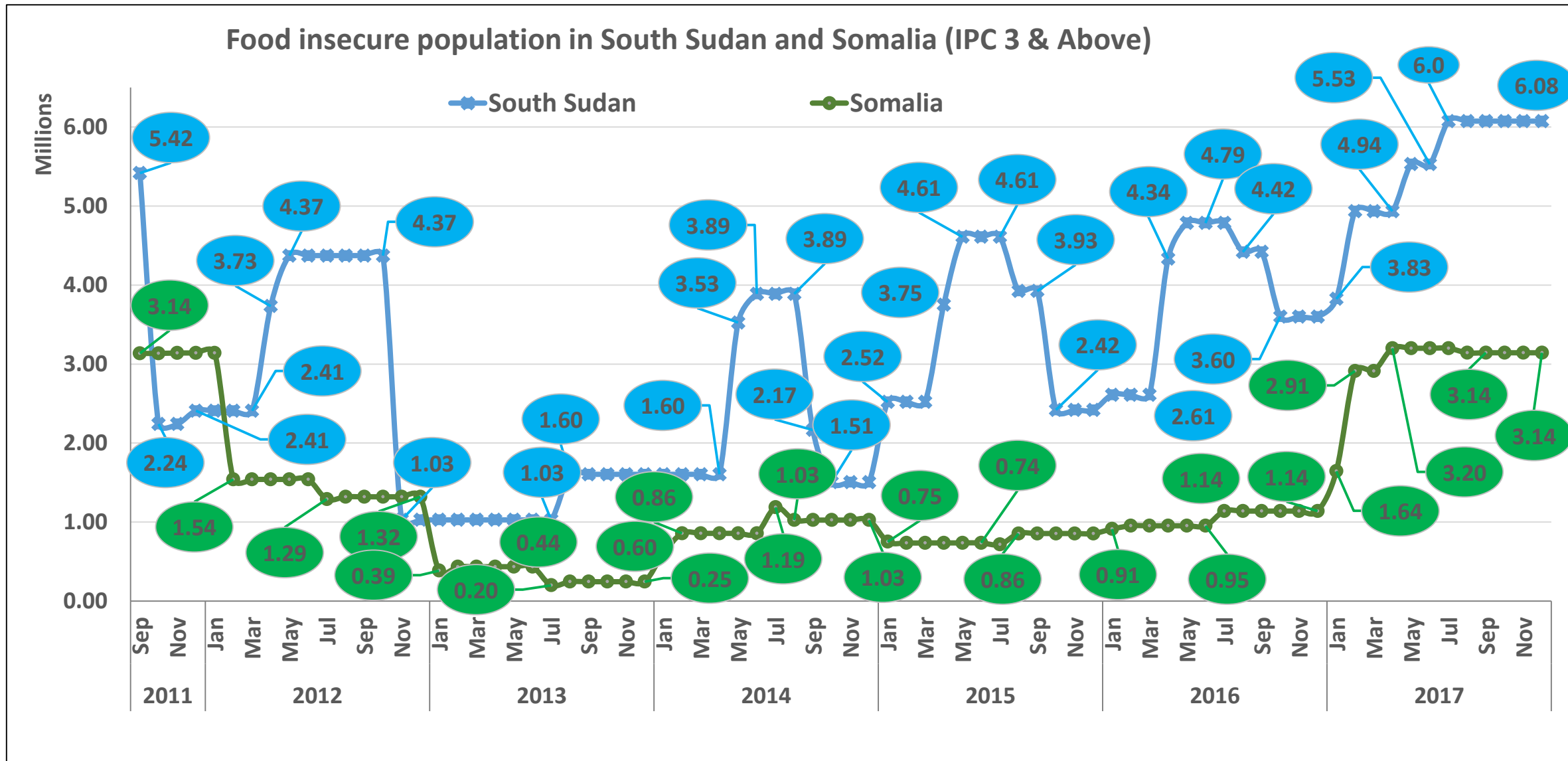


**FOOD SECURITY STATUS
FOR
DROUGHT AFFECTED COUNTRIES
Horn of Africa**

