

Situation report #8 | November 2021

Key messages

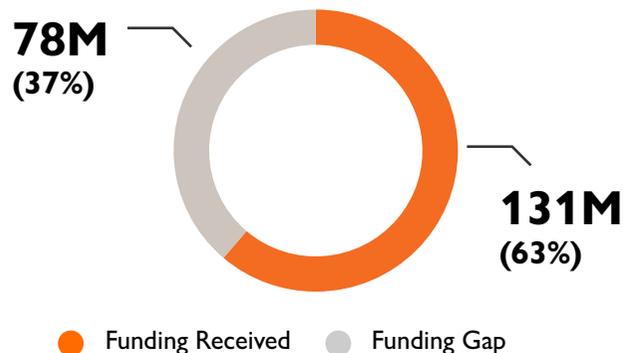
- A deadly mix of conflict, desert locust infestation, COVID-19 and climate change crisis have pushed more than 26 million people across six countries in East Africa into a hunger crisis. According to UN reports, approximately 509,000 people in East Africa are under catastrophic conditions, a phase marked 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 7.1 million people are exposed to emergency phase (IPC 4).
- The region has endured substantial and widespread breeding of desert locusts since late 2019, resulting in loss of pasture and crops. Additionally, between June to date rising conflict in Ethiopia and protracted instability in Sudan and Somalia has exacerbated the food insecurity situation in the region. The Climate Prediction and Application Centre and the UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation had both made predictions of dry conditions and a worsening food insecurity situation in 2021. Coupled with the economic impact of COVID-19 lockdowns, which continue to destroy livelihoods and push millions into desperation. FEWS NET analysis indicated dipped harvests which affected local supplies and food prices.
- 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

As of 30 November 2021

Key concerns



7.1 million

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



26.5 million

people are acutely food insecure



Fragility in the region is acute.

Continued conflict in Ethiopia, 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.



Poor rainy seasons in parts of East Africa

region have resulted in below-average crop production, poor rangeland conditions, and rising cereal prices



10.6 million

Internally displaced people



4.7 million

Refugees and asylum seekers

Sources: UN OCHA, UNHCR

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*

4,308,745

(as of 30 November 2021)

Adults 1,923,216

Children 2,385,529



125,405

People reached with access to clean, potable water



2,602,017

People reached with (in-kind) food assistance



163,074

Children reached with supplementary and therapeutic food



928,913

People reached with cash and voucher assistance



US\$ 27.4M

Amount of cash and voucher assistance distributed



74,029

People reached through primary healthcare support



67,442

Children reached through management of Severe Acute Malnutrition & Moderate Acute Malnutrition



198,122

Children receiving hot meals and/or dry rations through school feeding



131,693

People reached through provision of livelihood assets



4,467

People receiving psychosocial support

**The impact numbers take into account the risk of double counting.*



Children playing during breaktime at a makeshift school in Loyangalani, Kenya. World Vision targets to reach 500 households with cash assistance in response to the ongoing drought.



ETHIOPIA

- According to the [World Food Programme](#), the food insecurity situation in Northern Ethiopia is critical. In Tigray, child malnutrition levels are worsening; as at September 2021 the level was 22.7% up from 17.1% in February 2021.
- The October to December rainfall delayed resulting in prolonged dry conditions in many southern and southeastern pastoral areas. Between October 1 and November 15, rainfall was at least 60 per cent lower than normal. Drought has critically affected Southeastern Ethiopia including the Somali region; all zones except Fafen and Sitti are adversely affected, with 2.4 million people in 72 woredas facing water scarcity.

GAPS AND NEEDS

- There is need to expand operations to address the increased humanitarian needs in regions which have experienced new displacement, including Oromia and Gambella, and the border areas of Amhara and Afar.
- There is a serious water shortage in the drought affected areas. It is anticipated that the drought situation will continue for the next 2-3 months. More than 3 million livestock are affected and there is a shortage of livestock feed.

WORLD VISION'S RESPONSE

- Distributed medical drugs and nutrition supplies to 6 health centres.
- Supported treatment of more than 3,000 children through supplementary feeding and access to nutritional services.



KENYA

- Poor rainfall across the country resulted in below-average crop production activities and regeneration of forage, negatively affecting livestock body conditions across most pastoral areas.
- It is estimated that more than 2.3 million people in Kenya are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above)*.

GAPS AND NEEDS

- There is need of water for many households in affected areas since most water points have dried up.
- Households are facing reduced income and food access. There is increasing food insecurity due to COVID-19 containment measures that include suspension of weekly non-food and livestock markets.

