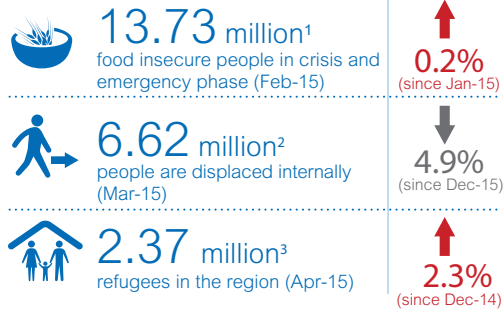
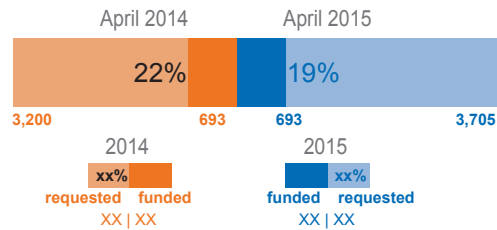


Key Figures

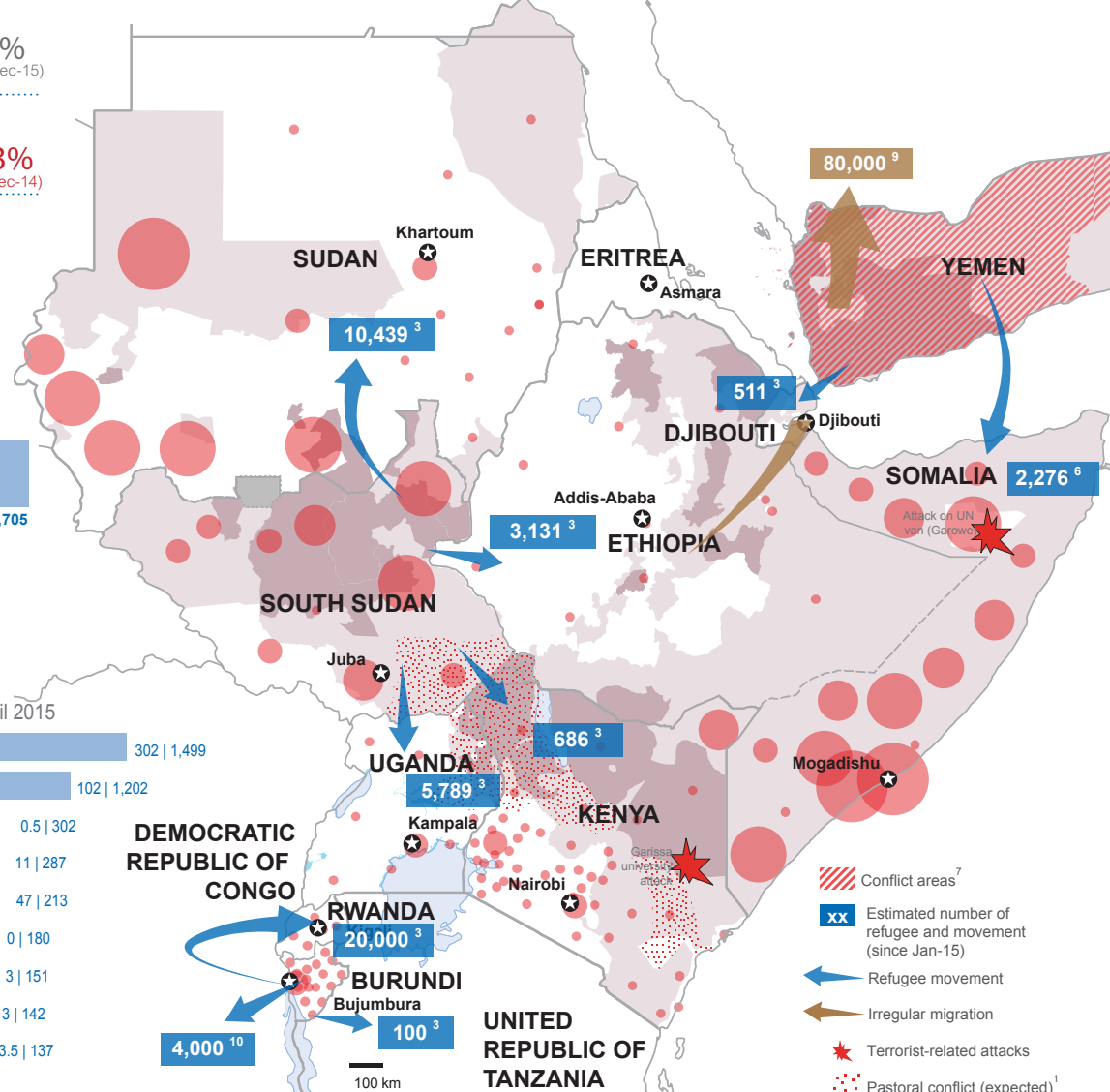
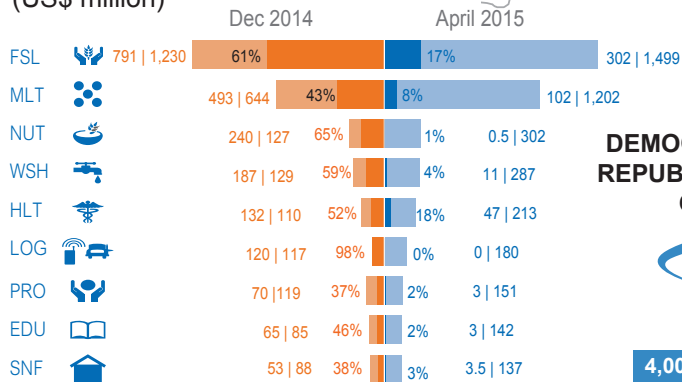