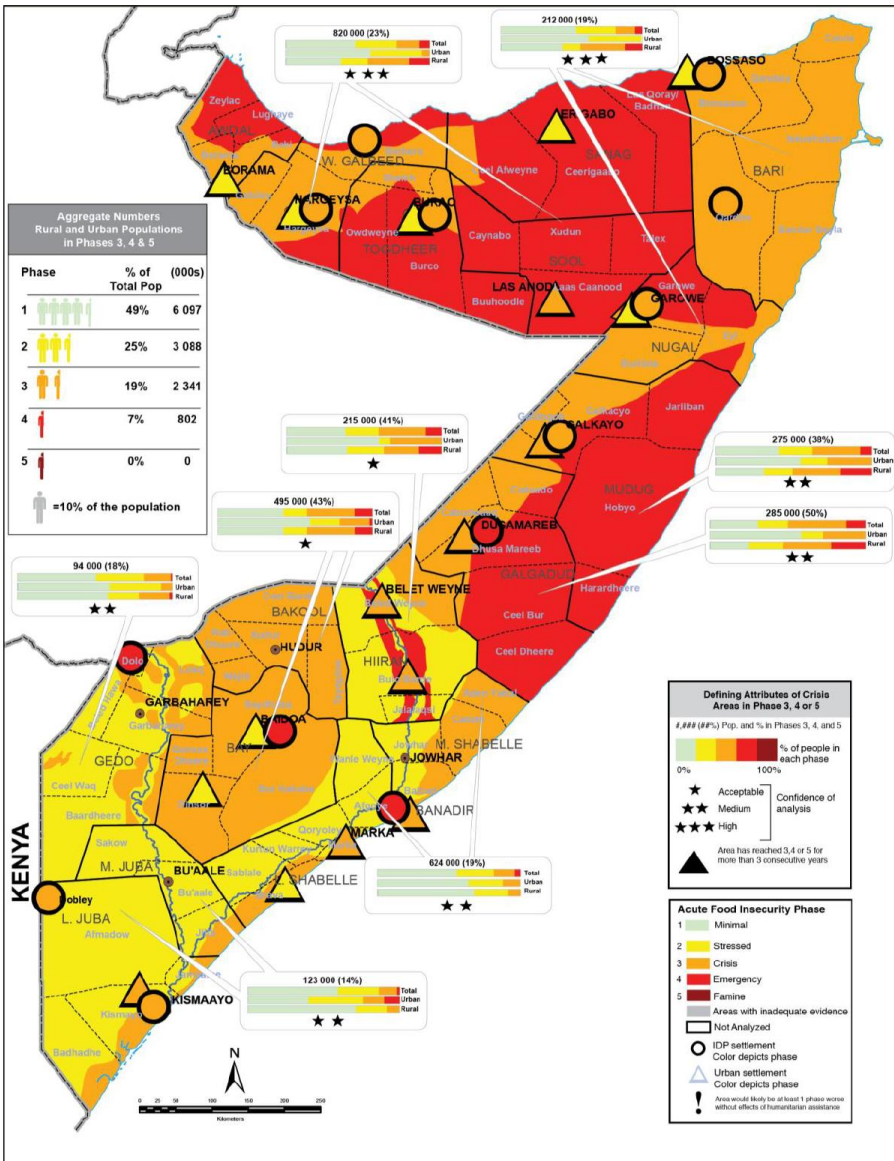
1 September 2017

Food Security Trends South Sudan and Somalia



Somalia food Insecurity (Aug to Dec 2017)

