

EAST AFRICA EARLY WARNING REPORT MARCH-APRIL 2016

World Vision®

\$450,000,000 in Regional Programming
Assisting over 16,500,000 Children
In 9 Countries
With more than 6300 Staff



ALERTS

ETHIOPIA

DROUGHT

SOUTH SUDAN

FOOD INSECURITY—POLITICAL INSECURITY

BURUNDI

POLITICAL INSECURITY

UGANDA

FOOD INSECURITY—REFUGEE INFLUX

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SUDAN COMPLEX—NSC

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UGANDA FOOD INSECURITY/REFUGEE INFLUX-HEIGHTENED





SEVERITY INDEX

NSC= NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE

METHODOLOGY

Information for this Early Warning/Early Action document is gathered from varying sources through desk top assessments, personal interviews and anecdotal understanding of humanitarian contexts throughout the region. This document is produced monthly and has been developed to provide a snap shot of important information for World Vision managers to promote and track trends relevant to their work.

The main goal of this document is to facilitate World Vision manager's decision making on next steps towards promoting a response, tracking a response or closing a response. All references for information can be supplied upon request, but have not been included here due to space constraints. In general, information is gleaned from World Vision data, UNHCR, IOM, WFP, UNOCHA, UNICEF and other partners existing reports as and when appropriate.



BURUNDI

\$16.6 M USD in PROGRAMMING
188 STAFF
18 OFFICES IN 7 PROVINCES
40,048 CHILDREN ASSESSED MONTHLY

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POLITICAL INSTABILITY—HEIGHTENED



Malnutrition levels are unacceptably high. Poor economic indicators, a reduction in social services budget and reduction in the national budget will most likely reverse progress made and lead to a decline in nutrition indicators in the coming months.



More children are expected to drop out of school in insecure areas such as Ngozi, Muramvya, Karusi, Gitega, Rumoge, Bujumbura Mairie, Bujumbura, Makamba, Ruyigi, Rutana and Kirundo. This is due to conflict related displacement and separation of children from their families. Further compounding the situation is the poor economy and current food crisis within the country.



A malaria outbreak affected 14 districts, and was exacerbated by poorly resourced health infrastructure. The February-June rains are likely to lead to an upsurge of water related diseases; this against no foreseeable improvements in the health services sector.



An estimated 13000ha of cropland was destroyed by heavy rains within Burundi; the current rains continue to wreak havoc on production of small holder farmers.



Conflict related disruption of production and cross border access has meant that despite a favorable rainy season, Burundi will have the least favorable output in the last five years (FAO). Prices for staple foods remain 20% higher compared to same time in 2014. The current situation is likely to be protracted.



No foreseeable influx of refugees into Burundi. However, closely monitoring the situation in the Kivu region of DRC.



It is estimated that 25,000 people are displaced within the three provinces of Rutana, Kirundo and Makamba, predominantly due to conflict but also due to rains and flooding; this figure is likely to be a big underestimate. Poor economic times are likely to lead to internal migration as people seek opportunities in urban and other parts of the country.



High level delegations, including the UNSG and African heads of state have visited Burundi to mediate the situation; though no political dialogue has been forthcoming, there is a lull in violence in comparison with the December - February period. The coming months remain unpredictable.



Heavy rains and floods continue to affect various parts of the country, resulting in 5,068 houses damaged/ destroyed, affecting 30,408 persons. The rains are predicted to continue into the next two months with potentially increasing negative consequences. El Nino phenomenon has affected all the 18 provinces of the country, with over 30000 affected people, 5068houses destroyed and 13000 hectares of crops flooded.



ETHIOPIA

\$83 M USD in PROGRAMMING

1200 STAFF

45 OFFICES IN 8 PROVINCES

157,400 CHILDREN ASSESSED MONTHLY

World Vision®

FOOD INSECURITY—NSC



According to Inter-agency assessments from December 2015, 435,000 children under 5 years have severe acute malnutrition. 1 million children aged 6-59 months and 700,000 pregnant and lactating mothers are also affected with moderate acute malnutrition.



