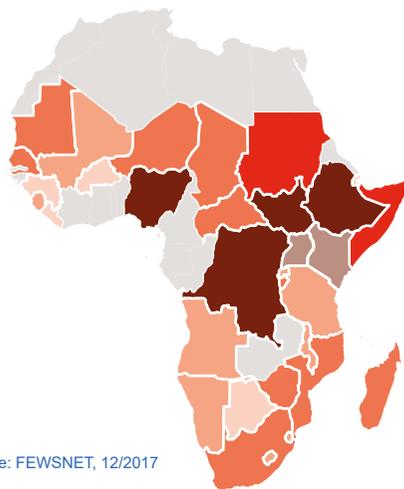
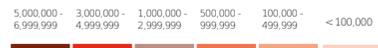




Number of people who need food assistance in 2018



Source: FEWSNET, 12/2017

Key figures and key findings

Key figures regional food crisis Africa

76 million people

mainly in Africa, require food assistance in 2018

3 countries

face risk of famine (South Sudan, Somalia, Nigeria)

2.7 million people

newly displaced in first half of 2017

Source: FEWSNET, 2017; IDMC, 2017

Main affected target groups

- 1** Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)
- 2** Poor (agro) pastoral households
- 3** Children, pregnant or lactating women, elderly

Priority sectors of intervention

- 1** Food Security & Livelihoods
- 2** Nutrition
- 3** Health & WASH

Key drivers of food insecurity

Conflict
Displacement
Limited access

Source: ACLED, 11/2017; IDMC, 12/2017; IOM, 8/2017

Diseases
Fall Army Worm
Below-average rainfall

Source: FAO, 12/2017; OCHA, 31/10/2017; WHO, 9/12/2017

Drought
Floods, disasters
Currency depreciation

Source: ACAPS, 11/2017; FEWSNET, 12/2017

Crisis overview

Background: Over the past 15 years, nearly 500 million Swiss francs requested, or half of the total aid budget for all 49 Sub-Saharan Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, was targeted at off-setting famine and food insecurity. The causes to food insecurity are multiple, tend to overlap and lead to the development of complex and multi-sectoral crises. Conflicts; climatic stresses and shocks; economic shocks; spread of pests and disease; among others affect the different pillars of food security. Since the end of 2016, Africa is facing an unprecedented rise of people classified as food insecure. Millions of people in Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, as well as Southern Africa and the Sahel, are facing a severe food crisis and are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. Drought has further exacerbated vulnerabilities to disease outbreaks, large scale loss of livelihoods, and displacement. Globally, an estimated 76 million people across 45 countries, mainly in Africa, are likely to require emergency food assistance in 2018. This figure is 60% higher than 2015.

Food insecurity outlook 2018 Western Africa – Nigeria and Lake Chad region will remain a major concern. In north-east Nigeria, despite food assistance, Borno and surrounding states are likely to be at Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4), while a high risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) remains in areas inaccessible by humanitarian agencies. The Lake Chad region in Niger and Chad will also face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food insecurity outcomes because of insecurity, while other areas in Niger and Chad, Mali and Mauritania will also face food insecurity at the Stressed (IPC Phase 2) or Crisis level (IPC Phase 3) until May 2018 because of an early lean season, decline in purchasing power, early depletion of stocks and/ or increase in grain prices. In the Central African Republic, approximately 700,000 people including displaced, poor households and households affected by the conflict are facing Crisis food security outcomes (IPC phase 3) until at least May 2018.

Food insecurity outlook 2018 Eastern Africa - South Sudan, Somalia and Ethiopia face increased risk of famine. In South Sudan, households without access to harvests or assistance, and who are unable to migrate, face an increased risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) in a worst-case scenario. The same applies to Somalia, for households who still face large food consumption gaps while relying on humanitarian assistance as a key food source. In parts of south-eastern Ethiopia, livelihoods have become severely weakened due to the multi-season drought and some are likely already facing Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) outcomes. Areas of Kenya and Sudan are likely to still face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food insecurity. In Uganda, food security for refugees could deteriorate to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) after December in the absence of assistance.

Food insecurity outlook 2018 Southern Africa - slight deterioration of food insecurity in localised areas. During the upcoming lean season period, it is expected that area outcomes will transition to Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) between February and May 2018 in parts of southern Malawi (impacts of localized dry spells and pests on crops last season), Zimbabwe (in some pockets, reduced or depleted own produced food stocks, limited livelihood activities, and reduced household incomes due to prevailing economic and liquidity challenges), Mozambique, and Kasai and Tanganyika in the DRC.

Source: ACAPS, 11/2017; ACLED, 11/2017; FAO, 12/2017; FEWSNET, 11/2017; FEWSNET, 12/2017; IDMC, 12/2017; IFRC in Africa: Road Map 2017-2020, IOM, 8/2017; OCHA, 31/10/2017; WHO, 9/12/2017

As part of the regional grouping of countries by FEWSNET, CAR is regarded as a country in the Western Africa region, DR Congo as a country in the Southern Africa region