

---



# FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION SITUATION IN EAST and CENTRAL AFRICA

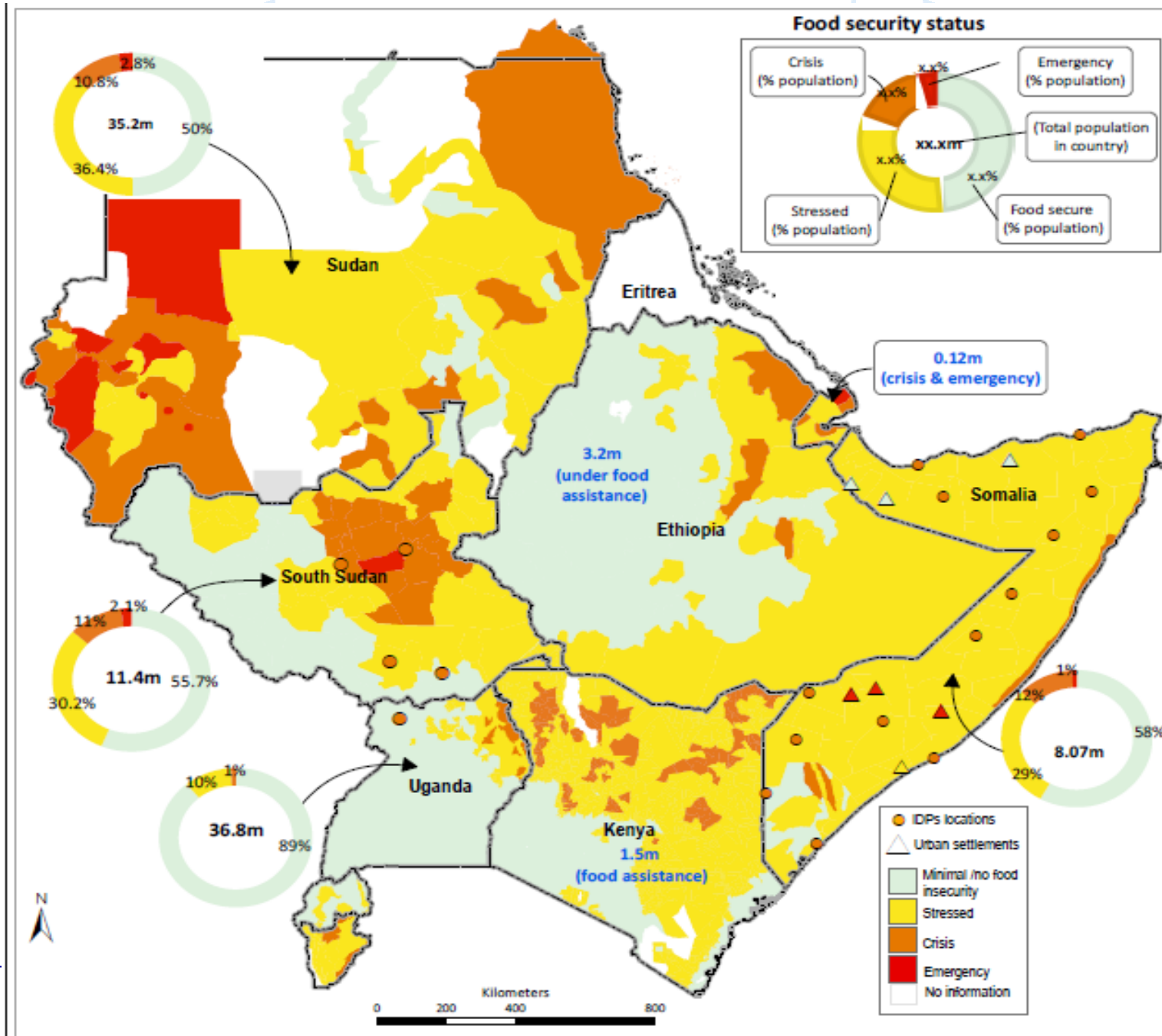
Valerie Guarnieri

WFP Regional Director (East and Central Africa (OMN))