According to the Meher assessment and the Ministry of Education reports, an estimated 1,287,444 school-aged children and adolescents are currently unable to access quality education opportunities as a result of drought. This number is expected to rise to over 2.5 million during the Humanitarian Response Document (HRD) period. The most affected regions are Afar, Amhara, Gambella, Oromia, SNNP, Somali and Tigray which correspond to districts most affected by drought.



A strain of meningitis C was reported among refugees in Gambella. Four cases were confirmed. This led to vaccination of 74,626 refugees in Tierkidi and Kule camps achieving over 95% coverage. 33 suspected cases of acute water diarrhea (AWD) were reported in Moyale Woredas of Somali and Oromiya regions.



The national meteorological agency forecasts normal and above normal belg rainfall in most of drought affected areas of Ethiopia. This is good news for the crop-growing areas and particularly if households will be supported with seeds and engage in crop production.



Poor cropping season in 2015 due to the El Niño induced drought put over 10.2 million people in need of food assistance in various parts of the country. However, the recently forecasted belg rainfall is giving some hope for belg producing drought affected areas.



According to the recent information obtained from UNHCR, the total number of refugees in Ethiopia is 731,071, out of which 38,858 are unaccompanied minors and separated children. Eritrea, South Sudan and Somalia are the countries of origin of most of the refugees. The number of South Sudanese refugees is 283,416, Somalia refugees are 250,182, Eritrean refugees are 152,604, Sudan refugees are 38,329 and refugees of various nationalities are 6,540 people.



Between August 2015 and January 2016, the effects of the drought reportedly displaced approximately 260,000 individuals from Afar, Oromiya, and Somali. However, more than 80,000 displaced people had returned to areas of origin by the end of January, according to IOM. Seasonal displacement is common in Ethiopia.



With Ethiopia yet to recover from one of the worst El Niño droughts, up to 186 Woredas (districts) are classified as priority one hotspots and still require urgent humanitarian support. In addition, 154 and 89 Woredas are categorized as priority two and three respectively. A total of 429 Woredas are in crisis.



Normal rains were expected in January and February 2016 in most northern and eastern parts of the country raising hopes for recovery. In Ethiopia, the strengthening 2015 El Niño will continue to disrupt weather patterns through the first half of 2016.



KENYA

\$75 MILLION USD in PROGRAMMING
 876 STAFF
 53 OFFICES IN 35 COUNTIES
 141,259 CHILDREN ASSESSED MONTHLY



STABLE-NSC



Nutrition situation analysis (February 2016) for ASAL counties, indicates a stable nutrition situation compared to August 2015. Slight improvements are attributed to improved food security, following positive impacts of the 2015-16 short rains season. Despite this, high acute malnutrition rates persist in Turkana, Marsabit, Mandera and Wajir.



During the month of February, school drop outs were noted across the country- but less than 10 percent (Except Samburu- 20.4% Boys and 14% Girls and Tana River-21% Boys and 9% Girls). Boys Dropped Out more than Girls (Samburu, Tana River, Baringo and West Pokot). Attendance rate of above 90% (Except Garissa had 83%).



Measles outbreak reported in Mandera and active cholera outbreaks in Wajir, Marsabit, Nairobi, Dadaab, Mombasa, Kajiado and Tana River pose a major risk to the population.



Overall, the rain fed maize production is 90% of Long Term Average (LTA) and above long term average in Kieni, Laikipia, Kitui, Mbeere, Tharaka Nithi while beans are at 104% and cowpeas at 152% of LTA. The irrigated production for maize and cowpeas reduced by 23% and 43% of LTA- due to reduction in area cropped mainly because of the fear of the anticipated El Nino rains.



The number of persons in need of immediate food assistance across the areas assessed has reduced from 1,074,900 in August 2015 during the Long Rains Assessment to 639,600 presently as per the February 2016 Short Rains Assessment.



Kenya hosts approximately 532,055 refugees (345,089 for Dadaab and 186,966 for Kakuma), mainly from Somalia and South Sudan, in the Dadaab and Kakuma camps out of which WVK is providing assistance to 225,000 Refugees (125,000 in Dadaab and 100,000 in Kakuma) in form of food, improving access to inclusive WASH facilities and Education.



