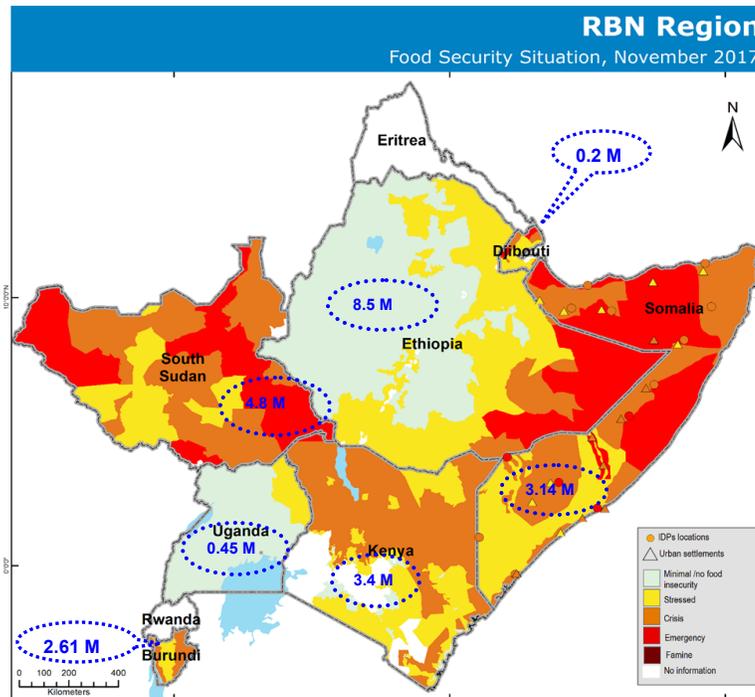


EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA REGIONAL FOOD SECURITY AT A GLANCE

WFP Regional Bureau Nairobi Vol 3

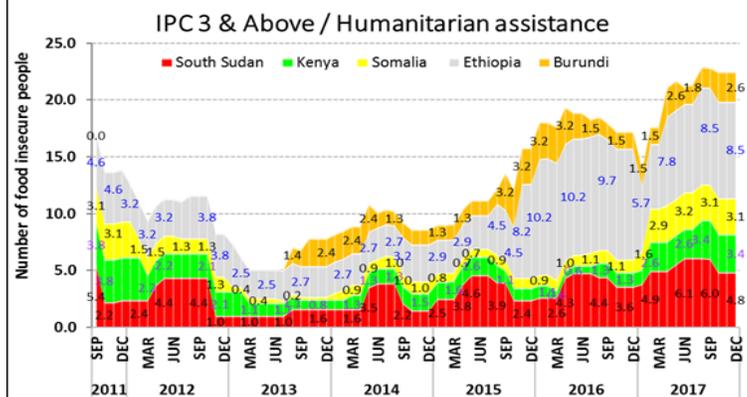
November 2017

Marginal improvements in food security expected



- ⇒ Heightened food and nutrition insecurity persist in the region, though some marginal improvements are noted following recent seasonal harvests and off-season rains. About **23.1 million** people are acutely food insecure compared to 17.7 million a year ago.
- ⇒ High malnutrition outcomes continue to prevail in the region, with some areas in South Sudan, Somalia and Kenya, recording GAM rates above emergency thresholds (>15%).
- ⇒ The number of refugees have increased by 21% from January 2017 and by September 2017 was over **3 million** in **RBN region**. Conflicts/insecurity compounded by drought/food insecurity/economic slowdown are the drivers of increasing numbers of refugees and IDPs in the region.
 - * The highest number are South Sudanese (**2.1M**); Somalis (**0.59M**) and over **0.46M** Burundians
- ⇒ Food security trends—current and projected to early 2018:

	Aug — Oct	Nov — Jan
Burundi	Improved	Deteriorating
Djibouti	No change	No change
Kenya/Uganda	Some improvement	Improving
South Sudan	Deteriorated	Some Improvement
Somalia	Deteriorated	No change
Ethiopia	Deteriorated	Some improvement



- ⇒ Recent forecasts points towards a below average October – December 2017 rains, across many countries in the region, which would make **4 consecutive** failed rainfall seasons in some areas (Ethiopia and Somalia)— with likelihood of worsening food security outcomes in the region. Early contingency planning and close monitoring of seasonal performance is needed.
- ⇒ With WFP continuing to provide the bulk of humanitarian response to meet the needs across the countries, threats of funding shortfalls are likely to affect relief operations and result in an increase in number of food insecure populations in the region.

