

EAST AFRICA HUNGER EMERGENCY RESPONSE

World Vision

Situation report #5 | August 2021

Key messages

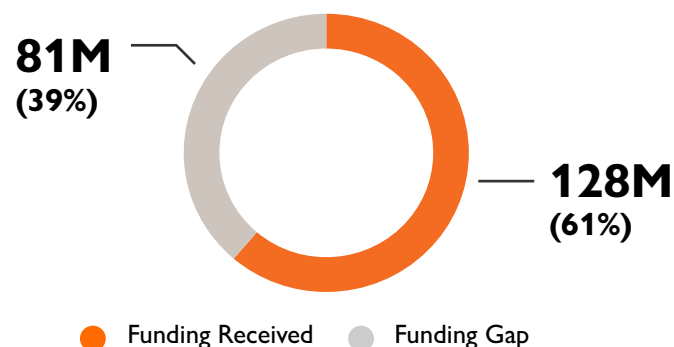
- A deadly mix of conflict, desert locust infestation, COVID-19 and the climate change crisis have pushed more than 7 million people across six countries in East Africa into a hunger crisis. According to UN reports, approximately 108,000 people in East Africa are under catastrophic conditions, a phase marked by critical acute malnutrition, hunger, destitution and death – this phase is understood in the humanitarian sector as the highest and most urgent Integrated Food Insecurity Phase Classification (IPC) of level 5. Additionally, almost 7.8 million people are exposed to emergency phase (IPC4), and if things worsen are one step away from famine, and as many as 26 million are classified at ‘crisis level’ (IPC3), where action is needed now to stop them from sliding into emergency.
- The region has endured substantial and widespread breeding of desert locusts since late 2019, resulting in loss of pasture and crops. Added to this, between June – December 2020 rising conflict in countries such as Ethiopia has exacerbated the food insecurity situation in the region. The Climate Prediction and Application Centre and the UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation have both made predictions of dry conditions and worsening food insecurity situation in 2021. Coupled with economic impact of COVID-19 lockdowns which continue to destroy livelihoods and push millions into desperation.
- This challenging period could erode human and economic development gains that have been made towards the global Sustainable Development Goals across the region. The rising food insecurity also increases the risks faced by women and girls, including gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse.

Response countries



World Vision is responding to the impact of hunger in six countries in East Africa and requires **US\$ 209 million*** to reach **7.1 million** people, including **3.4 million** children.

Funding summary (US\$) **



*Includes new, internal and repurposed funding

**Funding figures are different from the previous report and are consistent with the approved response plan

Key concerns



7.8 million

people are experiencing emergency levels of food insecurity and require urgent humanitarian assistance



38 million

people are acutely food insecure



Fragility in the region is acute.

Continued conflict in Tigray, protracted conflict in South Sudan, Sudan and Somalia threaten human and economic development gains.



COVID-19 aftershocks ripple through

communities with declining income opportunities, lost livelihoods and diminished purchasing power.



Desert Locust threat continues across the region with rains creating favourable conditions for breeding. It is critical for ground and aerial teams to intensify control operations to limit breeding.



9.6 million

Internally displaced people



4.7 million

Refugees and asylum seekers

Source: UN OCHA

Strategic objectives



1. Improve access to clean water hygiene and sanitation promotion services to mitigate waterborne diseases



2. Improve access to food for affected households



3. Increase access to curative and preventive quality emergency health and nutrition services



4. Improved sustainable livelihoods to support households and communities to multiply resilient food systems



5. Ensure protection for children, women and vulnerable groups, including psychosocial support for reproductive age girls and women.