The Number of internally displaced persons was at 309 000 in January 2016, according to ECHO fact Sheet, January 2016.



The distribution of March to May 2016 “Long Rains”, both in time and space, is likely to be generally poor over the eastern sector and in particular the Arid and Semi - Arid Lands (ASALs). Highly depressed rainfall is expected over most parts of the country during the month of March 2016.



RWANDA

\$33.5 M USD in PROGRAMMING

300 STAFF

30 OFFICES IN 17 DISTRICTS

83,632 CHILDREN ASSESSED MONTHLY

World Vision®

STABLE—NSC



All Nutrition indicators (stunting, wasting, underweight) are constant; the indicators are expected to improve following government commitment to improving a wide range of food security and health indicators.



No foreseeable changes with enrollment and attendance in the coming months, situation likely to remain stable.



Heavy rains in most parts of the country are likely to lead to flooding and an upsurge water related diseases. However, mitigation measures put in place by government and partners are most likely to curtail any disease outbreaks.



Average to above average Season A short rains supported favorable December to

February Season A harvests , Season A crop production was above average nationally. Sustained favorable crop conditions expected in the coming months.



Food security for most poor households is expected to maintain or improve to Minimal (IPCPhase I) acute food insecurity in March as a result of improved food availability and access, as well as a reduction in food prices following the Season A harvest.



There has been a reduction in the number of Burundian and Congolese refugees seeking refuge in Rwanda due to a de-escalation of the political situation in both countries.



Currently Rwanda is stable but persistent political instability in Burundi and the DRC could precipitate renewed conflict and result in additional inflows of refugees, compromising income and food sources for poor host populations.



Average to above-average Season A short rains, influenced by the ongoing El Niño, supported above-average harvests throughout most of Rwanda, helping maintain Minimal (IPC Phase I) acute food insecurity . However, in Eastern Semi-Arid Agro pastoral livelihood zone, rainfall was erratic and resulted in below-average harvests.



SOMALIA

\$38M USD in PROGRAMMING
317 STAFF
SERVING ALL 3 REGIONS
OVER 800,000 ASSISTED

World Vision®

FOOD INSECURITY/COMPLEX—HEIGHTENED



An estimated 304 700 children under the age of five are acutely malnourished—this includes 58 300 children under the age of five that are severely malnourished and face increased risk of morbidity and death. Despite changes in seasonal food security and livelihood outcomes and continued humanitarian interventions, critical rates of acute malnutrition persist among several population groups.



In both Puntland and Somaliland school attendance has been affected by drought. Parents have moved in search of water and pasture for their livestock. It is estimated that up to 20% of the drought affected people have moved in search of survival, disconnecting children from access to schools and hence low attendance.



According to a Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) nutrition survey conducted by FSNAU, FEWS NET, and partners from October to December 2015, despite the improvement of food access and availability in most rural areas, the prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) has increased since July 2015, sustaining Critical levels (15.0 to 19.9 percent) among pastoralists in Beletweyn and Mataban Districts (Hiraan), in Awdal, Sanaag, and Woqooyi Galbeed of Guban Pastoral livelihood zone, and among pastoralist in Bay Region.



The Deyr harvest of sorghum and maize is estimated at 130,100 metric tons, 18 percent above the five-year average. Production was significantly above average in Bay and Lower and Middle Shabelle Regions.



Based on the Deyr 2015/16 seasonal food security assessment conducted in December 2015 by the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU), the Famine Early Warning System (FEWS NET), and partners, approximately one million people are projected to remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) through June 2016 .



During the reporting period, a total of 388 individuals arrived in Somalia through the ports of Berbera, Somaliland (62 persons), and Bossaso, Puntland (326 persons). Out of this total, 282 individuals were registered by UNHCR in collaboration with local authorities and partners in the Berbera and Bossaso Reception Centres.



Improved security is not expected in South-Central Somalia between March and September 2016. Conflict between Al-Shabaab and government forces supported by troops from the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) increased between January and March 2016, as the dry season makes roads passible and as the government and allied regional state authorities continue to expand to areas controlled by insurgents, mostly in Middle Juba, parts of Shabelle, Gedo, Bay/Bakool, and Hiran.