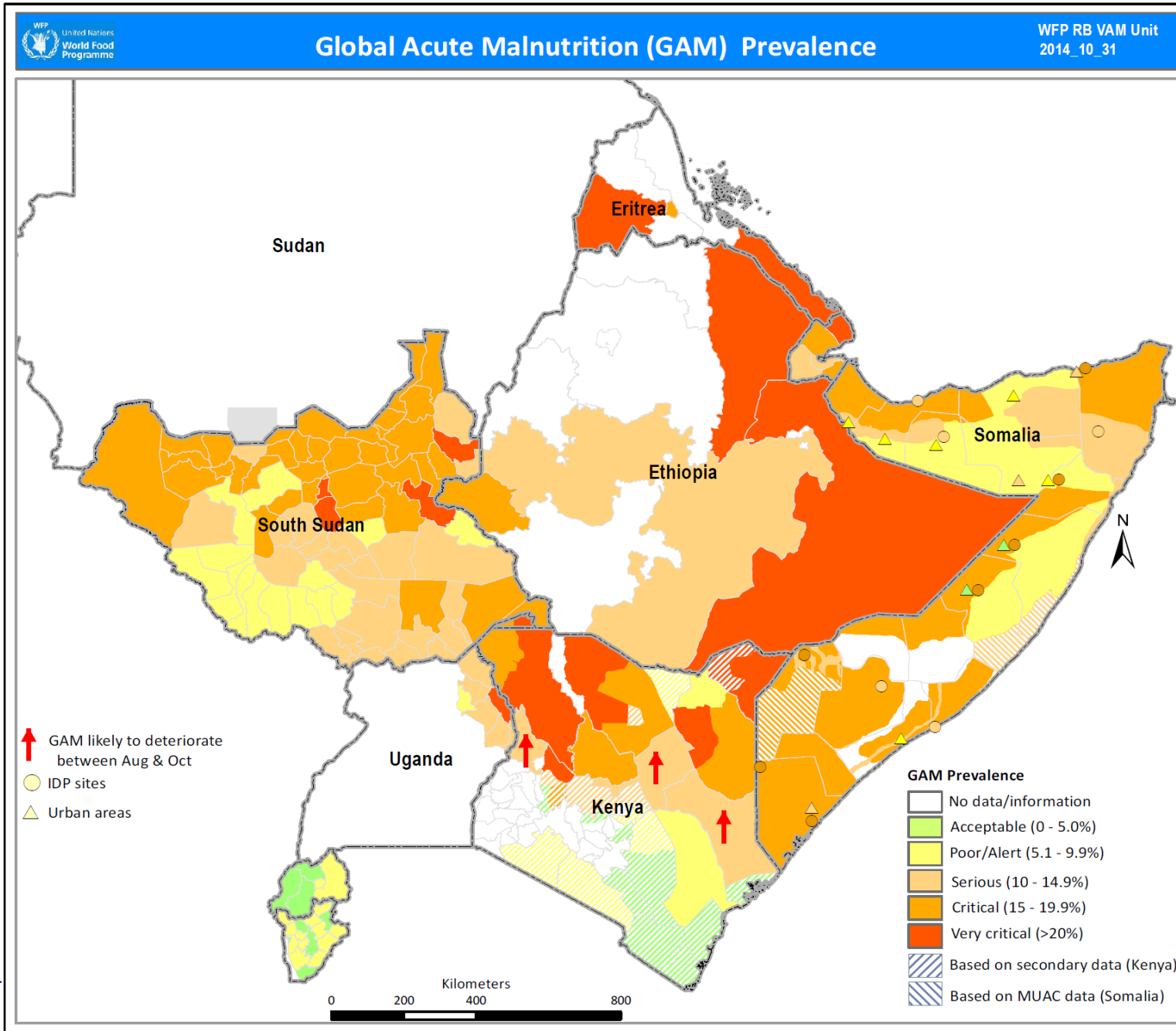
2 November 2014

---

# Regional Food Security Situation: Oct – Dec 2014



# Regional Nutrition Overview



---

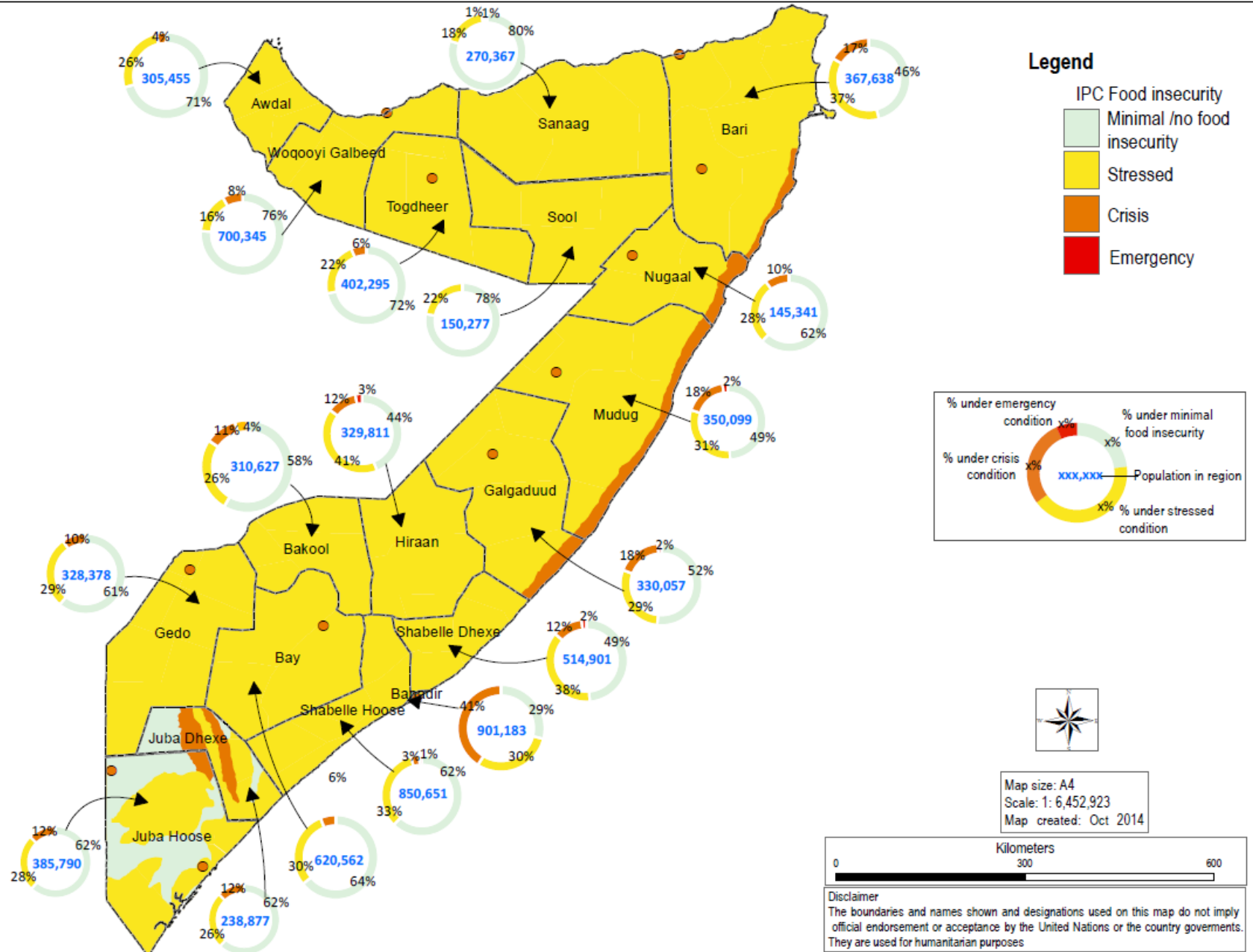
## Key Concerns/Key Focus

### Food Security :

- The food insecurity remains a challenge due to structural problems despite high economic growth rates in the region.
- Conflict remains the main driver of food insecurity in addition to shocks such as droughts and dry spells.
- Food security remains a concern in northern Kenya, central Somalia, conflict states of South Sudan, Karamoja region of Uganda, western Sudan, Obock region of Djibouti and north-eastern and southern Ethiopia.
- Overall, the food security situation is likely to deteriorate in the affected areas starting from Jan 2015 due to factors including poor food access, below average production, deterioration in pasture that affects livestock production, conflict, livestock disease, etc.
- In addition to food security shocks, underlying causes of malnutrition in the affected populations include poor health, WASH, and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices.

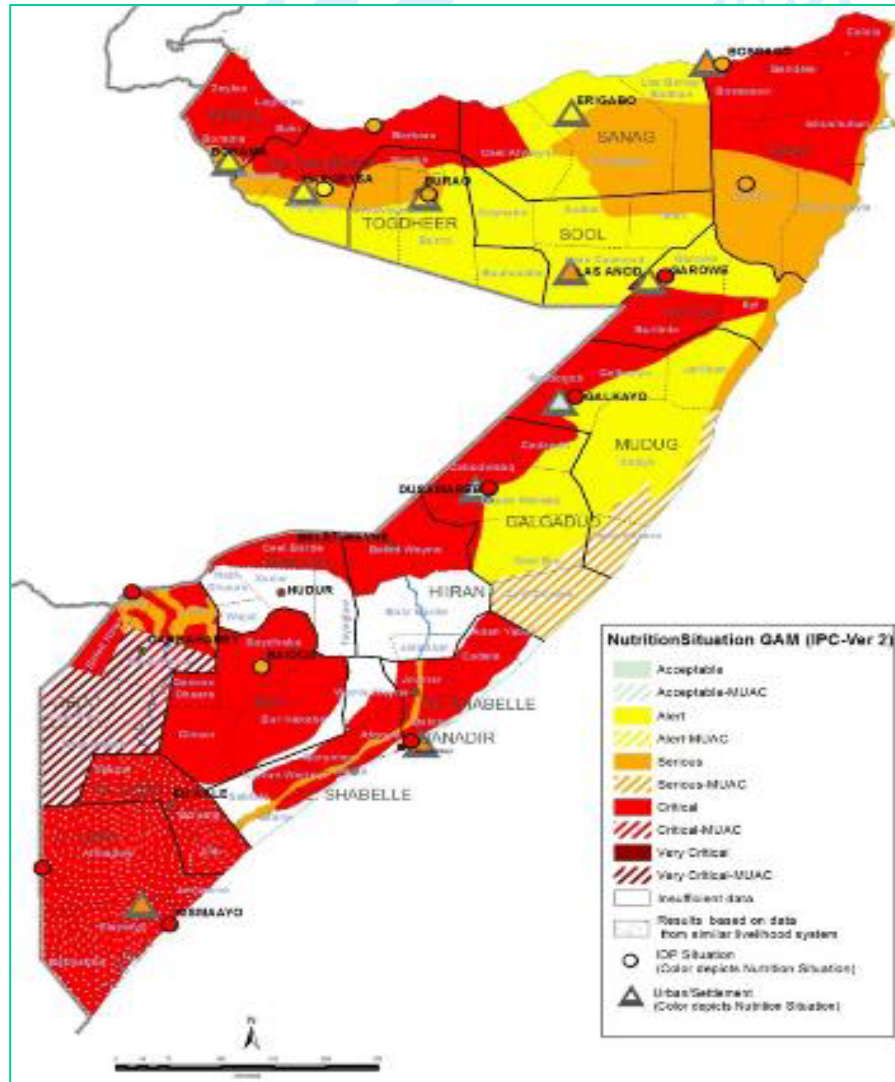
### Nutrition Situation:

- Nutrition is a serious concern in the region, and less stable than the current food security outlook, with pockets of emergency
- There is a need to scale-up treatment, to focus on prevention and link more clearly to resilience programming
- Capacity is stretched- both regionally and globally
- Access is major constraint (security, flooding, infrastructure)
- Data collection, analysis, use and dissemination is not adequately informing program response
- Need to focus on the different types of malnutrition - GAM, stunting, micro-nutrient deficiencies