People reached



2,046,911



Women 555,309

Men 514,500



Children 977,102

Girls 490,566

Boys 486,536

(as of 31 July 2021)



103,747

People reached with access to clean, potable water



21,258

People who have participated in hygiene promotion activities with appropriate supplies



250,313

People reached with cash and voucher assistance



74,160

School children receiving wet feeding



620,840

Number of people reached with (in kind) food assistance



62,462

Children reached with Supplementary and Therapeutic food



29,442

People reached through primary healthcare support



370

Community health volunteers and or workers trained



60,698

Children under five reached through curative consultations provided by World Vision supported primary health care facilities



9,350

Discharged cases (infants < 6 months, and children 6-59 months) from Outpatient Therapeutic Programme or who recovered from severe acute malnutrition



13,941

People recalling target nutrition messaging



55,852

Children reached through Severe Acute Malnutrition & Moderate Acute Malnutrition management



254,178

People reached through provision of livelihood assets



45,975

People reached through livelihood training support



6,859

People benefiting from improving agricultural production



ETHIOPIA

- Projections indicate that 12.9 million people are facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC phase 3 and above)*, including more than 2.6 million who are in emergency (IPC phase 4).
- According to the [UN OCHA August situation report update](#), the humanitarian situation in Tigray in northern Ethiopia remains dire with the interruption of supply lines to the region and the depletion of humanitarian stocks.

GAPS AND NEEDS

- Support is needed to scale up food, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and cash interventions for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Afar and Amhara regions where more than 200,000 people have been displaced.

WORLD VISION'S RESPONSE

- Reached more than 1,300 households in Amhara region of northern Ethiopia through cash assistance for asset creation and livelihood restoration.
- Distributed WASH supplies and dignity kits (containing hygiene and sanitary items) to more than 500 households benefitting 400 women and girls in Amhara region.
- Reached more than 3,000 farmers affected by desert locusts with crop seeds to enhance their food security in Amhara and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Regions of Ethiopia.



KENYA

- According to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), below-average crop harvests and declining livestock sale values are expected to result in lower household income, reducing household purchasing power and market access to food. This will worsen the already dire food security situation in marginal agricultural and pastoral areas.
- COVID-19 related restrictions continue to impact urban poor income-earning opportunities.

GAPS AND NEEDS

- Scale up of humanitarian assistance for communities affected by hunger is urgently needed as water scarcity worsens in most arid and semi arid counties.
- Malnutrition in children and lactating mothers remains critical and most households are facing reduced income and access to food.

WORLD VISION'S RESPONSE

- Reached more than 73,000 people through food distribution in partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP) in Turkana county of northern Kenya.
- Reached more than 8,000 households through hygiene promotion campaigns conducted in Mandera, Wajir and Tana River counties in north and north east Kenya.
- Trained more than 2,000 mothers on early detection and prevention of malnutrition in children in Mandera, Wajir and Tana River counties.



SOMALIA

- The impacts of two consecutive below-average rainfall seasons on crop and livestock production are driving high food assistance needs in Somalia. In addition to weather shocks, food availability and access are constrained by conflict in southern and central Somalia.
- In pastoral livelihood zones, the negative impacts of below-average rainfall on pasture and water availability, has affected livestock health, reproduction, and milk production, contributing to the worsening food security situation.

GAPS AND NEEDS

- Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Hudur district of South West Somalia are in need of food, shelter and sanitation assistance.
- Food assistance and desert locust control measures for affected communities in the north.

WORLD VISION'S RESPONSE

- Distributed food and cash to the drought affected population in Puntland, Somaliland, Jubaland and South West states.
- Reached more than 3,000 IDPs with essential relief items in Beadale.

* The IPC Acute Food Insecurity classification provides differentiation between levels of severity of acute food insecurity. The units of analysis are classified in five distinct phases: (1) Minimal/None, (2) Stressed, (3) Crisis, (4) Emergency, (5) Catastrophe/Famine. Each of these phases has important and distinct implications for where and how best to intervene, and therefore influences priority response objectives.



SOUTH SUDAN

- According to Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) reports, an estimated 7.2 million people (60 per cent of the country's population) are facing crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 and above) levels of food insecurity and are in need of emergency humanitarian assistance. Key drivers of the high levels of acute food insecurity in the country include flooding, conflict and insecurity, population displacements as well as diseases and pests that negatively affect crop production, access to food and livelihoods.
- Approximately 1.4 million children below five are projected to suffer from acute malnutrition, including more than 300,000 suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition which is the highest reported in three years.