Over one million people are currently in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4). The most food insecure people are in Guban Pastoral, Northern Inland Pastoral, and Northwestern Agro pastoral livelihood zones, as well as in camps for internally displaced persons.



According to the recently issued climate forecast for the Greater Horn of Africa, the 2016 Gu rainy season in Somalia is expected to be within normal ranges; however, there is increased likelihood of near normal to below normal rains with 40% probability of experiencing normal rains and 35% probability of below normal rains in Somaliland, the northern parts of Puntland, Juba valley and parts of Lower Shabelle.



S. SUDAN

\$69 M USD in PROGRAMMING
887 STAFF
OPERATING IN 13 STATES
121,000 CHILDREN REACHED

World Vision®

COMPLEX—NSC



Global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates exceed the emergency threshold of 15% in over half the country. With over 30% in Unity and 34% in Bentiu PoC. More than 230,000 children are suffering from SAM. The situation is most critical in Unity, Jonglei, Warrap, Northern Bhar el Ghazal, and parts of Eastern Equatoria



Over 50% of primary and lower secondary age children do not have access to education. Since the outbreak of conflict in 2013 more than 800 schools have been destroyed across the country..



Major public health risks and disease outbreaks continued to be triggered by the crisis. Malaria continues to be the biggest cause of morbidity in almost all states. Acute Respiratory Infections diseases are the leading cause of morbidity amongst IDPs. Severe shortage of medical personnel and medicine will likely worsen the health Status, especially in conflict affected states.



Conflict and mass displacement continue to force farmers from their fields during key planting seasons. Unity, Upper Nile, and Jonglei have been most affected. In addition, inadequate rain has affected crop production and pasture availability. The combination of these factors will likely worsen access and affordability of food.



Ongoing violence (that has hindered food production), market disruption, and crop failures have resulted in record food prices. There is a 12% increase in the populations facing Crisis, Emergency and Catastrophic food insecurity in Upper Nile, Unity and Jonglei. In addition, hunger is now spreading to areas that were previously stable. The rising cost of living will continue to put additional pressure on vulnerable households in both urban and rural areas further worsening food security.



The total number of refugees hosted in South Sudan is 268,352 as of February 2016. The South Sudan government plans to close Yida camp and relocate refugees to Ajuong Thok camp which is further from the border.



Since December 2013, the conflict has devastated the lives of millions of South Sudanese and displaced more than 2.3 million people. About 1.69 million of these have been displaced internally in South Sudan, and 648,000 into the neighboring countries. IDP outside POCs are likely to continue being highly mobile due to sporadic violence and in search of aid.



Despite the signing of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan in August 2015, violence continues to affect civilians in Unity, Upper Nile, Jonglei, Lakes, Western Equatorial and Central Equatoria. About 26,000 people have been displaced by fighting that broke out in February at the Protection of Civilians (PoC) site in Malakal.



The next season is projected to be near normal/normal over several parts of the country.



SUDAN

\$39 M USD in PROGRAMMING

500 STAFF

3 OFFICES IN 3 STATES

566,668 CHILDREN ASSESSED MONTHLY

World Vision®

COMPLEX—NSC



Total acute malnutrition annual burden is 2,010,939, acutely malnourished children made up of 555,203 severely malnourished children and 1,455,735 moderately malnourished children according to the Sudan Nutrition Sector.



USD 1.9 Million was allocated for the Education HRP for 2016 for new displacements and IDP camps/settlements with protracted caseloads.



As of 7 February 2016, 612 suspected dengue fever cases, including 106 deaths, were reported in Sudan, according to the Ministry of Health (MoH). The outbreak has affected Darfur, Kassala and Kordofan states. According to MoH, 54 per cent of all reported cases are male and the age group 5 to 14 years has the highest number of cases (41.9 per cent). Darfur accounts for 96 per cent of overall cases and 97 per cent of deaths, with West Darfur State having the highest number of cases and deaths. The MoH and health partners are focusing on vector control, case management and surveillance.