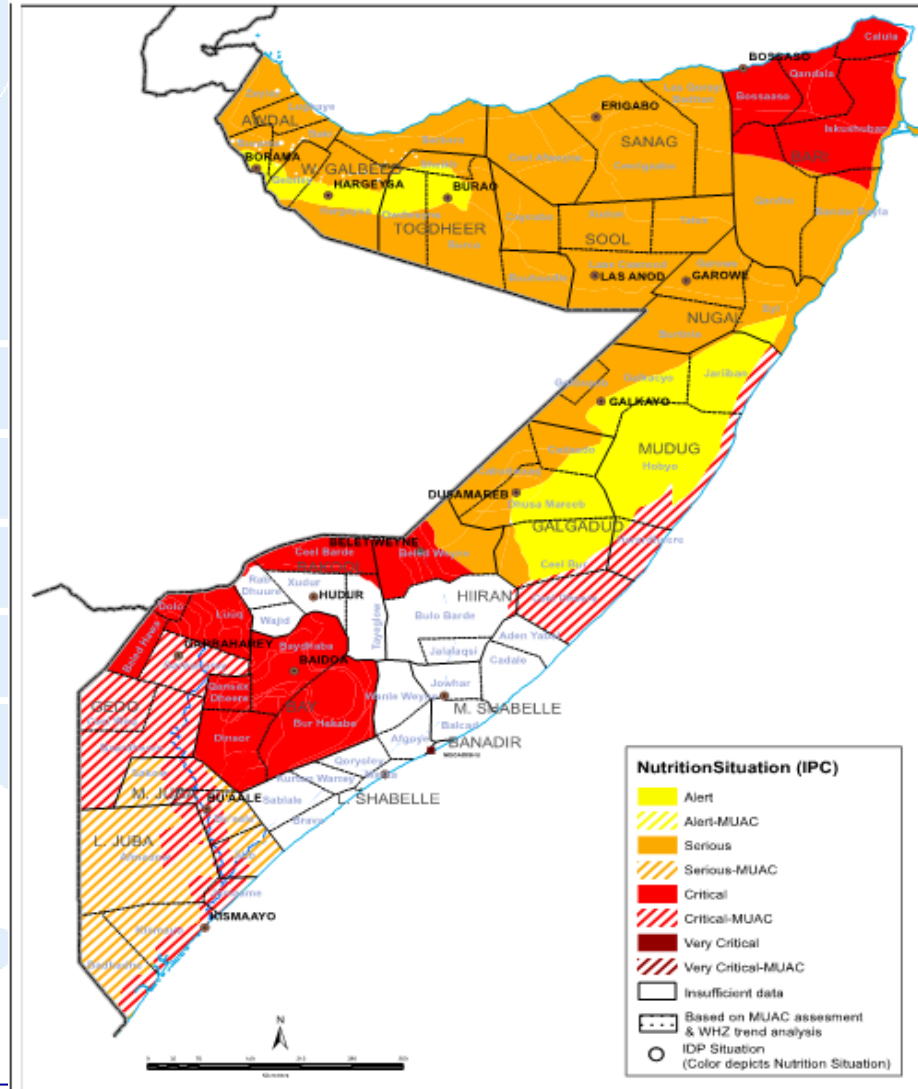


# Somalia: Nutrition Comparison 2013/14

Post Gu 2014



Post Gu 2013



---

# Somalia Food security and Nutrition update

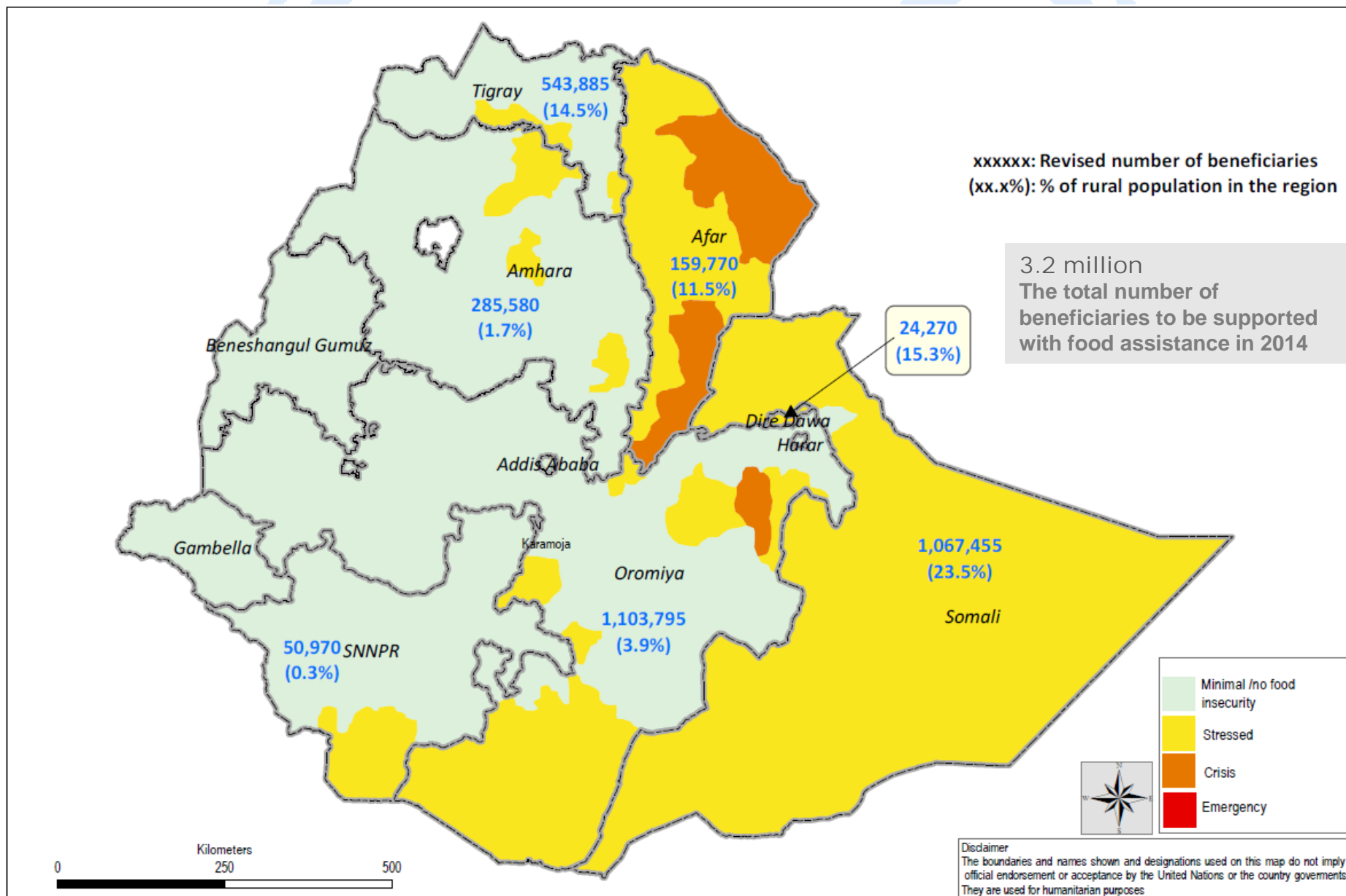
## Food Security and Nutrition

- From Aug-Dec 2014, 1,025,000 people are under Crisis or Emergency IPC phases, this represents a 20% increase since Feb 2014; An additional 2.1 million people are stressed.
- Additional needs are expected due to the prolonged dry conditions in southern Gedo region, floods along the Shabelle and Juba rivers, restricted humanitarian access and rising food prices.
- The highest food insecure population are in Central and southern regions, and IDP settlements (62%), rural (27%) and urban (11%) of the people in need.
- The triggers of food insecurity are: scarcity of water for human and animal consumption; poor Gu agriculture production (cereal harvest in Jul/Aug was 28% below the five-year average); a poor current Deyr season; high child morbidity; conflict and poor access to health services & sanitation;
- Deyr planting that started in late Sept in most parts of the South has been adversely affected by military operations in parts of Lower and Middle Shabelle regions.
- Average GAM rates are 14.9%; GAM range by livelihood zone from 15 to 24.8%. Critical levels of GAM ( $\geq 15\%$ ) were noted in 50% of the rural livelihoods and IDP areas.
- 218,000 U5 children are GAM (44,000 are SAM cases - a 7% increase since 6 months ago) and are at high risk of morbidity and death; majority of GAM children (>70%) are in South-Central Region.

