Preventing Four Famines
contextual overview

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Reasons for aggravated food insecurity
How is food security affected?
Famine is an acknowledgment of collective failure

Famine is declared when there is evidence of the following three conditions in a single location:

**Food Shortages**
At least 20% of the population faces extreme food shortages

**Acute Malnutrition**
At least 30% of children suffer from acute malnutrition

**Increased Mortality**
Daily deaths occur at double the normal rate
### IPC countries of highest concern

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEY FIGURES (MARCH – JULY 2017)</th>
<th>YEMEN</th>
<th>SOMALIA</th>
<th>SOUTH SUDAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People in IPC Phase 3+ in need of urgent action</td>
<td>17 Million (60% of population)</td>
<td>2.9 Million (24% of population)</td>
<td>4.9-5.5 Million (42% - 47% of the population)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)</td>
<td>Over 2 Million</td>
<td>Over 1 Million</td>
<td>Almost 2 Million</td>
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<tr>
<td>People in IPC Famine conditions</td>
<td>90,000-100,000</td>
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</table>
Yemen

**Challenges:**
- Humanitarian access
- Hudaydah Port
- Funding shortfall

17 million people in need of assistance (60% of the population)

Highest proportions of population in Crisis, Emergency and Catastrophe are in: Abyan (80%), Taiz, Shabwa and Hajjah (75%)

Highest numbers are in: Taiz, Sana’a City, Al Hodieda

**IPC Classification**
February - June 2017
- Minimal
- Stressed
- Crisis
- Emergency
- Famine

**Lean Season**
- Apr
- May
- Jun
- Jul
- Aug
Yemen

Food security situation – recent updates

Security: escalation of conflict
- New wave of displacement in western coastal areas of Taiz and Al Hodeidah (southern districts). 48,000 being displaced across Taiz Governorate.

Trade and economic situation
- Limited purchasing power and economic access to food (government salaries unpaid);
- Devaluation of local currency against US dollar (+40%) and shortage of hard currency;
- Blockage to cross-border trade with neighboring countries;
- Prices of locally produced cereals (March 2017 vs pre-crisis): sorghum and millet +46%; maize +61%; barley +82%;
- Disruption of markets: Taizz, Hudaydah, Mareb, Hajjah, and Sa’ada.

Rainfall and agriculture activities
- The rain season has started in the central and southern uplands and the Tihama plain;
- Limited access to agricultural, livestock and fishery inputs due to scarcity and high price;
- Land preparation and planting for the summer season production but precarious prospect.

Humanitarian assistance
- January-February 2017: 3.5 million people reached across Yemen's 22 governorates;
- FSAC: ongoing Emergency Food and Livelihood Assistance;
- Limited funding to FSAC activities;
- Limited access and movement due to heavy bureaucratic barriers.
Somalia

Challenges:

- Humanitarian access/non-state actors
- Funding shortfall

2.9 million people in need of assistance (22% of the population)

2.5 million people in Crisis

400,000 people in Emergency

11,000 urban in Emergency

380,000 rural in Emergency

48,000 IDPs

Challenges:

- Humanitarian access/non-state actors
- Funding shortfall
Highest proportions of population in Crisis, Emergency and Catastrophe are in: **South Mudug (55%), Hiraan (44%) and Bakool (47%)**
Somalia

Food security situation – recent updates

Risk of famine (IPC Phase 5)
- Food security deteriorating – in worst-case scenario the 2017 Gu season performs very poorly (forecast below average)
- Highest concern: agropastoral areas of Bay and Bakool and Northern Inland Pastoral livelihood zone

Prices and socio-economic situation
- High and rising food prices, rising fodder and water prices;
- significantly reduced income (limited labour employment opportunities);
- fewer saleable animals and high livestock mortality (50-70% among poor households)

Displacement
- massive drought related displacement: 600,000 people between Nov 2016 to mid April 2017

Humanitarian assistance
- Inadequate: assistance not yet reaching most of people in need;
- Current levels of humanitarian needs are likely to persist and possibly increase well beyond mid 2017
South Sudan

Challenges:
- Humanitarian access
- Internal Conflict
- Pre-positioning
- Funding shortfall

Leer, Mayendit, Koch and Panyijar counties in Unity State facing famine or risk of famine

5 million people in need of assistance (42% of the population)

100,000 people in Famine

Highest proportions of population in Crisis, Emergency and Catastrophe are in: Northern Bahr el Ghazal (61%) and Unity (61%) states

Challenges:
- Humanitarian access
- Internal Conflict
- Pre-positioning
- Funding shortfall
South Sudan

Food security situation – recent updates

Security: escalation of conflict
• Mass displacement especially in the greenbelt Equatoria states
• Famine affected areas: humanitarian assistance has reached some of the former inaccessible areas and could change the final classifications from Phase 5 to Phase 4!

Rainfall and agriculture
• General delay in the start of the rainy season especially for greenbelt Equatoria states

Prices and economic situation
• Continued devaluation of local currency (SSP) against USD - current exchange rate at 170SSP/USD
• March 17: inflation rate at 370% luckily to increase as the lean season peaks
• Steady increase of staple foods and fuel across the country

Humanitarian assistance
• Massive response massive response: FSC reached areas previously inaccessible
• Attacks and looting of humanitarian assets

5.5 million people in need of assistance (47% of the population)
90,000 people in Famine

Projection: May-July 2017
## Current and projected food and nutrition insecurity situation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Figures</th>
<th>March - May 2017</th>
<th>June - August 2017</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People in CH Phase 3 to 5</td>
<td><strong>Over 7 million</strong></td>
<td><strong>Almost 9 million</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>States</strong></td>
<td><strong>Over 7 million</strong></td>
<td><strong>Almost 9 million</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borno</td>
<td>3,255,000</td>
<td>3,700,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adamawa</td>
<td>786,400</td>
<td>671,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yobe</td>
<td>626,400</td>
<td>888,000</td>
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Populations within the most affected states in need of urgent action to protect and save their livelihoods and lives.
North East Nigeria

4.7 million people in need of assistance
(30 percent of the area’s population)

44,000 people in Famine

Highest proportions of acutely food insecure populations include: IDPs, host communities and households with high dependency on market purchase.

Challenges:
- Militarized context
- Funding Shortfalls
- Immediate pipeline break in May
Deterioration of food insecurity due to the lean season:

5.5 million people in need of assistance

50,000 people in Famine

Key drivers of deteriorating:

• Expected seasonal vulnerabilities
• Lower food availability
• Depletion of existing stocks
• High food prices
Thank you