Conflict and unfavourable climate conditions are the key drivers of deteriorating food insecurity and displacement in the region. Over the last two months, the number of food insecure people have increased in Kenya, refugees and migrants (from Yemen) fleeing into neighbouring countries has increased, while the number of internally displaced has slightly reduced, mainly due to the return of flood-affected in Ethiopia. Terrorist attacks in Garowe, Somalia and Garissa, Kenya have claimed 152 lives. Despite growing humanitarian needs, funding levels have not increased significantly since April 2014. Humanitarian country teams are facing immediate funding gaps in critical sectors.

Regional funding for humanitarian appeals comparison⁸ (US\$ million)



Regional funding by sector⁴ (US\$ million)

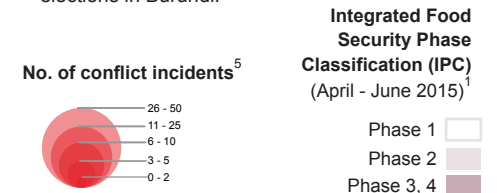


Key Food Security messages

- Impact of poor March-May season performance:** The late and poor start of the rains has affected water availability, pastoralist resources and crop production. This has resulted in a longer than normal pastoral lean season in some areas and reduced agricultural labour opportunities.
- Reduced food availability and increasing malnutrition:** Food insecurity is likely to deepen for more vulnerable households as lean seasons start by April or May in conflict-affected areas in Sudan; in marginal, *Belg*-producing agricultural areas in Oromia, Tigray, and Amhara Regions in Ethiopia; agro-pastoral and riverine areas in southern Somalia; in unimodal Karamoja region in Uganda; in bimodal northern Tanzania; and in many areas of South Sudan. Consequently, malnutrition levels are expected to worsen after May and are already above critical thresholds in parts of northern Kenya, eastern and southern Ethiopia, rural Djibouti, and south-central Somalia.
- Most affected by worsening terms of trade:** Adverse changes in market prices and deterioration in terms of trade is expected in agro-pastoral/marginal agricultural areas in Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia as livestock prices decline during the lean period. This will make it difficult for wage labourers, poor agro-pastoralists, and pastoralist households to access adequate and diverse amounts of food from local markets.

Increased refugee influx

Since February 2015, approximately 22,000 South Sudanese refugees, fleeing anticipated high levels of acute food insecurity, inter-communal conflict and violence, have arrived in neighbouring countries; 20,400 Burundian refugees have fled political tensions into Rwanda, DRC and Tanzania; and almost 2,800 Yemeni and Somali migrants and refugees have arrived by boat fleeing the conflict in Yemen. More refugees are expected as conflict and political crisis continues in South Sudan, Yemen and as tensions heighten during the run-up to June elections in Burundi.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined. Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

Creation date: 28 April 2015 Sources: 1. FSNWG - Regional Food Security & Nutrition Update March 2015, 2. UNHCR, IOM & OCHA, 3. UNHCR - Rwanda, 4. Total 2015 funding to Strategic Response Plans/Appeals in the region which includes Republic of South Sudan, Somalia, South Sudan RRRP (FTS) & Ethiopia HRD as of 17th April 2015, 5 - ACLED - Jan - Apr 2015, 6. UNHCR - Yemen arrival statistics (22 Apr 2015) 7. Yemen Humanitarian Snapshot Feb 2015 - Governorates with ≥ 25 conflict incidents in 2014, 8 - Based on FTS data for Sudan Humanitarian Work Plan, Somalia, Republic of South Sudan - Crisis Response Plan, 9 - IOM Yemen, 10 - OCHA DRC Feedback: conwaym@un.org