Staple food production in Sudan is 25% below the five-year average, and 55% below 2014/15 levels (Annual Crop and Food Supply Mission (CFSAM) report). Production in the Darfur States was well below average and the states that are typically self-sufficient or produce a surplus (West Darfur) did not produce enough grain to meet local needs this year. Self-sufficiency in North Darfur and South Darfur are lower than a normal year. This situation is compounded by a lack of local carryover stocks and a 25% below average Cash crop production, negatively affecting household income, and consequently access and affordability of food.



As of February 2016, more than 3.5 million people in Sudan faced Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) acute food insecurity. Most of these populations are in Darfur, South Kordofan, West Kordofan, and Blue Nile States, with additional pockets of Stressed (IPC Phase 2) populations in drought-affected areas of Kassala, North Kordofan, North Darfur, Red Sea and White Nile States. About 55 – 60 percent of the current food insecure population is in Darfur and 12 percent in South Kordofan (FEWS NET). The situation is likely to get worse due to the below average harvest recorded across the country.



In South Kordofan State, HAC and IOM are continuing to re-register IDPs and refugees living in localities in the eastern parts of the state. The aim of the re-registration exercise is to provide a better understanding of the numbers of people in need to facilitate better planning of humanitarian interventions.



No information available



Below-average agricultural production in 2015, expected high staple food prices, very poor pasture conditions, and continued conflict in the Darfurs, South Kordofan, and Blue Nile States are leading to much higher assistance needs in 2016. Between March and September 2016, more than 4 million people will be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse. The number of rural households expected to be in Crisis is about twice as high as in a typical year.



Average to above-average rainfall is likely between June and September across Sudan. With forecasts for the ongoing El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO) to result in neutral conditions by mid-2016, it is likely that the June to September main rainy season in Sudan will be near average tending to above average towards the end of season in terms of cumulative rainfall.



TANZANIA

\$39 M USD in PROGRAMMING

589 STAFF

WORKING IN 13 REGIONS

127,113 CHILDREN ASSESSED MONTHLY

World Vision®

STABLE—IMPROVED



There are an average 877 and 28 cases of moderate acute malnutrition at Nduta Refugee Camp and Mtendeli Refugee Camp respectively. World Vision is serving about 25 children (89%) of all cases at Nduta Refugee Camp program and about 25 children (89%) of all cases at Mtendeli Refugee Camp program.



The announcement of Free Primary Education has led to an increase in school enrollment in Tanzania. There is now need to improve the already stretched water, sanitation and hygiene aspects in schools during the coming months. Child Friendly Spaces and education for refugees and asylum seekers is and will continue to be a high need area in the coming months.



Tanzania continues to battle a cholera outbreak that has been raging since August 2015. The outbreak has claimed 222 lives and has placed over 40,000 people at risk. The government and WHO have organized vaccination and awareness campaigns targeting Tanzanians and displaced Burundians; with sustained cross sector interventions, the situation is set to improve in the coming months.



According to the Tanzania Vegetation Condition Index, the bulk of the crops in the country remained favorable; save for some districts in the Western, North Western, and Southern parts of the country. Crop conditions likely to improve in the coming months with the onset of the Msimu rains.



Save for the Central Rift areas, favorable food security conditions are prevailing across the country. The government has implemented interventions in the central rift areas to shore up food access. High food prices in urban areas (up to 80% increase in cereal prices in Dar) due to production and external demand likely to continue hurting urban poor in the coming months. New Refugee and asylum seekers from Burundi continue to be at stressed food insecurity level (IPC Phase 2) despite ongoing humanitarian assistance.



The total new recorded refugees and asylum seekers post April 2015 stands at 133,156 (131,155 Burundians, 1,992 DR Congolese, 9 Rwandans; 2,327 births have also been recorded. The daily arrival rate is 155. New refugees and asylum seekers expected to continue arriving into Tanzania due to political uncertainty, but more so due to bleak economic and social environment in Burundi; most likely scenario in Tanzania will host 170,000 refugees by the end of year 2016.



No internal displacement across the entire country.



Nothing significant to report.



