More than 20 million people in North-East Nigeria, South Sudan, Somalia and Yemen are facing famine or a credible risk of famine over the coming six months.

With access to people in need and sufficient funding, the United Nations and its partners can avert famine and provide the necessary relief and support where famine already exists.

To avert a humanitarian catastrophe in the four countries over the coming months, the United Nations and its partners will continue to scale up humanitarian operations.

Lifesaving assistance in the areas of food and livelihoods, nutrition, health, and water, sanitation and hygiene will be prioritised as these represent the key sectors of famine response and prevention.

The United Nations is also stepping up cooperation between humanitarian and development partners. Strengthening such links, we are seeking not only to save lives but to build the resilience necessary for people to withstand future shocks.

Overall, humanitarian operations in the four countries require more than US$5.6 billion in 2017, of which $4.4 billion is required for the key sectors by March. These figures may rise as the crises unfold.

Effective and efficient humanitarian delivery relies on access to reach people in need. The UN and its partners call for full, safe and unimpeded access to all those in need, wherever they are.

**NORTH-EAST NIGERIA**
- 5.1 million people urgently need food and livelihoods assistance
- 450,000 children suffering severe acute malnutrition
- In 2016, humanitarian partners reached more than 2.3 million people with food and agriculture assistance and 1.1 million with water, sanitation and hygiene assistance.

**SOUTH SUDAN**
- 100,000 people already facing famine
- 1 million people on the brink of famine
- 5 million people urgently need food and livelihoods assistance
- 270,000 children suffering severe acute malnutrition
- In 2016, humanitarian partners reached more than 5 million people with aid, including nearly 3.6 million with food assistance or emergency livelihoods support and more than 2 million people with access to clean water.

**SOMALIA**
- 2.9 million people urgently need food and livelihoods assistance
- 185,000 children suffering severe acute malnutrition
- In 2016, humanitarian partners reached over one million people with food and livelihoods support, treated nearly 140,000 children for severe acute malnutrition, and provided water and sanitation to over one million people.

**YEMEN**
- 7.3 million people urgently need food assistance
- 462,000 children suffering severe acute malnutrition
- Humanitarian partners reached 5.3 million people with assistance in 2016, including an average of 3.8 million people with food assistance every month and 5.3 million people with direct health services.

Humanitarian Response Plans: https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations
CERF: http://www.unocha.org/cerf/donate
The prolonged humanitarian crisis in the Lake Chad Basin has had a devastating impact in North-East Nigeria. Food and nutritional insecurity has reached extreme levels, especially in parts of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states, with 5.1 million people severely food insecure. In the worst-affected and least accessible areas of Borno and Yobe states, severe forms of hunger have been registered, with 55,000 people estimated to be experiencing famine-like conditions. This figure is projected to increase to 120,000 by June 2017. Some 450,000 children under 5 (300,000 of them are located in Borno State) will suffer from severe acute malnutrition this year and require specialized treatment.

The United Nations and its partners are scaling up and reaching more people with life-saving support every month. However, they require protection of the affected populations and humanitarian access to ensure that all vulnerable households in need of urgent humanitarian assistance are reached safely on a regular basis. Humanitarian actors are currently reaching 2.1 million people with food assistance as they continue to scale up. Food security and nutrition are at the heart of the humanitarian response with a special focus on women, children and youth. It is also key to provide agricultural inputs to enable affected people to plant ahead of the next rainy season in May. However, to achieve these goals, focusing on averting famine, immediate funding is urgently required. Without early action and sustained humanitarian assistance, lives and livelihoods will not be saved.

**PRIORITISED FUNDING REQUIREMENTS**

**FOOD SECURITY**

- **People Targeted**: 5.1M
- **Funding Required**: $480.3M

**HEALTH**

- **People Targeted**: 5.9M
- **Funding Required**: $93.8M

**NUTRITION**

- **People Targeted**: 2.7M
- **Funding Required**: $110.3M

**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE**

- **People Targeted**: 2M
- **Funding Required**: $49.7M

*Note: The Nigeria Humanitarian Response Plan for 2017 requires $1.054 billion. The above represent prioritised, life-saving requirements to avert and respond to the risk of famine.*
Nearly 5 million people across South Sudan – more than 40 percent of the population – are severely food insecure. This number is expected to rise to 5.5 million by July, if nothing is done to curb the severity and spread of the crisis. Some 100,000 South Sudanese now face starvation as famine is declared for two counties (Leer and Mayendit) in the former Unity State. Another 1 million people are on the brink of famine unless they have sustained access to humanitarian assistance. Over a quarter of a million children are severely acutely malnourished and at risk of dying. Crop production and rural livelihoods have been undermined and the economy has suffered a severe downturn.