## WFP Response

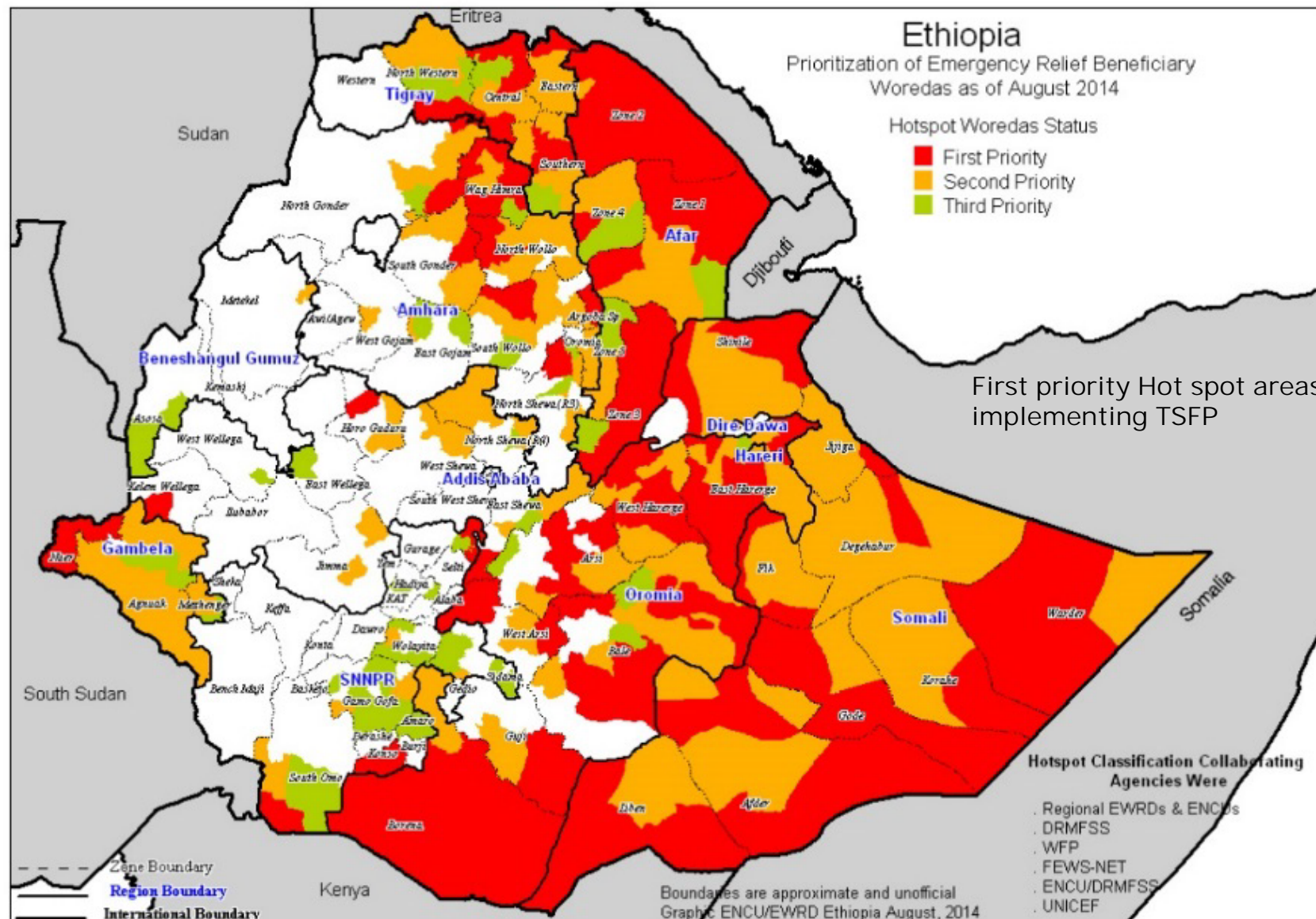
- In Sept, WFP Somalia reached 40% more beneficiaries than in June 2014. In south central Somalia, close to 750,000 people received life saving food assistance and nutrition interventions.
- Livelihood activities in Puntland parts of south-central region were affected due to cereal pipeline breaks and priority given to relief assistance.

# Projected food security situation: October to December 2014





# Nutrition situation: Based on Areas of Concern August 2014



---

# Ethiopia Food security and Nutrition update

## Food Security and Nutrition

- An estimated 3.2 million people remain in need of emergency food assistance from Aug to Dec 2014; in addition to 6.9 million safety net beneficiaries.
- The affected population are mainly in south pastoral areas of North and east Afar; some lowlands of East and West Hararge in Oromia.
- HHs in Western-and central surplus producing areas, the highlands of Oromia, SNNPR, most parts of Tigray, and Amhara are expected to meet food and non-food needs from own production and access to normal income between Oct 2014 and Mar 2015, due to average 2014 Meher production.
- From Jan 2015, Northern and Southern parts of Afar region; the lowlands of central and Eastern Oromia region; north eastern Amhara; and southern Tigray region will be in Crisis.
- Overall, nutrition situation is relatively stable with average GAM rate of 9% (approx. 1,185,840 children U5) and stunting rate of 40% (approx. 5,270,400 children U5 ) countrywide.
- Little change has been observed in the national wasting rates, “priority one” woredas of concern increased from 76 to 125 (Apr to Aug 2014).
- GAM rates close to and above emergency threshold levels have been observed in Afar (21%), Oromia (14%), Somali (21%) & Gambella refugee host community (18%). SAM is 4% in these areas.
- Stunting has declined by 31% since 2000 (from 58% to 40%), but remains a critical public health problem affecting more than 5 million children U5.

## WFP Response

---

- In Ethiopia, WFP provides support through food assistance, safety nets, health and nutrition interventions, school meals and food assistance-for-assets for drought affected people and refugees.



---

# Kenya Food security and Nutrition update

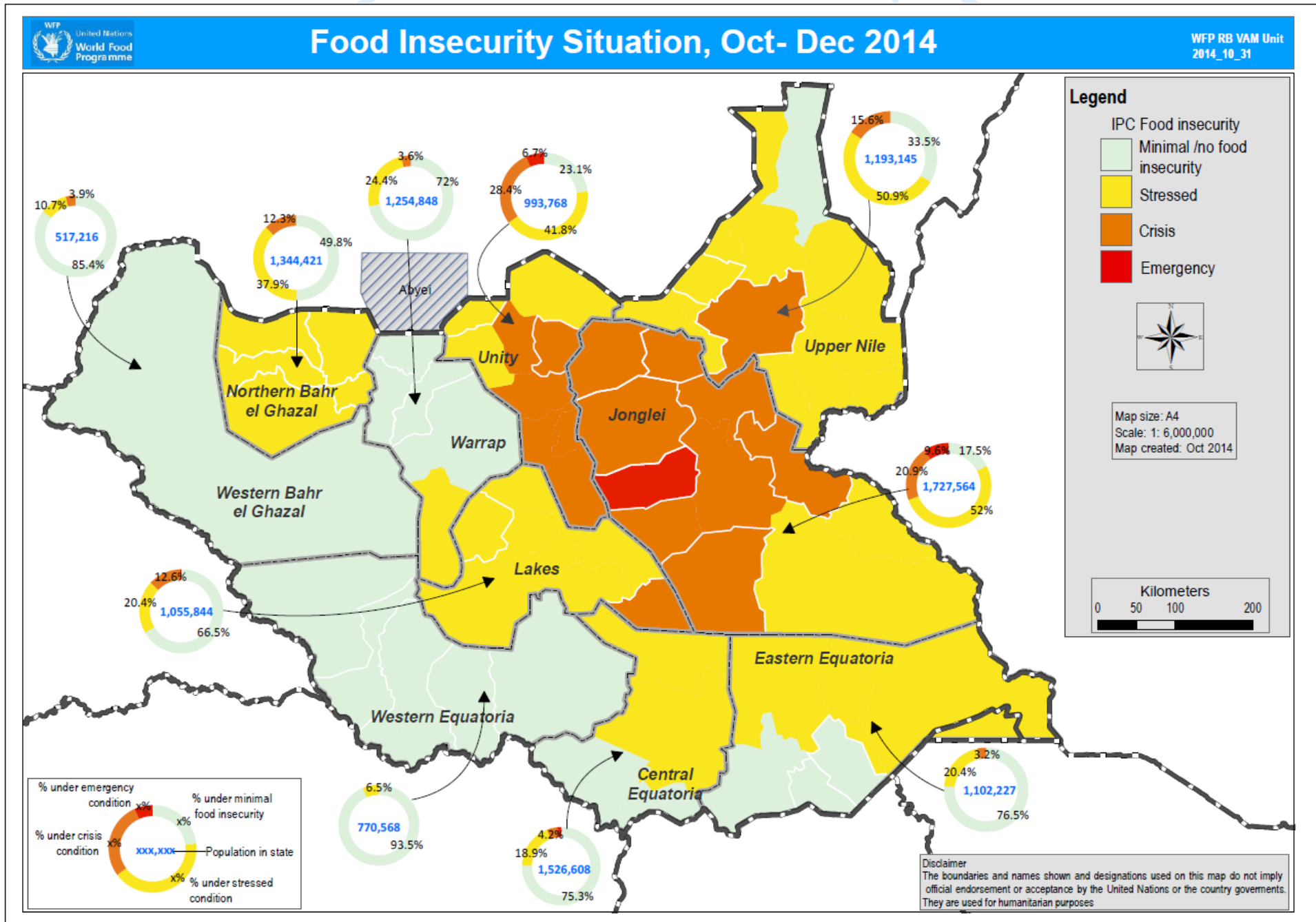
## Food Security and Nutrition

- From Aug and Dec 2014, population in need of humanitarian assistance has double compared to the same time last year to 1.5 million.
- Most HHs in Crisis are in the NW and NE pastoral areas affected by irregular rainfall and insecurity.
- Food security will improve in most of Kenya, from Nov due to the rains and majority of HHs are expected to be Stressed, but very poor HHs remaining in Crisis through Dec especially in the pastoral areas.
- Expected below average crop harvest of 20-30 % from the long rains due to the poor rainfall and poor access to seeds, pesticides and fertilizers.
- Food insecurity in the affected areas is due to crop failure, low livestock productivity, high food and non-food prices, 2 consecutive poor rainy seasons, limited income opportunities, conflicts in parts of the pastoral areas and crop diseases, especially in the high rainfall producing areas.
- Significant deterioration of acute malnutrition in Turkana, Baringo, Mandera and Wajir West to very critical levels (>20% GAM) in Aug to Oct 2014 compared to same time in 2013.
- On average, 1 in 4 children U5 are acutely malnourished.
- Persistently high stunting rate (35%) remains a serious public health problem .

