute food insecurity data, broader geographical coverage, revised population figures, and deteriorating food security contexts in a number of countries.

The outlook for global acute food insecurity in 2022 is expected to deteriorate further relative to 2021. In particular, the unfolding

war in Ukraine is likely to exacerbate the already severe 2022 acute food insecurity forecasts included in this report, given that the repercussions of the war on global food, energy and fertilizer prices and supplies have not yet been factored into most country-level projection analyses.

The GRFC focuses on food crises where the local capacities to respond are insufficient, prompting a request for the urgent mobilization of the international community, as well as in countries/territories where there is ample evidence that the magnitude and severity of the food crisis exceed the local resources and capacities needed to respond effectively.

It provides estimates for populations in countries/territories where data are available, based on the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) and Cadre Harmonisé (CH) or comparable sources. Populations in Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent are in need of urgent food and livelihood assistance.

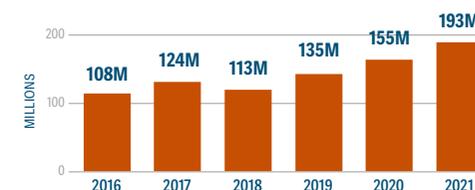
A closer look at 2021

In 2021, almost 40 million people were facing Emergency or worse (IPC/CH Phase 4 or above) conditions, across 36 countries.¹ Of critical concern were over half a million of people (570 000) facing Catastrophe (IPC/CH Phase 5) – starvation and death – in four countries: Ethiopia, South Sudan, southern Madagascar and Yemen. The number of people facing these dire conditions is four times that observed in 2020 and seven times higher than in 2016. During the first half of 2021, localized areas in South Sudan continued to face Famine Likely (IPC Phase 5).

An additional 236 million people were in Stressed (IPC/CH Phase 2) across 41 countries/territories in 2021 and required livelihood support and assistance for disaster risk reduction to prevent them from slipping into worse levels of acute food security.

¹ Although IPC/CH analyses were available in 41 countries, 5 countries had no population facing Emergency or worse (IPC/CH Phase 4 or above).

The population in Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent nearly doubled between 2016 and 2021



The percentage of the analysed population in these phases also nearly doubled between 2016 and 2021



For several countries, FEWS NET produced estimates that were lower than those provided by the IPC/CH Technical Working Groups.

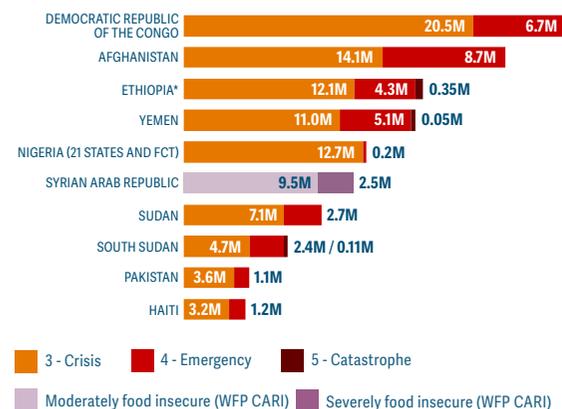
Source: FSIN & GNACF, 2017-2021; FSIN, using IPC, CH, FEWS NET, WFP, HNO and SEFSec data.

570 000 people faced Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) in four countries in 2021 – the highest number in GRFC history



Source: FSIN, using IPC data.

Ten countries/territories with the highest number of people in Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent in 2021



* These consolidated estimates combine two IPC analyses – the October 2020 analysis of Belg and Meher-dependent areas (covering January–June 2021) and the May 2021 update of conflict-affected areas of Tigray, Afar and Amhara (covering May–June 2021). The Government of Ethiopia has not endorsed the May 2021 analysis.

Source: FSIN, using IPC, CH and WFP data; GRFC 2022.