- **6.23 million people** are considered food insecure from August to December 2017. Of these, **3.1 million people (25%) of the population, are expected to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Emergency (IPC Phase 4).**
- A risk of **Famine continues** through the end of 2017 in the worst affected areas: if there is a significant **interruption to current food assistance**
- 388 000 acutely malnourished children need urgent treatment and nutrition support, including 87 000 who are severely malnourished.
- In two-thirds of the 31 nutrition surveys - Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence were Critical (15-30%) or Very Critical (>30%).
- **Drivers of Food insecurity**
 - The *Gu* (April-June) cereal harvest was far below average,
 - prices of local cereal remain well above average
 - substantial livestock losses occurred and livestock production and reproduction have declined
 - Persistent drought has led to large-scale population displacement (701,500 people displaced due to drought in the 1st half of 2017).
 - poor households in crop-dependent livelihood zones of the northwest and southern Somalia have little or no food stocks
 - Farm labor opportunities limited

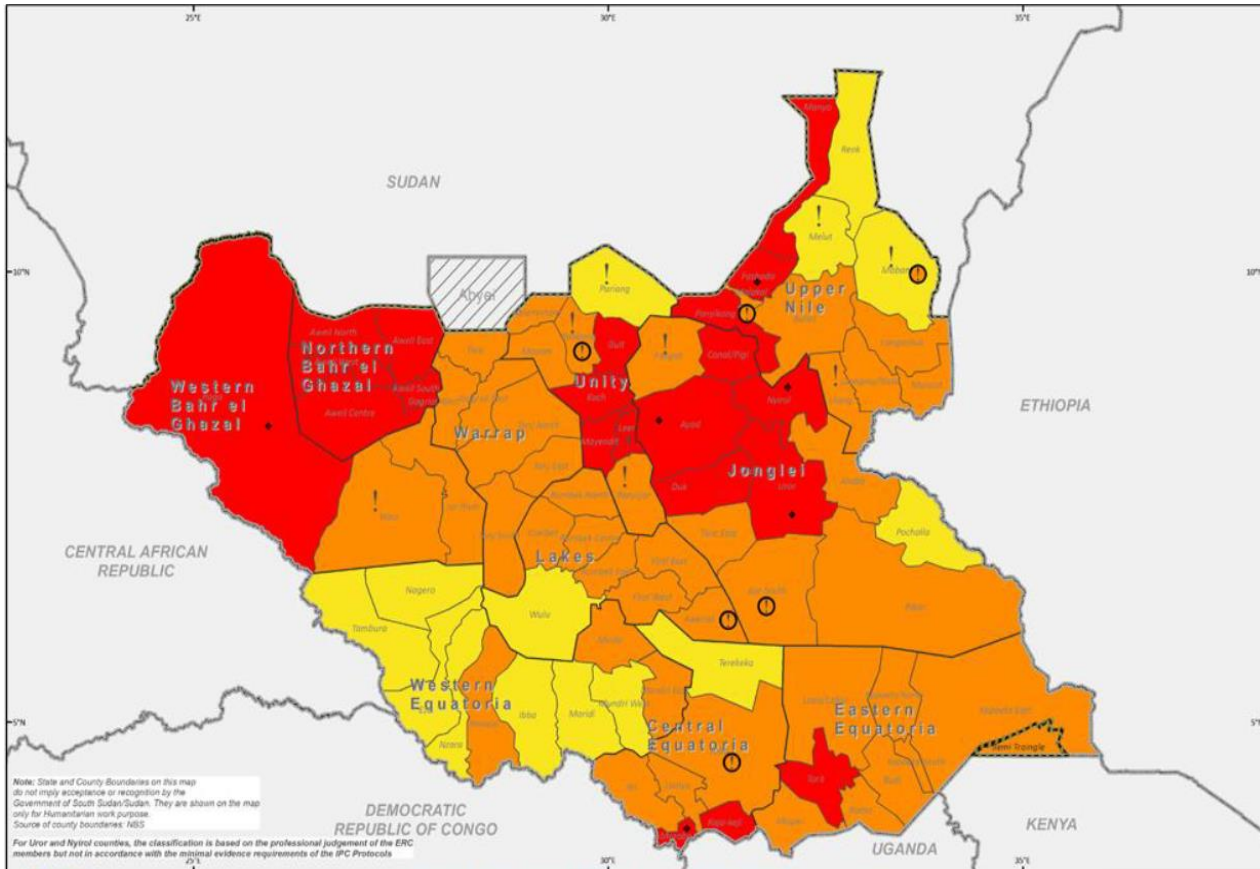


South Sudan Food Insecurity (June to July)