## WFP Response

- WFP targets the food insecure and refugees through general food distributions, food assistance-for-assets (using food or cash) and provide school meals.
  - TSFP targets MAM children aged 6-59 month within the refugee, IDP and host population in ASAL
- 
- MNP interventions in 8 arid districts with stunting and wasting persistently above emergency threshold and MCHN programme in Kakuma and Dadab target children aged 6-23 months and PLW

# South Sudan





---

# South Sudan Food security and Nutrition update

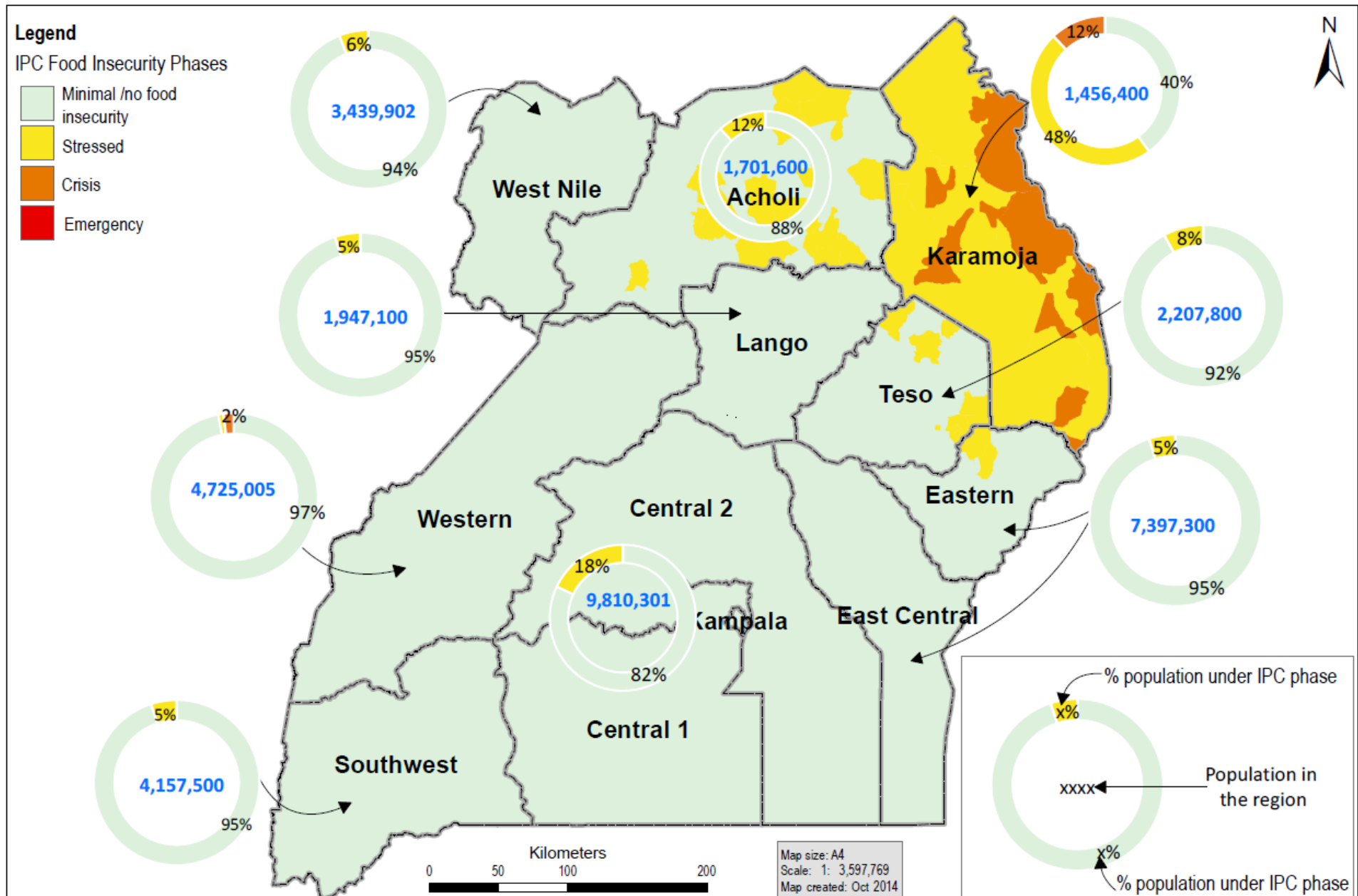
## Food Security and Nutrition

- Food security across the country improved from Aug and is expected to continue on a positive trend through Dec 2014 according to seasonal patterns, particularly in areas not affected by conflict.
- 1.5 million people are projected to remain in Crisis and Emergency through Dec 2014, including one-third of the population of Greater Upper Nile. The worst affected counties are all in Jonglei (Bor South, Duk and Twic East), where > 50% of the population is classified to be in emergency phase.
- There is great concern in 2015, with 2.5 million people projected to be in Crisis or Emergency from Jan-Mar 2015, including nearly half of the population of Greater Upper Nile. The situation will worsen as conflict intensify in the dry season.
- 1.35 million IDPs, 458,300 are displaced outside the country and 96,700 Seek shelter in the UN.
- GAM rate ranges from 4.7%-31.6%, with GAM rates exceeding emergency threshold (very critical) Panjiyar, Leer, Longochuk, and Akobo, counties in the conflict states.
- In 2014, 675,000 children U5 required treatment for MAM and a further 235,000 for SAM which is twice as many as in 2013.
- By 4th Sept only 31% of children with SAM and 21% of children with MAM had received treatment

## WFP Response

- WFP is responding to this crisis to meet the emergency needs of newly displaced and conflict affected people through its existing resources.
- Access and partner capacity are cited as the primary challenges. WFP and UNICEF has agreed on a joint action plan for scaling up both treatment and preventive nutrition programming (Nutrition Blitz)