In 2021, almost 70 percent of the total number of people in Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent were found in ten food crisis countries/territories: the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Yemen, northern Nigeria, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Sudan, South Sudan, Pakistan, and Haiti. In seven of these, conflict/insecurity was the primary driver of acute food insecurity.

Drivers of acute food insecurity in 2021

While the food crises profiled in the GRFC continue to be driven by multiple, integrated drivers that are often mutually reinforcing, conflict/insecurity remains the main driver. In 2021, around 139 million people were facing Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent across 24 countries/territories where conflict/insecurity was considered the primary driver.

This is a marked increase from 2020, when 99 million people in 23 conflict-affected countries/territories were in Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent. It was the key driver in three of the four countries with populations in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) – Ethiopia, South Sudan and Yemen.

Economic shocks formed the main driver in 21 countries in 2021, where 30.2 million people were in Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent. Global food prices rose to new heights in 2021 as a result of a combination of factors, notably an uneven global economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and widespread supply chain disruptions.

Domestic food price inflation in many low-income countries rose significantly, particularly those with weak currencies and a high reliance on food imports, in those where border closures, conflict or insecurity disrupted trade flows and where weather extremes severely curtailed food production/availability. These macroeconomic factors had a major impact on the purchasing power of the poorest households, many of which were still experiencing job and income losses due to pandemic-related restrictions.

Weather extremes were the main drivers of acute food insecurity in eight African countries, with 23.5 million people in Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent, including in southern Madagascar, where nearly 14 000 people were in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) in April–September 2021 due to the effects of drought.

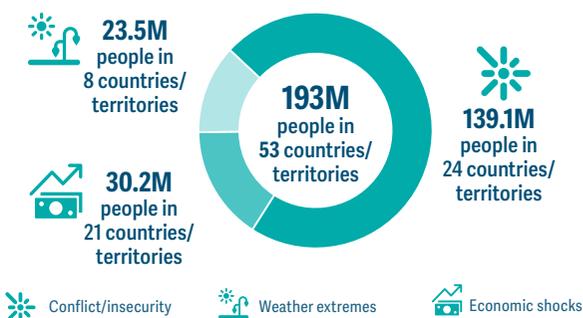
The impact of weather-related disasters on acute food insecurity has intensified since 2020, when it was considered the primary driver for 15.7 million people across 15 countries. Weather shocks – in the form of drought, rainfall deficits, flooding and cyclones – have been particularly detrimental in key crises in East, Central and Southern Africa, and Eurasia.

Malnutrition in food-crisis countries

Malnutrition remained at critical levels in countries affected by food crises, driven by a complex interplay of factors, including low quality food due to acute food insecurity and poor child-feeding practices, a high prevalence of childhood illnesses, and poor access to sanitation, drinking water and health care.

While data is limited, according to analyses carried out in 2021, almost 26 million children under 5 years old were suffering from wasting and in need of urgent treatment in 23 of the 35 major food crises. Within this, over 5 million children were at an increased risk of death due to severe wasting. In the ten food-crisis countries with the highest number of people in Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent, 17.5 million children were wasted.

Numbers of people in Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent by key driver in 2021



Note: Many food crises are the result of multiple drivers. The GRFC has based this infographic on the predominant driver in each country/territory.

Source: FSIN, GRFC 2022.

Countries/territories with more than 1 million wasted children under 5 years in 2021



The data for child wasting in 2021 is derived from IPC AMN for Yemen (February 2021); Chad (April 2021); Nigeria (December 2021); Somalia (December 2021) and Mali (March 2022); from HNOs for Afghanistan (January 2022), the Sudan (December 2021), Democratic Republic of the Congo (February 2022) and South Sudan (February 2022); and from the Global Nutrition Cluster for Ethiopia (September 2021) and the Niger (mid-2021).

Source: Global Nutrition Cluster; HNO 2022; IPC AMN 2020–2022.