- **IPC analysis projected that 6M (50% pop) people in IPC3 and above during the current peak lean season (45,000 facing extreme food gaps (i.e. under famine) in counties of Unity state and in Jonglei.**
- Preliminary August analysis indicate that other areas of concern are in Upper Nile and in the Greater Equatoria; Northern and Western Bahrel Ghazal states are also of high concern.
- Most affected are IDPs and host communities affected by the ongoing conflict

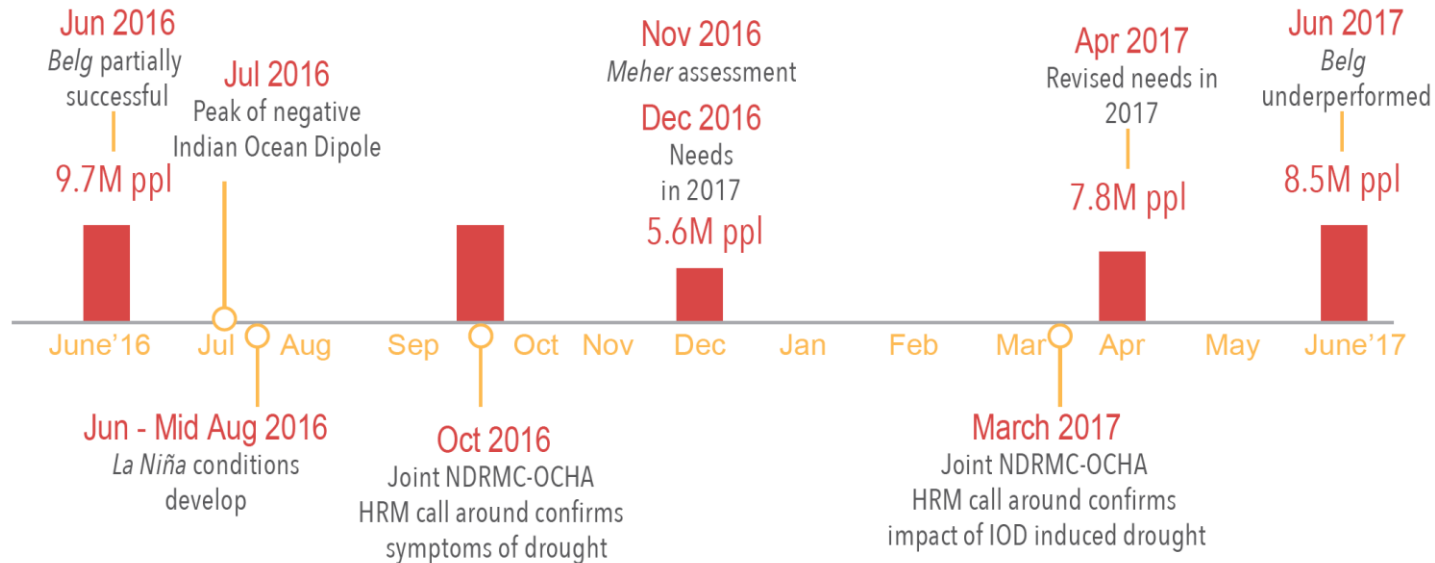
Drivers of Food Insecurity:

- **High prices & limited income-earning opportunities**
- **Currency depreciation affecting traders ability to supply food:.**
- **Poor infrastructure** will hinder food access during the wet season.
- **Conflict/ insecurity** could impact on season cropping



Ethiopia Food Insecurity (July to Dec 2017)