# Uganda: Projected food security situation: Sept to Dec 2014

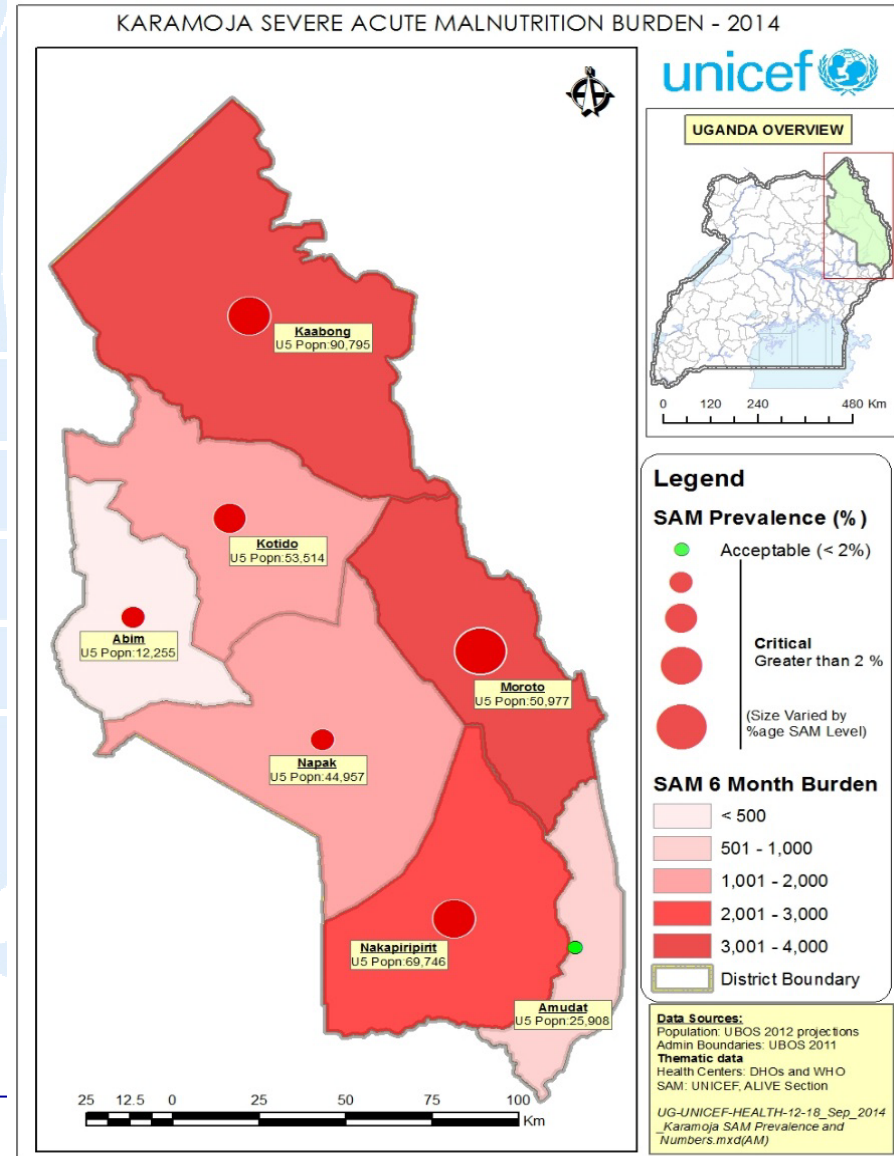
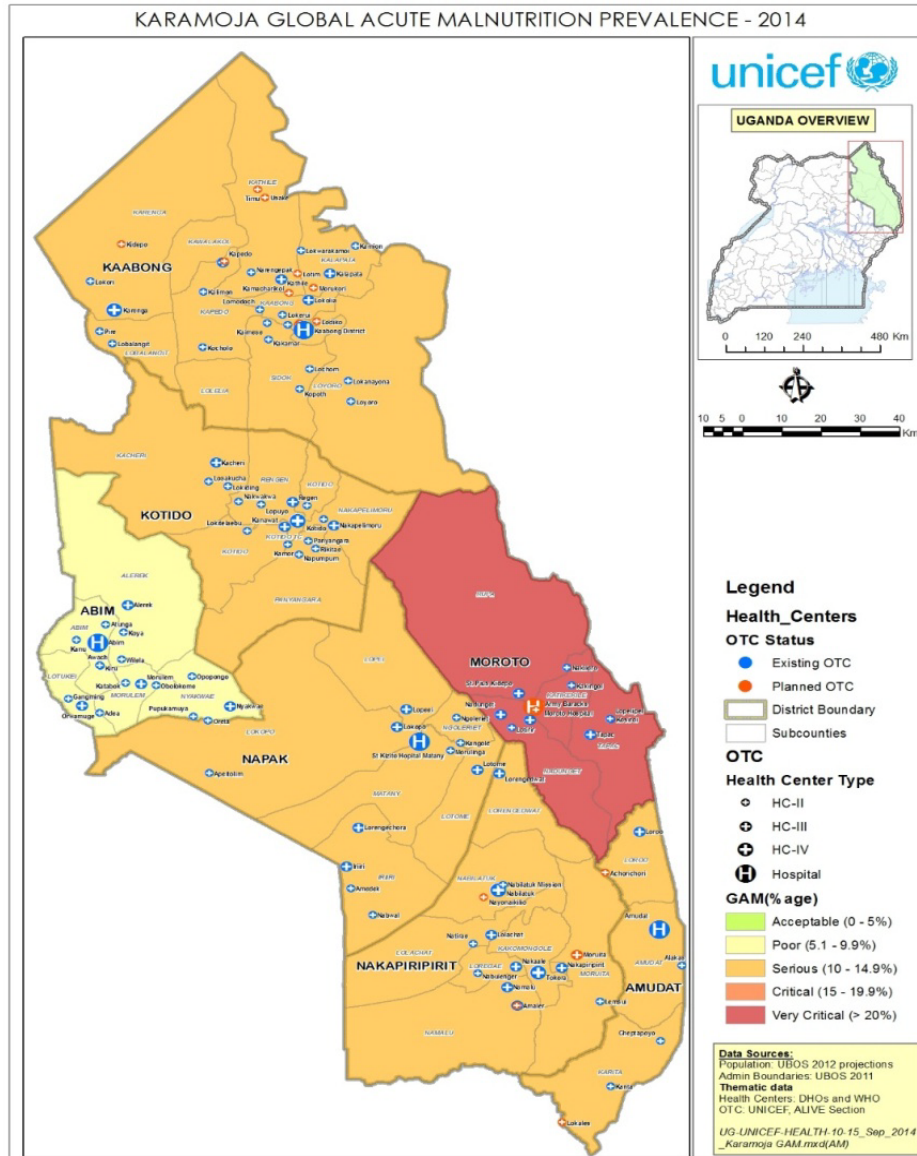




# Uganda (Karamoja): Nutrition Situation

## Nutrition situation: Sept 2014

## Projected Nutrition Security (Sept-Dec 2014)



---

# Uganda Food Security and Nutrition update

## Food Security and Nutrition:

- Most regions in the country are food secure with 89% of the population in phase 1, 10% stressed and 1% in crisis, due to harvests from 1st season and lower/stable prices for some key staples.
- The Sept/Oct harvest is expected to be 20 to 30 % of normal, due to erratic rainfall and floods in some areas (Teso and Acholi).
- Stunting (>30%), and micronutrients deficiency (anaemia >70% among U5) is a countrywide problem, while high GAM mainly are a problem in Karamoja and among the refugees.
- Poor IYCF practices and morbidity of children U5 are the main problems.

## Karamoja:

- Incoming harvests coupled with food assistance in most areas, moved many HHs from Crisis to Stressed and increasing the proportion of HHs with Minimal food insecurity. 12 % of the HHs (about 180,170 people) are in crisis, and 48 % of HHs or 691,630 people are food stressed for the period Sept 2014 to Mar 2015.
- The lean season is expected to begin earlier than usual in Feb-Mar 2015, for the 2nd year in a row and the situation is likely to deteriorate due to stocks running out earlier than usual.
- Improved food security has contributed to the decline by 18 % of MAM children admitted to the supplementary feeding programme between Aug and Sept 2014.
- The food security situation of refugees particularly the newly arrived South Sudanese is fragile as they depend solely on food aid. The worst nutrition indicators are observed among the newly arrived South Sudanese and in Karamoja (GAM: 13-20%)

## Response

- WFP is supporting the vulnerable populations with nutrition, relief, livelihood and social safety net programmes in Karamoja and Refugee populations.



---

# Burundi Food Security and Nutrition update

## Food Security :

- An estimated 14% the population or 1.3 million people are in phase (phase 3 and 4 of the IPC).
- The largest proportion of the food insecure are in the North Depression; East Depression and Wet Plateaux (Buyenzi agro ecological region) livelihood zones.
- Oct to Nov is the normal lean season, but started in Sept 2014 for the central plateau (Ngozi and Kayanza provinces) that suffer from chronic food deficit due to low access to land; and the North and Eastern of the country (Bugesera and Moso agroecological zones) due to the drought that affected the May 2014 harvest.

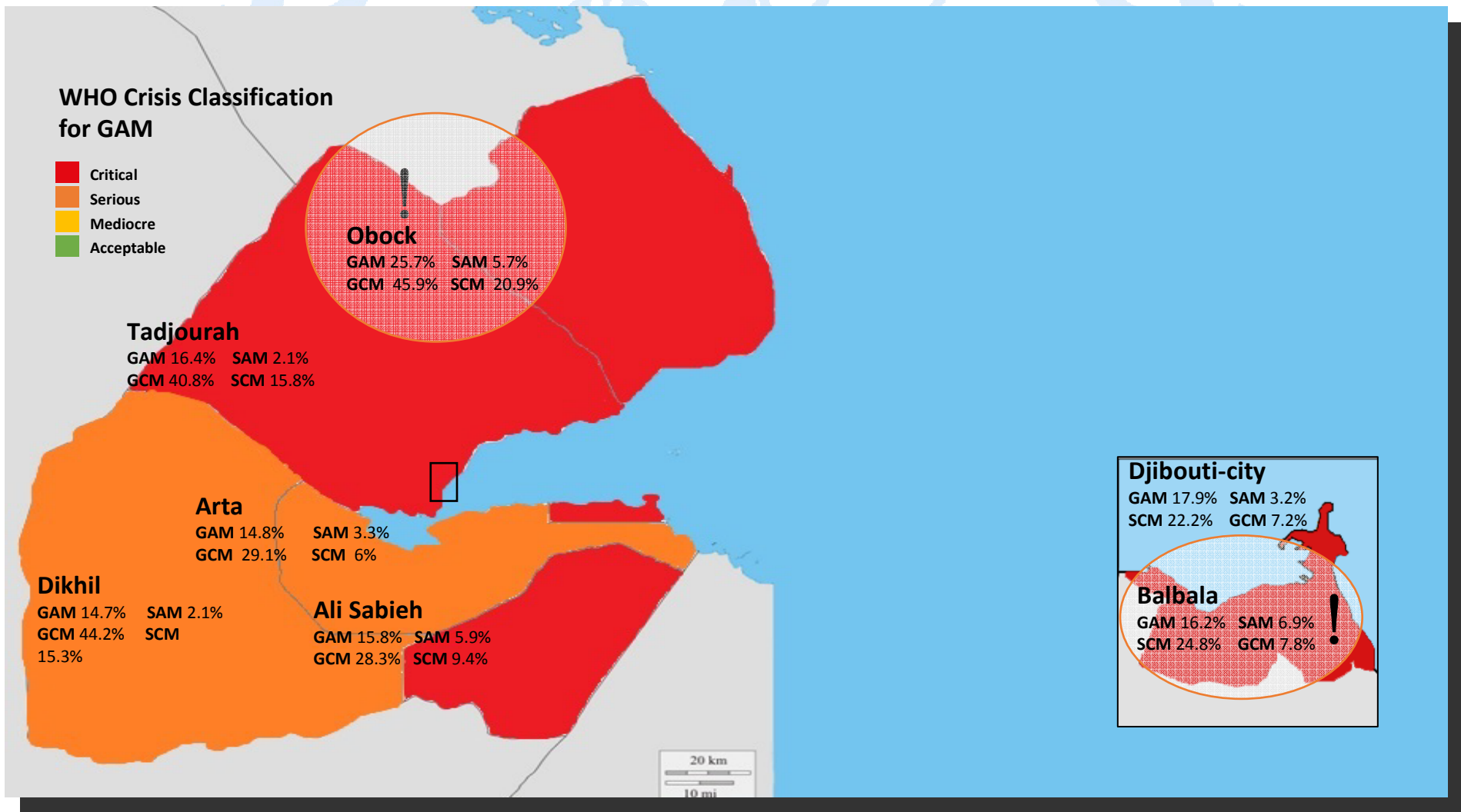
## Nutrition Situation:

