

Food Security & Nutrition Working Group

Eastern and Central African Region

March 2020

Agenda (DRAFT):
Thursday, 19 March, 2020

Co-Chair: IGAD & FAO

Venue: Online through Zoom

09:30	<i>Introductions</i>	All
09:40	<i>Kenya IPC results from Long Rains Assessment</i>	IPC
10:00	<i>Nutrition Situation</i>	UNICEF
10:20	<i>Regional Food Security Projections</i>	FEWS NET
10:40	COVID-19 Regional Status and discussion of the implications of travel bans on food access	UNICEF
11:00	Discussions on COVID-19	All
11:10	Displacement	UNHCR
11:20	Community Engagement on Desert Locust	FAO, OCHA
11:30	Desert Locust impact assessment	IGAD
11:40	General Discussions	

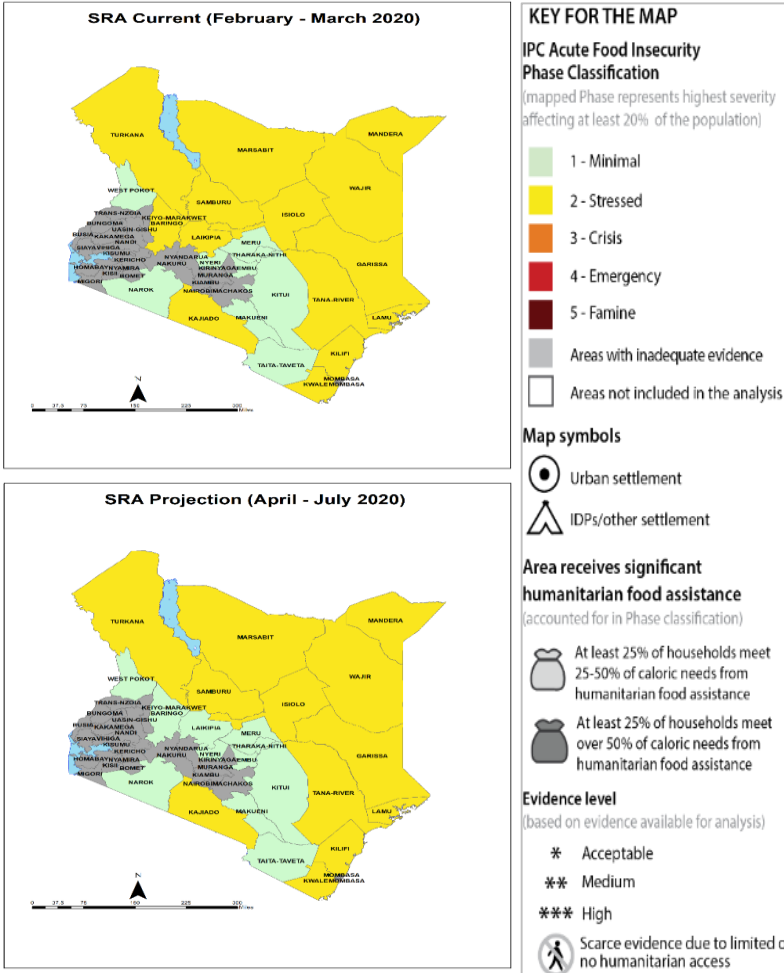
Food Security Situation Update & Projections

IPC, FEWS NET, WFP, FAO, IFRAH

Current Food Security Outcomes – March 2020

March 2020

Country	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5)	Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3+)
Djibouti					
Ethiopia	10,295,846	6,497,082	1,976,708		8,473,790
Kenya	3,745,000	1,022,500	296,500		1,319,390
Somalia	2,856,000	960,000	190,000		1,150,000
South Sudan	3,590,000	4,515,000	1,475,000	20,000	6,010,000
Sudan					
Uganda					
IGAD Total	20,486,846	12,994,582	3,938,208	20,000	16,953,180
Burundi					
CAR	1,729,594	1,241,886	373,418		1,615,304
DRC	20,986,039	9,955,921	3,635,796		13,591,717
Rwanda					
Tanzania	1,655,600	760,000	224,700		984,700
Total	44,858,079	24,952,389	8,172,122	20,000	33,144,901



- Approximately 1.3 million people are acutely food insecure with around 1.1 M in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) while another 0.2 M are in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) for the period of February to March.

- The current short rains season performed well with most parts of the county, having received around 200 percent and above of normal rainfall.
- Crop production improved remarkably and maintained near to above-average trends from the recent harvests.
- In pastoral areas, Livestock production improved significantly enabling improved milk availability and consumption.
- With sub optimal health services, the nutritional status improved considerably bolstered by improved food availability, access and utilization.
- Desert locusts impact on crops and rangelands are relatively limited to date. Due to the upcoming cropping season in April, if operations fail to be intensified to control the desert locusts, it is expected that they are likely to cause massive crop damage as well as significant pasture and browse destruction.