GAPS AND NEEDS

- Flooding in South Sudan has affected approximately 90,000 people since the start of the rainy season damaging homes and agricultural fields. Affected households need food, shelter, non-food items (NFIs), and health services due to a rise in waterborne diseases.

WORLD VISION'S RESPONSE

- Reached more than 300,000 through food assistance.
- Equipped 187 beneficiaries with knowledge and skills on livelihoods and resilience.
- Engaged 51 faith actors and leaders to promote awareness on hunger related issues.
- Distributed livelihoods assets to more than 15,000 people.



SUDAN

- Humanitarian needs continued to rise across the country, driven by internal conflict, climatic shocks, hazards, and disease outbreaks that disrupted livelihoods of vulnerable households and aggravated food insecurity, malnutrition and protection risks. The food insecurity situation is exacerbated by the deepening economic crisis, coupled with the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and political instability.
- More than 9.8 million individuals are facing high levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or worse), particularly among the IDPs in Darfur region, refugees, farmers affected by a below-average harvest last season, and urban poor households. These numbers are increasing; the month of July has seen many areas affected by flooding. Homes, infrastructure and farmland have either been damaged or destroyed. According to UN OCHA more than 800 homes were destroyed and over 4,000 homes damaged. More than 12,000 individuals are affected in eight out of 18 states.

GAPS AND NEEDS

- Joint assessments in the flood-affected areas are ongoing to confirm the number of people affected and identify needs. The response needs cut across all the major sectors (food assistance, health and nutrition, WASH and the recovery component on food security and livelihoods).

WORLD VISION'S RESPONSE

- Transferred US\$ 1,056,000 to more than 157,000 individuals (including over 75,000 children) in South and East Darfur to cover their food needs.
- Distributed more than 3,000 metric tons of food to over 246,000 individuals in East Darfur, South Darfur and South Kordofan.
- Admitted more than 3,000 children aged between six months and 5 years into a supplementary and therapeutic feeding programme for treatment of acute malnutrition in South Darfur.



UGANDA

- According to FEWS NET, the food security situation will continue to worsen up to January 2022, due to the impact of the delayed rain, COVID-19 movement restrictions, insecurity, flooding, and below average income.
- Restrictions to curb the spread of the COVID-19 virus have affected most of the savings groups activities including: farming and Savings for Transformation* (S4T) because gatherings of more than 20 people are currently prohibited.

GAPS AND NEEDS

- The prolonged drought has resulted in food shortages and low household purchasing power.

WORLD VISION'S RESPONSE

- Supported Village Health Teams and Community Health Workers to conduct malnutrition screening for children under five and Pregnant and Lactating Women in four districts in Karamoja sub region.
- Mobilized and sensitized agro-pastoralists and their families on the locust infestation crisis, weather changes, early warning and early action, through the Karamoja Locust Response and Resilience project.
- Distributed 30 tons of planting materials (seeds, cuttings and vines) to communities affected by locust infestation to enhance food production .
- Trained 240 S4T groups and provided them with savings kits.

**World Vision's transformational project model known as 'Savings for Transformation' is one of the key models developed to provide families with a sustainable platform for accessing savings and small loans.*



Sixteen-month old Naima participates in an acute malnutrition screening at a World Vision Outpatient Therapeutic Programme in South Darfur, Sudan.

We would like to thank our generous child sponsors, donors, partners, and supporters whose contributions make our work possible, including:



FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

Joseph Kamara
Regional Humanitarian & Emergency Affairs Director
E: Joseph_Kamara@wvi.org | P: +254 715 27 94 85
Skype: jkkamara

Jennifer Watson
Regional Communications & Public Engagement Director
E: Jennifer_Watson@wvi.org | P: +254 780 55 43 94
Skype: jenkaye.watson