Displacement in 2021

People uprooted from their homes are among the most vulnerable to acute food insecurity and malnutrition. In 2021, out of 51 million internally displaced people (IDP) globally, nearly 45 million were in 24 food-crisis countries/territories. The six countries/territories with the highest numbers of IDPs – the Syrian Arab Republic, Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Yemen, Ethiopia and the Sudan – were among the ten largest food crises in 2021 by numbers of people in Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent.

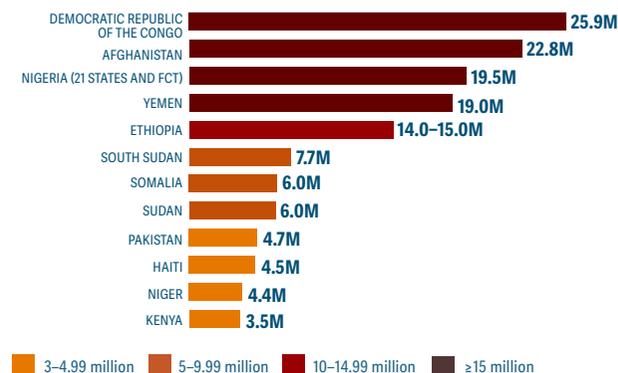
Out of around 21 million refugees and 4 million asylum seekers globally in 2021, over 60 percent (around 15.3 million people) were hosted in 52 food-crisis countries/territories, where a mix of conflict/insecurity, COVID-19, poverty, food insecurity and weather extremes compounded their humanitarian plight (UNHCR, November 2021).

A grim outlook for 2022

The situation is expected to worsen in 2022. In 41 out of the 53 countries/territories included in this report, as well as Cabo Verde, between 179 million and 181 million people are already forecast to be in Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent in 2022.² No forecast was available at the time of publication for 12 of the 53 countries/territories with an estimate reported in 2021.

For most of the world's major food crises, acute food insecurity is expected to persist at similar levels to 2021 or increase. Major deteriorations are anticipated in northern Nigeria, Yemen, Burkina Faso and the Niger due to conflict, as well as in Kenya, South Sudan and Somalia, largely due to the impact of consecutive seasons

Countries/territories with over 3 million people forecast to be in Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent, in 2022



Source: IPC/CH for all countries/territories except Ethiopia (FEWS NET).

the second half of 2022 under the most likely scenario. In a less likely, worst-case scenario, there is a Risk of Famine in at least two districts. Another 87 000 people are projected to face Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) in South Sudan due to the cumulative effects of conflict/insecurity, weather extremes and macro-economic challenges. In Somalia, prolonged drought could push 81 000 people into Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). Although not the most likely scenario, a Risk of Famine could emerge in Somalia by mid-2022, if the April–June Gu season rains fail, if conflict intensifies, if drought increases displacement and if food prices continue to rise. An additional factor influencing a Risk of Famine is if humanitarian assistance is not scaled up and does not reach the country's most vulnerable populations.

Some countries facing food crises are particularly vulnerable to the risks to food markets created by the war in the Black Sea area, notably due to their high dependency on imports of food, fuel and agricultural inputs and/or vulnerability to global food price shocks.

While the international community has stepped up to calls for urgent famine mitigation action, global humanitarian and development funding for food crises is failing to match growing needs. While funding for humanitarian food assistance has been falling since 2017, the current shortfall is particularly stark due to the COVID-19-induced economic slowdown and prioritization of the public health response to the pandemic.

The way forward

The international community must anticipate and act to mitigate the severe consequences of those already experiencing the highest levels of acute food insecurity, as well as of those in food stress. The situation calls more than ever for at-scale action to protect lives and livelihoods and support sustainable food systems and production where it is needed most.

In contexts where food availability is limited by reduced imports and food access curtailed by higher prices and reduced humanitarian food assistance, providing support to farmers to raise their productivity and improve their access to markets, and to rural communities to diversify their livelihoods and enhance their resilience to shocks is crucial.

The international community must mobilize the investments and political will needed to collectively address the causes and consequences of escalating food crises across humanitarian,

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