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 Gahzal. 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.

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:
  - 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.
Season Progress and Climate outlook

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

Assessments/Analysis Planned — November to January 2018

♦ 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.

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 continues 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 carryover 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.

Markets and Trade

For further information contact: Elliot.Vhurumuku@wfp.org