CURRENT ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY FEBRUARY – MARCH 2020

March 2020



1.3M

**9% of the population
People facing severe
acute food insecurity
(IPC Phase 3+)**

**IN NEED OF URGENT
ACTION**

Phase 5	000 000 People in Catastrophe
Phase 4	296 500 People in Emergency
Phase 3	1,022, 500 People in Crisis
Phase 2	3,745, 000 People in Stress
Phase 1	10,085, 500 People minimally food insecure

CURRENT ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY APRIL 2020 – JULY 2020



0.98M

**6% of the population
People facing severe
acute food insecurity
(IPC Phase 3+)**

**IN NEED OF URGENT
ACTION**

Phase 5	000 000 People in Catastrophe
Phase 4	112 500 People in Emergency
Phase 3	872,000 People in Crisis
Phase 2	3,469, 500 People in Stress
Phase 1	10,698, 270 People minimally food insecure

Key Drivers

- **Floods, mudslides and landslides – led to displacement, damage of crops and disruption of markets**
- **Outbreak of livestock pests and diseases – Mortality of shoats, cattle and reduced livestock production**
- **Desert Locusts – localized damage to crops, pasture and browse**
- **Inadequate infant and childcare practices – negatively impacting the nutrition situation**
- **Poor water hygiene and sanitation practices – use of unimproved water sources, poor latrine coverage, minimal handwashing frequency**

Key Drivers

- **Performance of 2020 March - May rains**
- **Staple food prices**
- **Desert locust presence, impact and control**
- **Long rains season (Feb – Sep) crop in the high and medium rainfall areas.**
- **Livestock disease outbreaks**
- **Safety of water against floods**
- **Close monitoring of trends of malnutrition and related outcomes**
- **Morbidity and disease outbreaks including the Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)**

Conclusions

- The above average short rains came after consecutive poor performing seasons.
- Households in cropping areas are anticipating improved food availability from the near average harvests.
- Production in the marginal agricultural areas is expected to be near average and the markets are already experiencing the impact of supplies from the production areas.
- The impact of desert locusts was mitigated by significantly above average forage in pastoral areas and already harvested crop in the cropping areas.
- Livestock production and productivity has improved due to availability of forage and water and is poised for improvement in birth rates and high market value of livestock.
- Nutrition situation has improved across counties and is mainly attributed to improved food security situation including increased milk production and consumption and is expected to improve or remain similar during the projection period.

Regional Food Security Outlook March – September 2020

FEWS NET

Presentation Outline

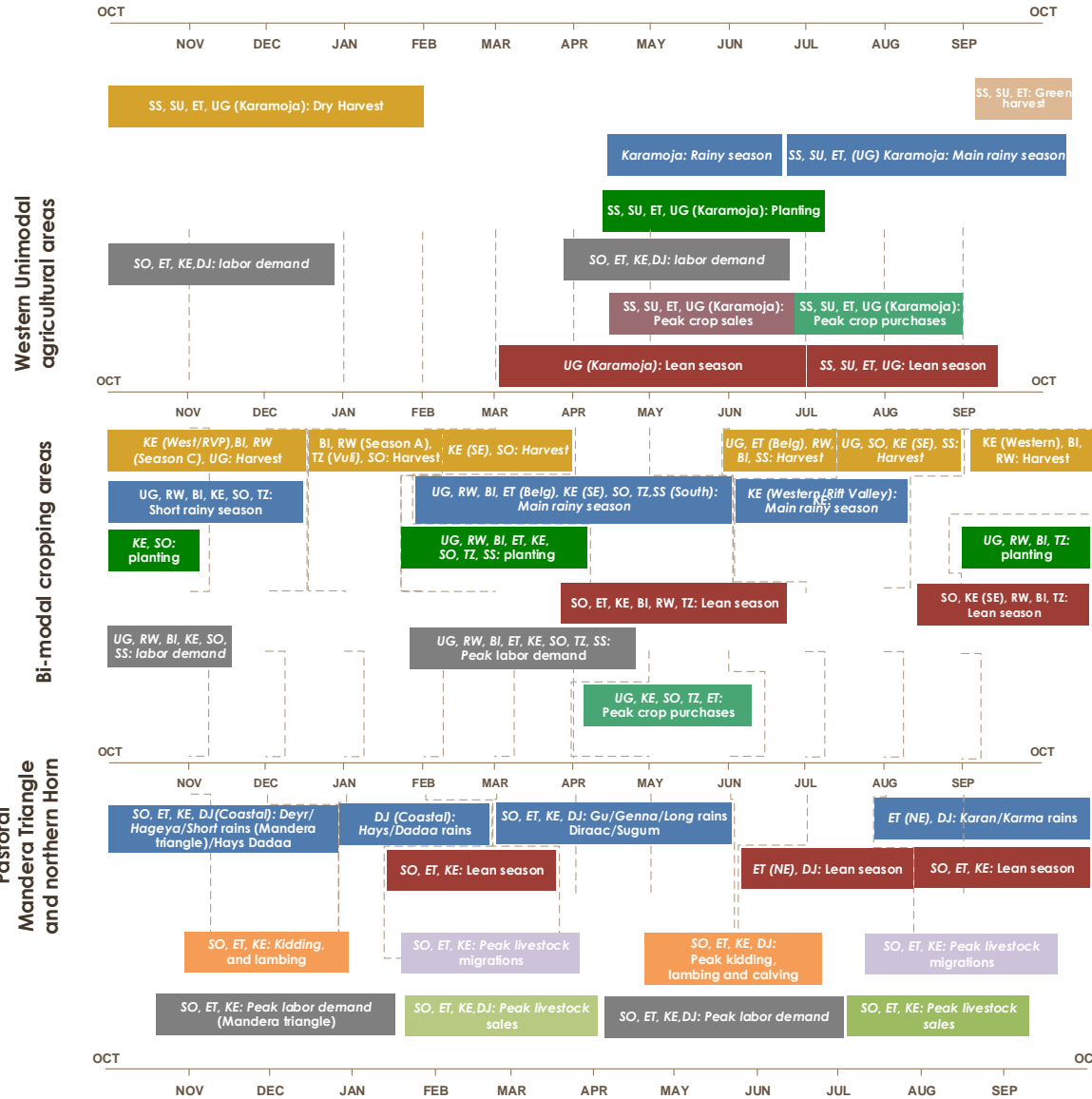
- Key messages
- Projected drivers of food insecurity
- Assumptions
- Projected food security outlook