- Stunting, micronutrient deficiency and IYCF practices are a concern through out the country
- Despite of a reduction in stunting from 2010 to 2014 (58% to 49%), stunting remains a severe public health problem. One out of two children are stunted approx. 800,000 of which 20% (300,000 children) are severely stunted.
- Nationally 45% of children U5 are anaemic
- National average GAM rate is 5.5% - highest rates observed in Ngozi (8.5%) and Ruyigi (8.1%)
- There is high level of morbidity among children U5 and poor complementary feeding among children 6 to 23 months, of which 9% received a minimum acceptable diet, (CFSVA, 2014).

## Response

- WFP provided food insecure with food assistance and nutrition specific interventions to treat moderately acute malnutrition in areas with high GAM.
- 
- Preventive intervention addressing stunting targeting children under 2 and PLW in areas with stunting rates above 60%

# Djibouti - Nutrition Situation: December 2013



---

# Djibouti Food Security and Nutrition update

## Food Security :

- 14.5% of HHs are food insecure, mainly in rural areas: 3% are severely and 12% are moderate food insecure (Obock is the most affected region with 58% of population food insecure, (CFSVA, 2014)).
- The situation has improved since last survey with a decrease of food insecurity in rural populations from 67% to 46%.
- Most food insecure HHs are facing shocks such as reduced income (24%) and high food prices (22.5%)
- Consecutive poor rainfall seasons affected pasture and water availability.

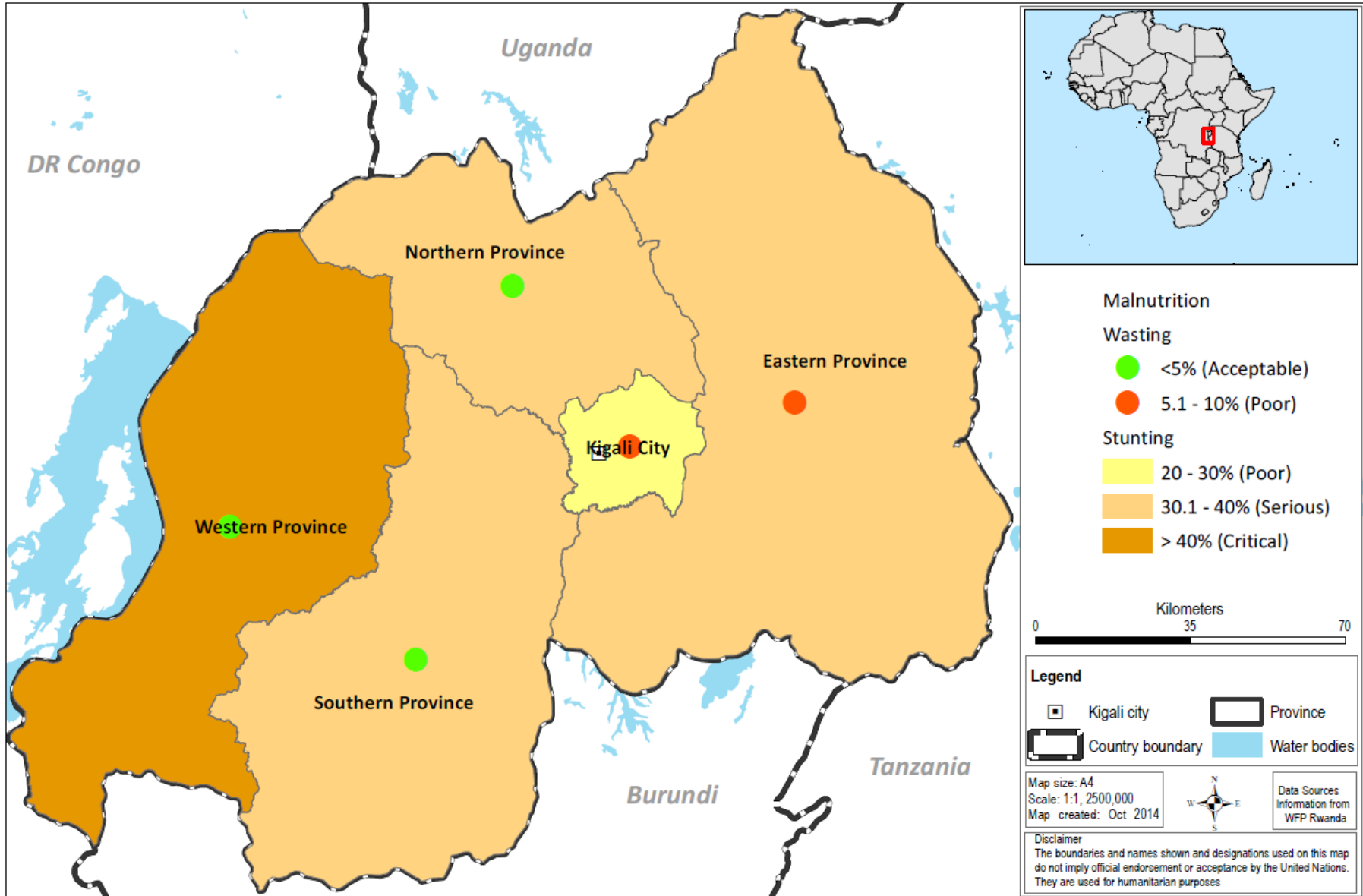
## Nutrition Situation:

- National average GAM rate has deteriorated from 10% in 2010 to 17.8% in Dec 2013 with GAM rates exceeding or hovering around emergency threshold in 7/11 regions (GAM of 14.7 to 25.7).
- 33% of children aged 6-11 months are acutely malnourished
- Obock is the most affected region - average GAM rate of 25.7% and stunting rate of 45.9%.
- High stunting remains a serious public health problem with a national average around 30%.

## Response

- WFP assists the Government of Djibouti to reduce the short-term hunger of refugees, rural communities and the urban poor, while building government and community capacity on disaster preparedness
  - TSFP is implemented throughout the country including the refugee population and BSFP is planned in areas with high rates of acute malnutrition and for the refugees camps in 2015
-

# Rwanda Nutrition Situation: December 2013



---

# Rwanda Food Security and Nutrition update

## Food Security :

- The food security situation in Rwanda remained stable for the last 3 years.
- A seasonal increase in population that is food insecure is expected to exceed 31% in March as HHs deplete their stocks.
- The South and the Western provinces, especially along the Congo Nile Crest have the highest percentages of food insecure HHs (44 and 29% respectively)

## Nutrition Situation:

- Stunting has decreased from 44% in 2010 to 38% [26%-51%] in 2014, but remains a serious public health problem
- Stunting rates are especially high in the Western Province with the highest levels observed in Rutsiro (51%).
- IYCF practices are inadequate – Only 12% of the children receive a minimum acceptable diet
- National level of wasting 4% while wasting among the refugee population varies from 6% to 8%

## Response

- Food assistance provided through Refugees PRRO in 4 camps and school children from the local community; CP provides hot lunches to food insecure school children.
  - TSFP target moderately acute malnourished children aged 6-59 months and PLW in the refugee and returnee population
  - Preventive intervention addressing stunting targeting children under 2 and PLW in Rutsiro
-