CRISIS TIMELINE

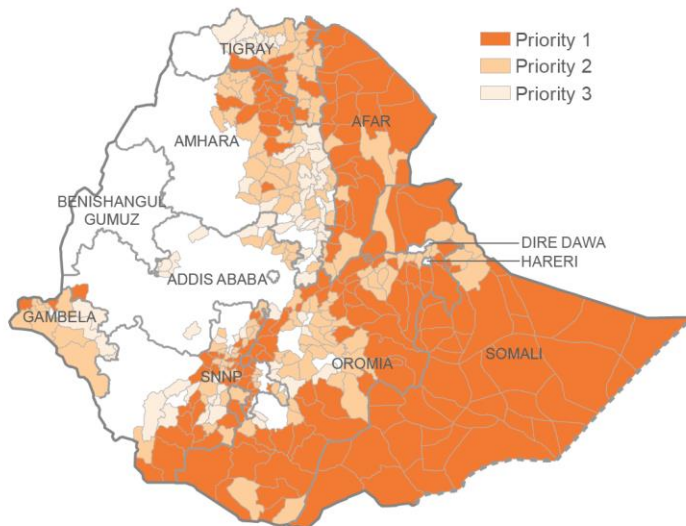


- 8.5 million people require urgent humanitarian assistance through end of 2017, an increase from 7.8 million people in April and 5.6 in January 2017.
- 3.6 million children and pregnant and lactating mothers will require supplementary feeding.
- Areas most affected are Somali region, southern and eastern Oromiya, northern Amhara and southern SNNPR regions.

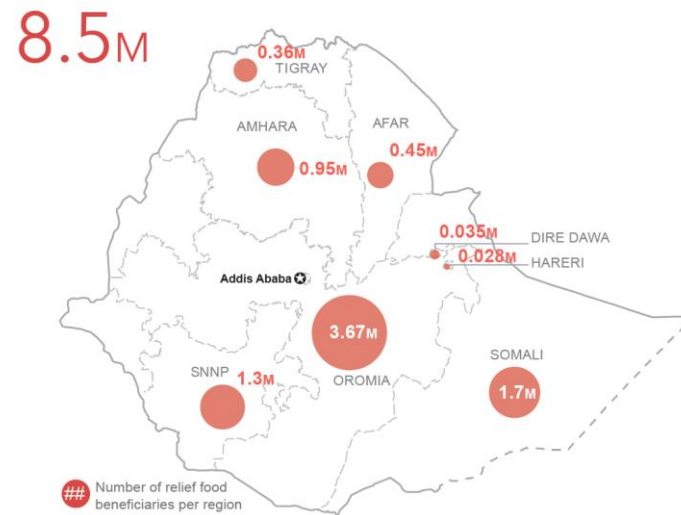
Factors contributing to food insecurity:

- Below average Meher harvest in eastern and central Oromia and SNNPR.
- Fall Armyworm infestation has affected 378,158/1.7million hectares planted and is quickly spreading in six regions.
- Reported livestock deaths due to drought in southern and southeast pastoral areas.
- Below –average March-May 2017 rains in south and southeastern areas failure to fully regenerate rangelands for livestock production.
- Continued impacts of 2015/2016 ElNino drought.