Humanitarian partners are continuing to work to prevent the spread of famine by providing assistance to food insecure areas. However, in order for humanitarian actors to scale up an already robust relief effort to ensure food, nutrition and agricultural assistance reaches areas of highest needs they require safe and sustained access to affected populations. They also require immediate funds commensurate with needs. While humanitarian assistance can save many lives, only a political solution can provide meaningful peace and security for the crisis-affected people.

**PRIORITISED FUNDING REQUIREMENTS**

**FOOD SECURITY**

- **PEOPLE TARGETED**: 4.8M
- **FUNDING REQUIRED**: $780.5M

**HEALTH**

- **PEOPLE TARGETED**: 3M
- **FUNDING REQUIRED**: $144.7M

**NUTRITION**

- **PEOPLE TARGETED**: 1.2M
- **FUNDING REQUIRED**: $165.1M

**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE**

- **PEOPLE TARGETED**: 3.2M
- **FUNDING REQUIRED**: $156.6M

*Note: The South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan for 2017 requires $1.6 billion. The above represent prioritised, life-saving requirements to avert and respond to the risk of famine.*
Famine could soon be a reality in Somalia, largely due to consecutive and severe drought. There are already worrying similarities to the situation in 2011, when 260,000 people died. In the worst affected areas, chiefly rural communities, crops have been wiped out and livestock died, while communities are being forced to sell their assets, and borrow food and money to survive. Some 6.2 million people are in need of humanitarian aid. Of these, close to 3 million people cannot meet their daily food requirements and need urgent humanitarian assistance. Around 944,000 children will be acutely malnourished this year, including 185,000 who are severely malnourished.

Humanitarian partners are scaling up to quickly reach as many people in need as possible, using a combination of food distribution and cash-based transfers. Humanitarians are in a stronger position to respond than in 2010/2011 but there are still some areas that we cannot reach and where needs are high. Providing emergency assistance through cash-based transfers, humanitarians can reach more areas than before. Moreover, the UN and partners are working with the Government of Somalia to address existing access challenges, seeking to ensure safe and unhindered delivery of assistance. Resources are urgently required by March, however, to enable partners to make the necessary interventions to prevent a catastrophe in April and May.

**PRIORITISED FUNDING REQUIREMENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>People Targeted</th>
<th>Funding Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food Security</strong></td>
<td>5.5M</td>
<td>$350M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td>4.3M</td>
<td>$85M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition</strong></td>
<td>2.1M</td>
<td>$200M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</strong></td>
<td>4.5M</td>
<td>$85M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The Somalia ‘Operational Plan for Famine Prevention’ requests $825 million. The overall Humanitarian Response Plan for 2017 requires $864 million. The above represent prioritised, life-saving requirements to avert and respond to the risk of famine.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
YEMEN

The scale of food insecurity in Yemen is staggering. Some 65 per cent of households in the country are estimated to be food insecure and about 7.3 million people require emergency food assistance. More than 460,000 children are currently suffering from severe acute malnutrition.

Last year the UN and its humanitarian partners reached an average of nearly 4 million people each month - people who may otherwise have died. This intervention must, at all costs, be funded and scaled up for a population now on the brink of famine. A humanitarian response alone, however, is not enough to address the severity of this crisis. Free and unhindered access to all possible ports, including Hudaydah, must be granted, particularly for the import of food items. Commercial trade must be allowed to continue – including international lines of credit for traders. Political failure to address the continued conflict, insecurity and the strangulation of Yemen’s economy – the sources of Yemen’s humanitarian crisis – will only bring the country closer to famine.

Note: The Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan for 2017 required $2.1 billion. The above represent prioritised, life-saving requirements to avert and respond to the risk of famine.