Greatest Areas of Concern

South Sudan: Populations in Ayod and former Wau counties. In particular, the situation is dire in the Baggari area of former Western Bahr el Ghazal. An increase of populations in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) is observed particularly in Central Equatoria, Jonglei and Upper Nile

Ethiopia: Mainly in Somali region, southern and eastern Oromiya, northern Amhara and southern SNPPR regions

Somalia: Deteriorating food and nutrition security in central and northern Somalia

Kenya: Eastern pastoral areas majorly parts of Isiolo, Marsabit, Wajir and Garissa with significant vegetation deficits.

Burundi: Imbo Plains (Bujumbura, Bubanza, Cibitoke, Rumonge) and parts of Makamba province.

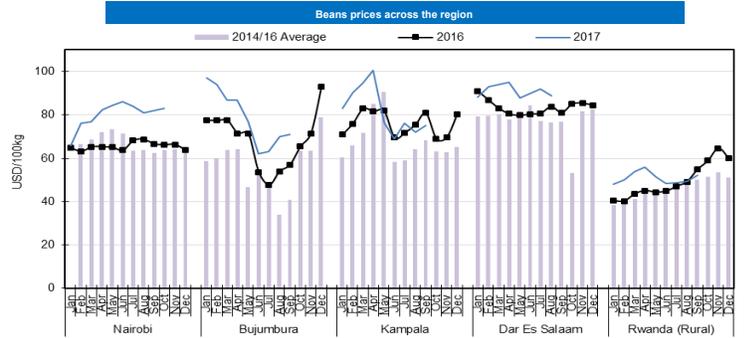
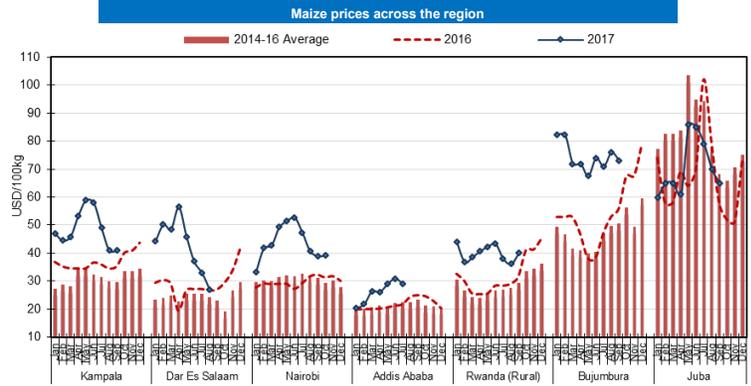
Issues to watch (November — January)

- Continued elevation of staple food prices, due to sustained high regional demand against limited supplies.
- Impact of Fall Armyworm on production in Kenya, Uganda, South Sudan, and Ethiopia.
- Revised forecast of below-normal October–December rainfall performance in most areas in the region. The forecasts show an increased likelihood of La Niña between October 2017 and February 2018
- Continued conflict in South Sudan and refugee influx into Uganda.
- Anticipated funding shortfalls by different agencies which will likely impact the ability of agencies to continue critical assistance across the region.

Markets and Trade

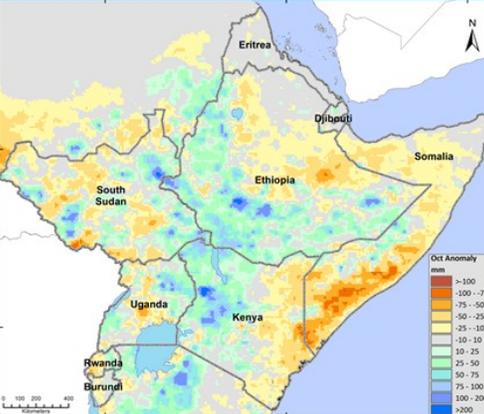
Recent seasonal harvests temporarily ease price increases in the region