---

# Eritrea Food Security and Nutrition update

## Food Security :

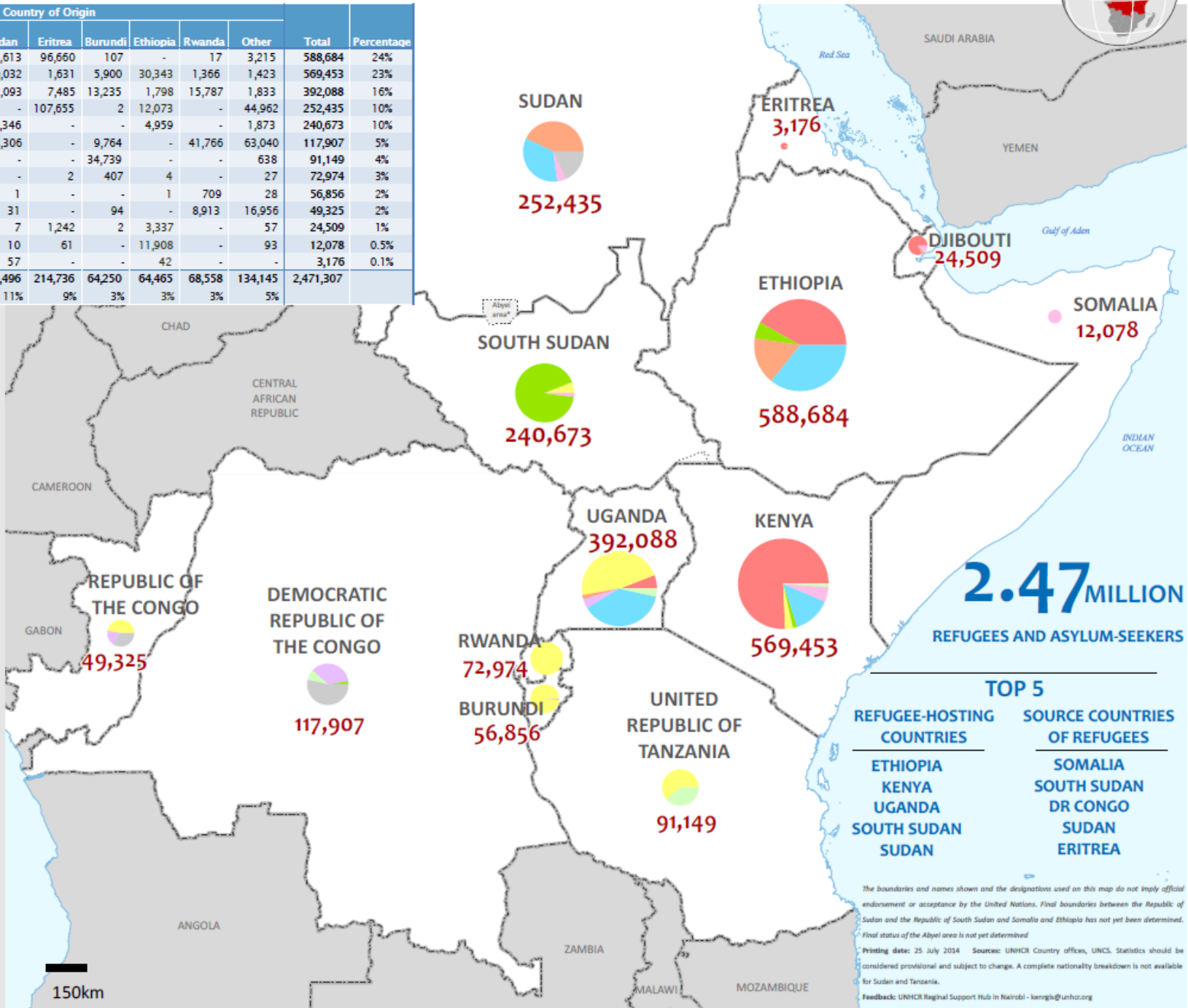
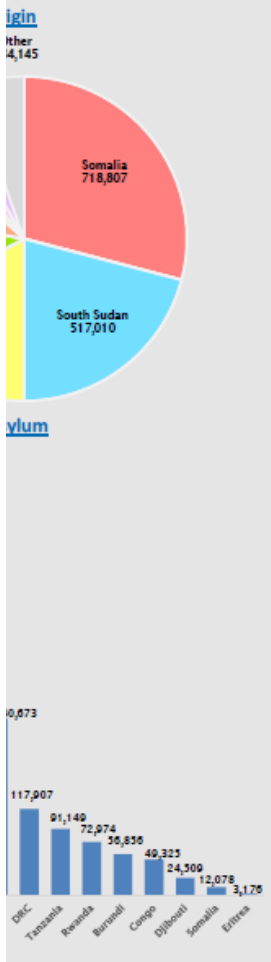
- The food insecurity is chronic due to structural problems
- Due to lack of data the food security situation is unclear, an estimated 1.4 to 2.7 million people will be food insecure.
- The country is persistently food deficit, 50% of food needs are met in good years and 25% in bad years.
- Drought is experienced frequently
- Poor harvest in 2013 due to poor rainfall resulted in sharp increase in cereal prices.

## Nutrition Situation:

- MUAC data from 2013 shows a deteriorating nutrition situation to emergency levels
  - All data through rapid MUAC screening and sentinel site surveillance
  - Indications of deteriorating nutrition situation in three of six zobas including Anseba (17%), Gash Barka (21%) and Southern Red Sea (32%).
  - 50% stunting and 39% underweight, 15% GAM and 4% SAM based on the 2010 Eritrean Population Health Survey.
-



Country of Origin										Total	Percentage
Somalia	South Sudan	DRC	Sudan	Eritrea	Burundi	Ethiopia	Rwanda	Other			
244,286	208,820	966	34,613	96,660	107	-	17	3,215	588,684	24%	
427,822	76,310	15,626	9,032	1,631	5,900	30,343	1,366	1,423	569,453	23%	
22,710	145,907	181,240	2,093	7,485	13,235	1,798	15,787	1,833	392,088	16%	
857	85,972	914	-	107,655	2	12,073	-	44,962	252,435	10%	
-	-	14,495	219,346	-	-	4,959	-	1,873	240,673	10%	
31	-	-	3,306	-	9,764	-	41,766	63,040	117,907	5%	
150	-	55,622	-	-	34,739	-	-	638	91,149	4%	
4	-	72,530	-	2	407	4	-	27	72,974	3%	
25	1	56,091	1	-	-	1	709	28	56,856	2%	
-	-	23,331	31	-	94	-	8,913	16,956	49,325	2%	
19,861	-	3	7	1,242	2	3,337	-	57	24,509	1%	
-	-	6	10	61	-	11,908	-	93	12,078	0.5%	
3,061	16	-	57	-	-	42	-	-	3,176	0.1%	
718,807	517,026	420,824	268,496	214,736	64,250	64,465	68,558	134,145	2,471,307		
29%	21%	17%	11%	9%	3%	3%	3%	5%			



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

Printing date: 25 July 2014 Sources: UNHCR Country offices, UNCS. Statistics should be considered provisional and subject to change. A complete nationality breakdown is not available for Sudan and Tanzania.

Feedback: UNHCR Regional Support Hub in Nairobi - kenya@unhcr.org

---

# WFP Operational Requirements in East and Central Africa

Country	Six-Month Requirement USD	Six-Month Shortfall USD	Six Month Shortfall Percentage
Burundi	\$15 million	\$9 million	57%
Djibouti	\$12 million	\$7 million	59%
Ethiopia	\$223 million	\$125 million	56%
Kenya	\$123 million	\$72 million	58%
Rwanda	\$7 million	\$2 million	30%
Somalia	\$146 million	\$93 million	64%
South Sudan	\$719 million	\$416 million	58%
Uganda	\$42 million	\$ 22 million	45%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1.28 billion</b>	<b>\$750 million</b>	<b>58%</b>

---

---

# Regional Refugee Requirements

	Number of refugees	Nr of new arrivals from South Sudan	Six-month requirements	Six-month shortfalls
Burundi	40,000	---	US\$ 3.3 m	---
Djibouti	21,500	---	US\$ 2.5 m	US\$ 1.5 m
Ethiopia	630,000	190,000	US\$ 69.3 m	US\$ 39 m
Kenya	556,000	43,000	US\$ 60 m	US\$ 42.6 m
Rwanda	57,000	---	US\$ 6.6 m	US\$ 2 m
South Sudan	234,666	---	US\$ 127 m	US\$ 54 m
Uganda	365,000	129,000	US\$ 38 m	US\$ 20.3 m
Total	1,561,000	326,000	US\$ 306.7 m	US\$ 162.4 m

---