North highlands, eastern part of Zanzibar and Pemba Island, and West North part of Tanzania predicted to experience normal to above normal rainfall up to May 2016. The Eastern parts of country including Islands are expected to receive above normal rainfall; while the unimodal rainfall parts of country (Central Tanzania to southern highlands) are predicted to receive normal to below normal rainfall (Tanzania Meteorological Agency). There are predictions that heavy rains in parts of Tanzania may last up to April 2016 with possibilities of El Nino related effects. efforts.



UGANDA

\$63.8 M USD in PROGRAMMING

725 STAFF

53 OFFICES IN 41 DISTRICTS

World Vision®

FOOD INSECURITY/REFUGEE INFLUX—HEIGHTENED



SAM rates range between 3% and 4.5% in the settlements constantly recording new arrivals of refugees from neighboring countries, with the emergency threshold being 3%. This is not surprising as refugees cite food insecurity as key reasons for flight, but alarming as gaps are reported in the nutrition programming in Adjumani.



No foreseeable changes with enrollment and attendance in the coming months, situation likely to remain stable.



According to the Ministry of Health, over 1 million cases of malaria, including 658 deaths, have been recorded in Uganda as of 2 February 2016, and since July 2015. Since the beginning of 2016, Gulu has reported the highest number of cases. As of 14 February, parts of Kampala, Western and Eastern Region reported over 200 cholera cases with a case fatality rate above the emergency threshold of 2% (Ministry of Health 14/02/2016).



Majority of the poor households reported complete failure of the harvest and do not have food stocks. Typically, own food production provides 65 to 75 percent of all food sources for poor households in most parts of the country. Given the significantly below average harvest, households are relying on markets to purchase food more than is normal. Given that this is the second consecutive season of near failed harvests in this area, many poor households are facing difficulty accessing food from typical coping strategies.



In Moroto, Kaabong and Karamoja Districts, very poor households are not able to meet their minimum food needs through typical coping strategies after depleting food stocks four months earlier -in December. Very poor households are expected to remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) through the end of the lean season and improve to Stressed (IPC Phase 2) in July when green harvests increase food availability. As this is the second consecutive poor harvest, it is likely some poor households will sell their remaining livestock to purchase food, ultimately reducing livelihood assets - detrimental for future food security.



The total number of refugees and asylum-seekers as of 1 March 2016 according to the Government of Uganda is 509,077. The number of new arrivals from Burundi remains stable. The trend of South Sudanese new arrivals into Uganda decreased in the first weeks of March. The new arrivals, mainly coming from Jonglei and Unity States cite armed activities between armed militias, government forces and rebel groups as their reasons for fleeing.



There are no Government of Uganda Official figures on displacement.



12 people have been killed, over 10 houses set ablaze and 80 suspects were arrested during outbreaks of violence following local elections in Bundibugyo district, Busaru sub-county, in the south-western county of Bwamba.



Heavy rains and floods continue to affect various parts of the country, resulting in 5,068 houses damaged/ destroyed, affecting 30,408 persons. The rains are predicted to continue into the next two months with potentially increasing negative consequences.

REGIONAL CONTACTS

WORLD VISION NATIONAL OFFICE	HUMANITARIAN AND EMERGENCY AFFAIRS MANAGER	EMAIL
BURUNDI	Donatien Bigiraneza	Donatien_Bigiraneza@wvi.org
ETHIOPIA	Getenew Zewdu	Getenew_Zewdu@wvi.org
KENYA	Mary Njeri	Mary_Njeri@wvi.org
RWANDA	Angelot Gashumba	Angelot_Gashumba@wvi.org
SOMALIA	Patricia Gimode	Patricia_Gimode@wvi.org
SOUTH SUDAN	Fred McCray	Fred_McCray@wvi.org
SUDAN	Abuzerr Abdalla	Abuzerr_Abdalla@wvi.org
TANZANIA	Lukindo Hiza	Lukindo_Hiza@wvi.org
UGANDA	Enid K. Ocaya	Enidk_Ocaya@wvi.org
EAST AFRICA (KE)	Christopher Hoffman	Christopher_Hoffman@wvi.org



Foreign Affairs, Trade and
Development Canada



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