- ◆ Food prices declined and/or remained fairly stable across many countries in the region, over the last 3 months, supported by improved household and market stocks, from recent seasonal harvests. But, prices remain above average levels, as regional demand continue to outstrip supply.
- ◆ Seasonal increases expected, albeit gradually, as supplies are drawn down.
- ◆ Staple commodity prices expected to remain above last year and average prices, despite near average harvest in the region, with spatial pockets of deficit within and between countries due to low carry-over stocks and tightening supplies available for trade.
- ◆ Livestock prices improved following recent improvements in rangeland conditions, though prices across many pastoral areas remain below average levels, owing to reduced market demands, limited supplies to markets and poor body conditions. With seasonal rains, albeit below average, improvements in rangeland conditions and subsequently, livestock body conditions, and the expected seasonal increase in demand for livestock during the festive season in some countries will see a gradual increase in prices.

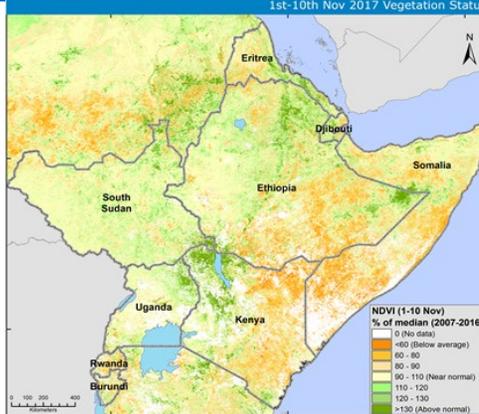


Season Progress and Climate outlook

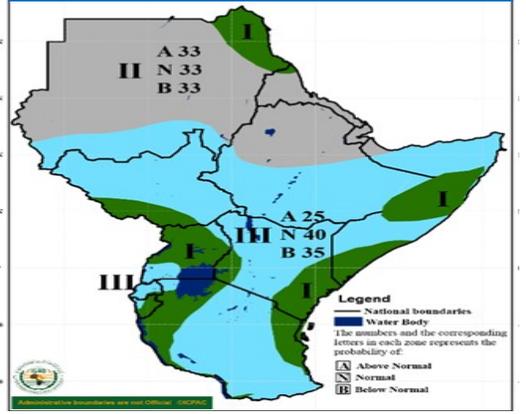
Seasonal Rainfall Anomaly — Oct 2017



Vegetation status 1-10 November



Updated Oct—Dec Rainfall Forecast



- ◆ Rainfall anomaly for October show near-normal to below-normal rains in several areas of the region including eastern Kenya, much of Somalia, parts of Uganda, South Sudan, Rwanda and Burundi where short rains are expected to have started. Below-average rains in Somalia likely on impact on Deyr production.
- ◆ In the pastoral areas of Kenya, Somalia and southeast Ethiopia, Oct-Dec rains are expected to regenerate rangelands after the June –September dry period. However, the below-average performance in Kenya and Somalia may delay range recovery and replenishment of livestock grazing resources.
- ◆ Vegetation condition (1st-10th Nov) show near-normal to slightly above normal conditions in several areas and below-average in pastoral areas in Kenya, Somalia, SE Ethiopia, western Eritrea, and parts of Rwanda and Burundi. The situation could remain worse unless major improvements occur in November.

October-December performance

- ◆ GHACOF 47 forecasted near normal to below-normal October-December rains in most areas in the region including the pastoral areas, and above-normal performance in parts of coast, central Somalia, Uganda, Rwanda and Equatoria South Sudan.
- ◆ So far, rainfall estimates (RFE) for October show below-average rains in most of these areas, signifying poor performance. This has caused delayed regeneration of rangeland resources
- ◆ However, the short rains normally peaks in November, and the situation may change if performance improves. Close monitoring of the situation is necessary.

Assessments/Analysis Planned — November to January 2018

- Uganda: release of the refugee targeting vulnerability study
- Kenya: finalization of the Turkana Value Chain Study and the 2017 Short Rains Assessment
- Djibouti : FSNMS finalization and Joint Nutrition and Food Security Assessment (JANFSA)
- Rwanda JAM report release and FSNMS
- South Sudan: IPC Analysis