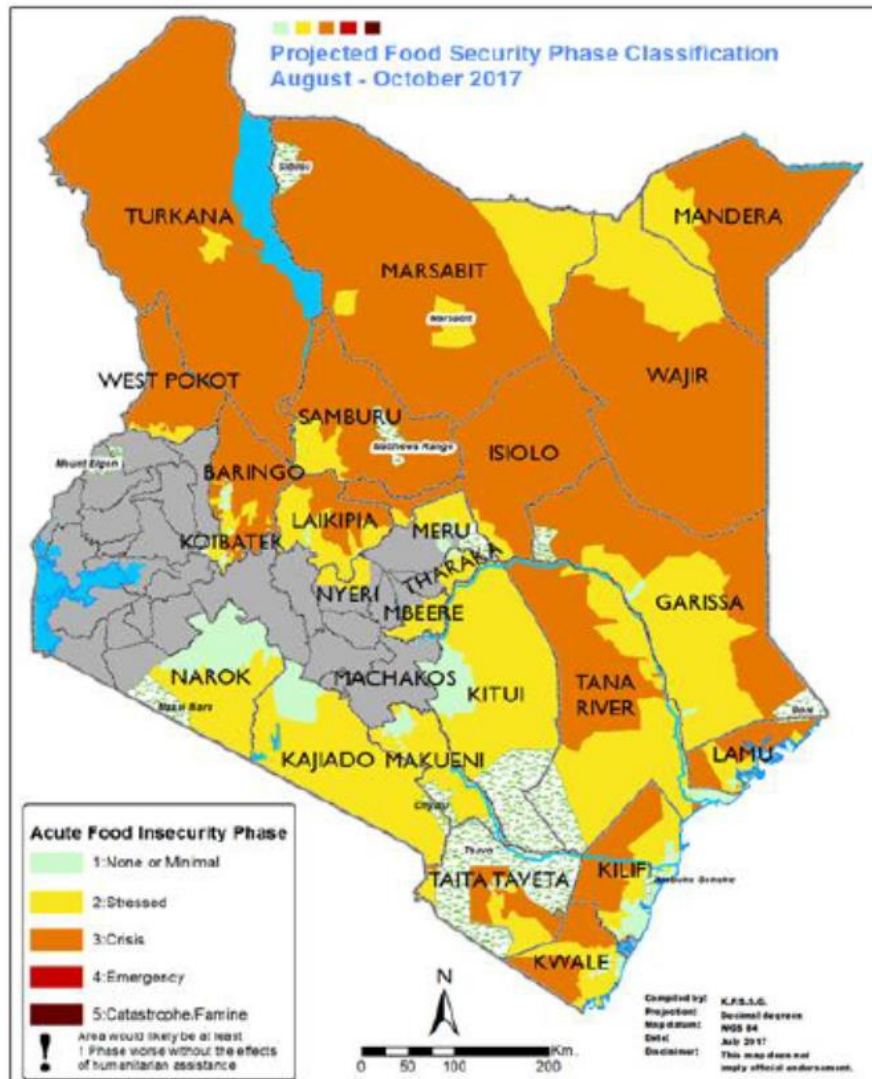
Hot spot Priority areas



Distribution of emergency population



Kenya food Insecurity (Aug to Oct 2017)



- 3.4 million people are acutely food insecure and in need of humanitarian assistance, a significant increase from 2.6 million in February to July 2016 short rains assessment. Of this total, 2.6 million are experiencing Crisis and above (IPC Phase 3) with 0.5 million are already in Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
- Acute Malnutrition conducted in July 2017 reported a Very Critical nutrition situation (Phase 5; GAM WHZ ≥ 30 percent) in Turkana and in Marsabit