WORLD VISION'S RESPONSE

- Conducted hygiene promotion campaigns in Mandera, Wajir and Tana River counties in north and northeast Kenya, reaching more than 1,800 households.
- Trained more than 1,200 mothers on early detection and prevention of malnutrition in children in Mandera, Wajir and Tana River counties.
- Trained more than 20 farmers on climate smart agriculture and good agronomy practices to enhance food security.



SOMALIA

- Somalia is experiencing its third consecutive below-average rainfall season since late 2020, which is worsening the current drought. Most of southern, central, and northeastern Somalia have received little to no rainfall. Drought impacts are worse in Jubaland, Southwest state, GalMudug (central regions) and parts of Puntland, which have suffered from consecutive seasons of poor rainfall. Food security conditions in Somalia have further deteriorated due to below-average rains and continued conflict, among other factors.
- Water resources and pasture conditions have deteriorated in these areas triggering livestock migration and increased competition among pastoralists for the already limited resources. The livestock sector is central to the economic and cultural life of the Somali people.

GAPS AND NEEDS

- Somalia is facing an extreme drought, which has affected more than 2.8 million people in 66 out of Somalia's 74 districts and displaced more than 133,000 people, mostly in central and southern areas. The Federal Government of Somalia has declared a state of emergency as the drought intensifies.

WORLD VISION'S RESPONSE

- Provided water trucking, piped water and hygiene awareness training to more than 8,800 individuals.
- Distributed Non-Food Item kits containing household items such as vitameal, kitchen sets and soap to hunger affected families.

* 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 UNOCHA, since May, more than 800,000 people have been [affected by flooding](#) in areas along the Nile and Lol rivers, and in Sudd marshlands. Homes, nutrition and health facilities, water sources, schools and markets were submerged, impacting people's access to essential services and exacerbating vulnerability of communities.

GAPS AND NEEDS

- Flood-affected people, including those in displacement sites, need immediate assistance, including food and livelihood assistance, safe water, health and nutrition supplies, shelter and protection services. There is urgent need for additional funding, logistical support to transport supplies and support to repair dykes to prevent further flooding.

WORLD VISION'S RESPONSE

- Facilitated training for more than 75,000 people in livelihoods and resilience.
- Provided hot meals for more than 4,500 school children.
- Distributed cash to more than 35,000 people.
- Facilitated awareness sessions and provided access to child protection information to more than 400 community members.



SUDAN

- According to UNOCHA 9.8 million people are still food insecure. There are 1.1 million refugees and 3 million Internally Displaced Persons. More than 300,000 people have been affected by floods which destroyed more than 15,000 houses and damaged more than 46,000 houses.
- Humanitarian assistance needs remained high in November 2021, despite being the start of the harvest season. This is driven by political instability, above-average food prices, and reduced household purchasing power, as well as the impact of increased conflict, tribal clashes, and protracted displacement in parts of Darfur, Kordofan, and Blue Nile stat

GAPS AND NEEDS

The budget for the Sudan hunger crisis response is US\$ 64 million. More than 85 per cent (US\$ 55 million) of the funding required has been secured. There is a funding gap of US\$ 9 million, to cover food security recovery activities and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services.

WORLD VISION'S RESPONSE

- Distributed food and cash to more than 500,000 beneficiaries including 213,000 children to improve household food security.
- Screened more than 18,000 pregnant and lactating women and children under five for malnutrition.



UGANDA

- According to the [FEWS NET](#), the food security situation in Karamoja continues to deteriorate, particularly in the districts of the central sorghum and livestock livelihood zone. This is due to significantly below-average seasonal harvests in 2021.
- Participation in savings groups activities has enabled small-scale farmers to acquire loans at low interest rates, enabling them to start small-scale income generating activities.
- Unconditional cash distribution to the most vulnerable households and cash for work for able-bodied vulnerable agro-pastoralists has enabled them to start income generating activities.

GAPS AND NEEDS

- The prolonged drought has resulted in food shortages and low household purchasing power, forcing some community members to migrate, especially in the Karamoja region of northeastern Uganda.

WORLD VISION'S RESPONSE

- Conducted demonstrations on the use of locally available foods and shared proper nutrition messages with 240 savings groups.
- Conducted refresher training for 120 community health workers.
- Distributed eight weighing scales to Kotido health centres for use in nutrition screening and to support health facilities in community outreaches.





Kabang Athians a mother of five, learnt about the importance of breastfeeding her six-month old baby Blessing, through the mother-to-mother group organised by World Vision in Juba.

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:

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