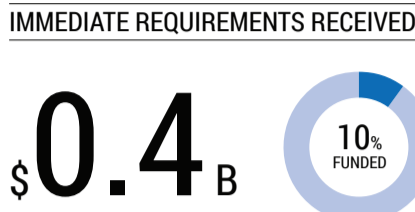
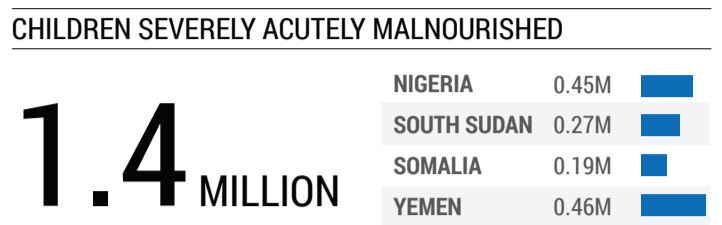


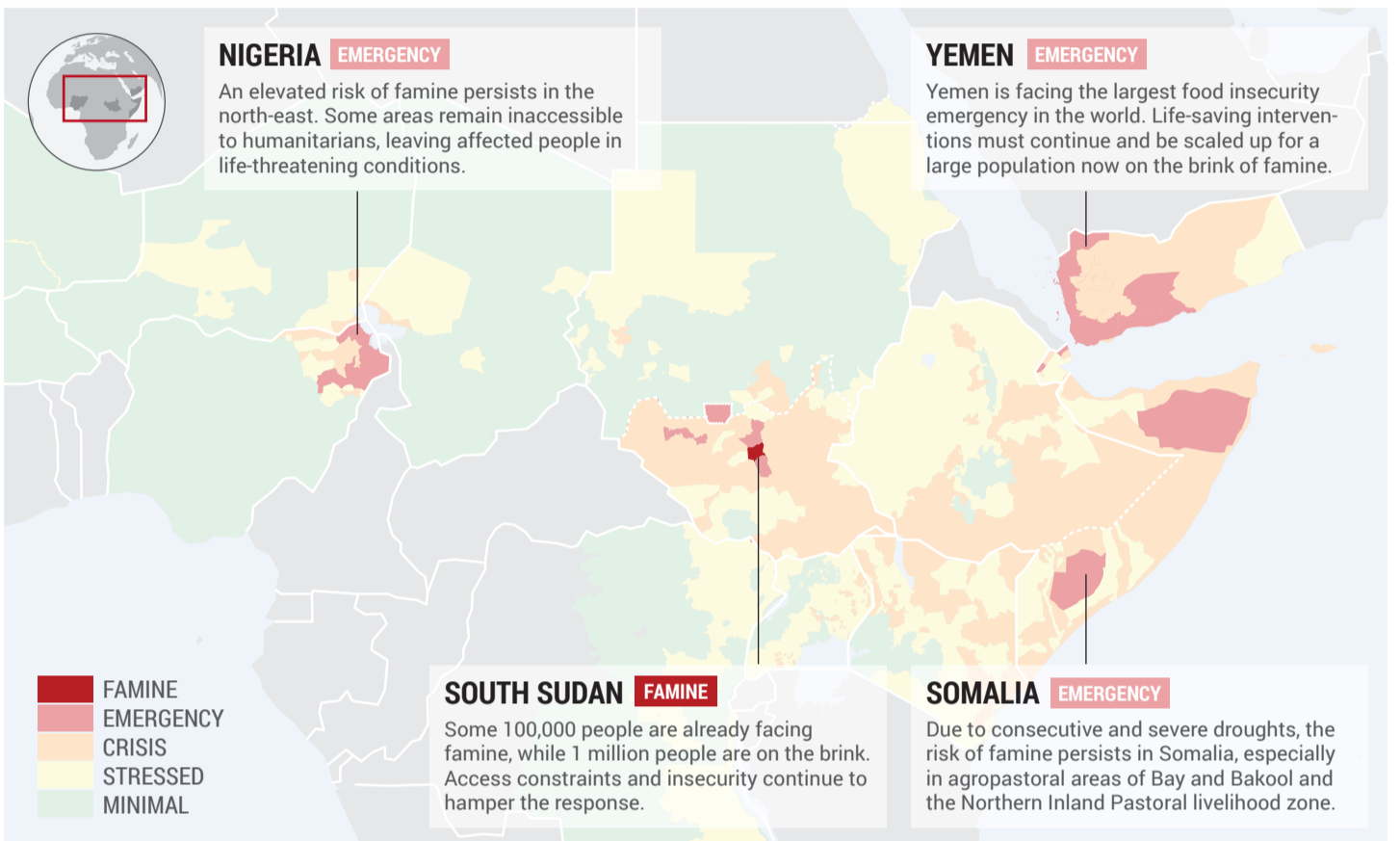
More than 20 million people in Nigeria, South Sudan, Somalia and Yemen are experiencing famine or at risk of famine over the coming six months. UN agencies and humanitarian partners are ready to scale up the response to avert a catastrophe, but the necessary **funds and access** to do so are required immediately.



BY COUNTRY (as of 14 Mar)

COUNTRY	IMMEDIATE REQUIREMENTS	% FUNDED
NIGERIA	\$0.7B	3%
SOUTH SUDAN	\$1.3B	19%
SOMALIA	\$0.7B	11%
YEMEN	\$1.7B	6%

FOOD INSECURITY PROJECTIONS



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
 Data sources: Map – IPC for Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda and Yemen; FewsNet for the rest of the countries. Funding – FTS.
 Creation date: 20 Mar 2017 www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

ACT NOW

WE CAN AVERT FAMINE AND SAVE LIVES

With funding and access to affected people, we can prevent human catastrophe on a massive scale. But we must act quickly and not wait until it's too late.

Life-saving assistance in food and livelihoods, nutrition, health and water, sanitation and hygiene is being prioritized, as these are the key sectors of famine response and prevention.

WITHOUT ACCESS AND FUNDS	WITH ACCESS AND FUNDS
<h3>FOOD & LIVELIHOODS</h3> <p>Millions of people won't meet their daily food needs and some will starve to death.</p>	<p>By scaling-up assistance, more people will receive food and livelihoods assistance.</p>
<h3>NUTRITION</h3> <p>Children will be at imminent risk of death by suffering from severe acute malnutrition.</p>	<p>Malnutrition treatment plans for children and adults will save many lives.</p>
<h3>HEALTH</h3> <p>People will suffer and die from disease.</p>	<p>Health intervention with vaccines and oral rehydration will treat affected people.</p>
<h3>WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE</h3> <p>People will drink unsafe water to try to survive.</p>	<p>Affected people will receive clean water, sanitation and hygiene support.</p>

MAIN CAUSES OF EACH COUNTRY'S FOOD CRISIS ARE DIFFERENT

YEMEN
Yemen imports more than 90 per cent of staple food. Restrictions on imports and damage to ports due to air strikes have disrupted imports of food, fuel and medicine.

NIGERIA
Population displacement, disrupted markets and livelihoods, climate change, and weak public services have contributed to the food crisis.

SOUTH SUDAN
Conflict has forced more than a quarter of the population to flee their homes, disrupted crop production and destroyed livestock, while compromising access to people who need help. Access to food has been further affected by a collapsing economy and massive price increases for basic food items.

SOMALIA
Consecutive severe droughts have led to crop failure, large-scale livestock deaths, depletion of assets and large-scale displacement of people. Ongoing conflict and access restrictions are also contributing to deteriorating food security.

POOR HUMANITARIAN ACCESS