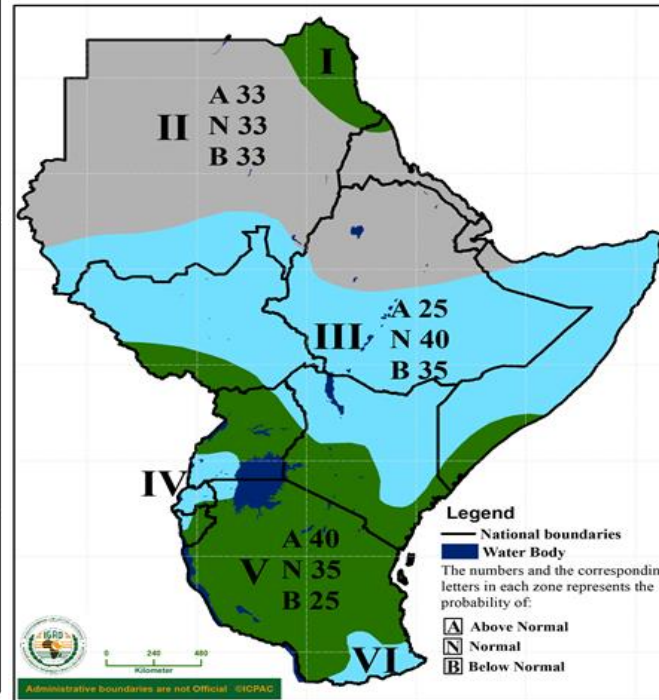
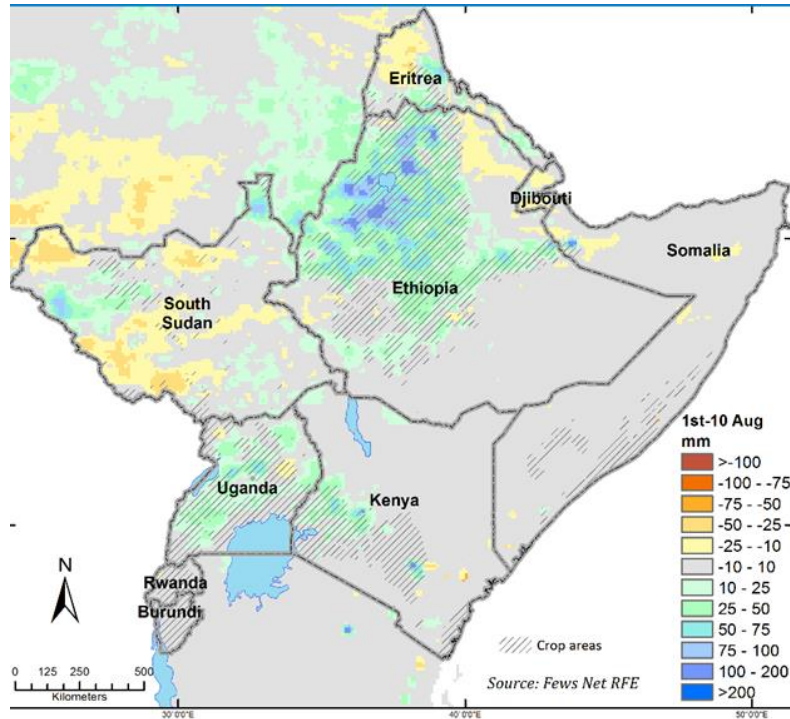
Drivers of food insecurity

- pastoral counties experienced a 2nd consecutive poor rainfall season; and Isiolo and Tana River experienced a 3rd poor season in a row.
- Depleted pastures and water
- Below average livestock body condition,
- lowering milk production and livestock prices (40% below average)
- high staple food prices
- the south-eastern areas – 75% reduction in maize production and lean household food stocks was at 15% of average

Season Progress and Climate outlook

Seasonal Rainfall Anomaly—August 2017

October to December Rainfall Forecast



- Below-average rains continued in parts of southwestern South Sudan, northeast Ethiopia and northern Eritrea in early August, and likely to impact on the June—September cropping season.
- From October to December, normal to below normal rainfall is expected over much of the equatorial sectors including southeastern Ethiopia and Somalia. The southern and western sectors are likely to have normal to above normal rainfall.
- The season is likely to start late over southeastern Ethiopia and Somalia, where it is likely to be shorter than average. Extended dry periods are expected during October, but November is expected to have shorter dry spells compared to average.
- Vegetation condition continue to deteriorate in parts of southeast and northeast Ethiopia, northern and central Somalia, northeast Kenya, southern Sudan and Eritrea, negatively impacting on livestock productivity.
- Large parts of eastern, central and southern Rift Valley in Kenya where harvesting has started are expected to experience below average production, due to earlier late seasonal onset and lengthy dry spells.
- Fall armyworm is likely to affect production, and has reduced maize production by 30% in Kenya especially in the northern Rift Valley; affected maize in all regions in South Sudan; affected 22% of the 1.7 million hectares in Ethiopia; and other countries in the region have reported the problem but the impact is yet to be assessed.