Food Security Outlook – Key Messages

- While food security improved significantly in several countries, including Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania and parts of Ethiopia and South Sudan, as a result of generally above average rains in 2019, impacts of macroeconomic shocks, locusts, flooding, and the COVID-19, are likely to erode gains.
- The multiple shocks coupled with continued impacts of protracted conflict and displacement, are likely to drive increases in populations in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse outcomes, in South Sudan, Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia, and Kenya, during the outlook period.
- Large-scale humanitarian assistance needs are likely to persist through 2020. Lack of clarity regarding severity of locust infestation and the spread and impacts of the COVID-19 is likely under-estimating needs. Poor households, in particular, are overwhelmingly dependent on properly functioning economies and markets.

Regional Seasonal Calendar

March 2020

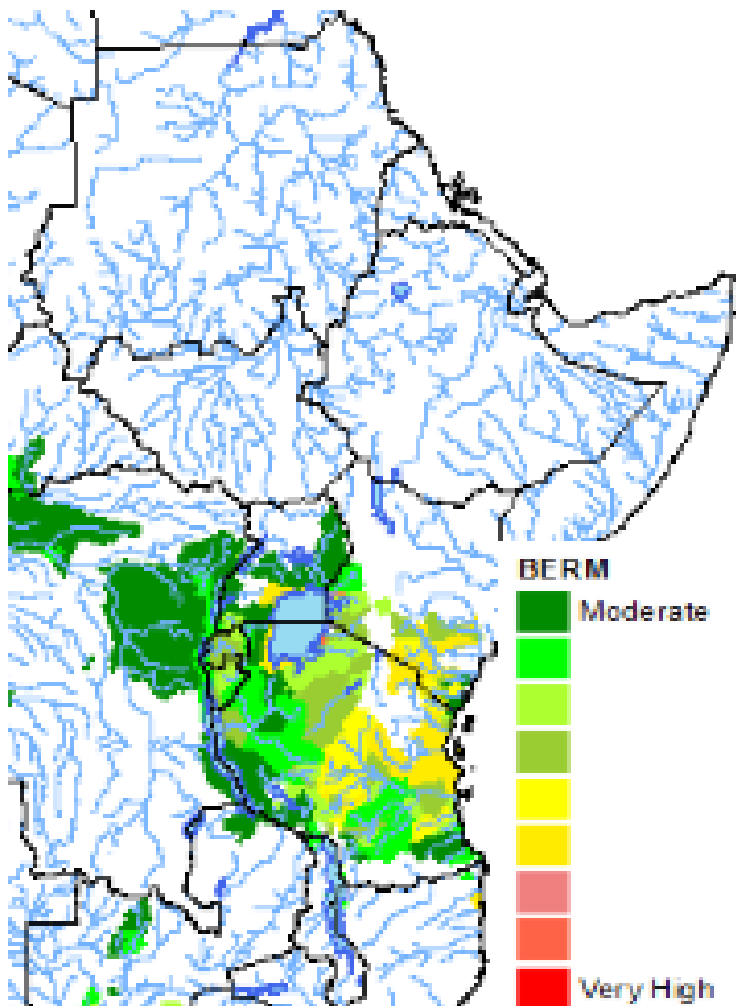


Key Drivers of Food (In)security, through September 2020

- Rainfall prospects (March to May; May to September seasons).
- Impacts of locust infestation in SO, ET, KE, UG, SS, and DRC.
- Macroeconomic shocks (SU, SS, ET, KE, SO).
- Impacts of flooding on livelihoods (BI, RW, UG, KE, SO).
- Atypically high food and non-food prices (SS, SU, ET, KE).
- Persistent conflict and insecurity (SS, SU, SO, KE, ET).
- Population displacements due to conflict, floods (Region-wide).
- Constrained access to humanitarian assistance (SS, SU, ET, SO).
- Likely impacts of the COVID-19 (Region-wide).

Elevated flood risk in several areas

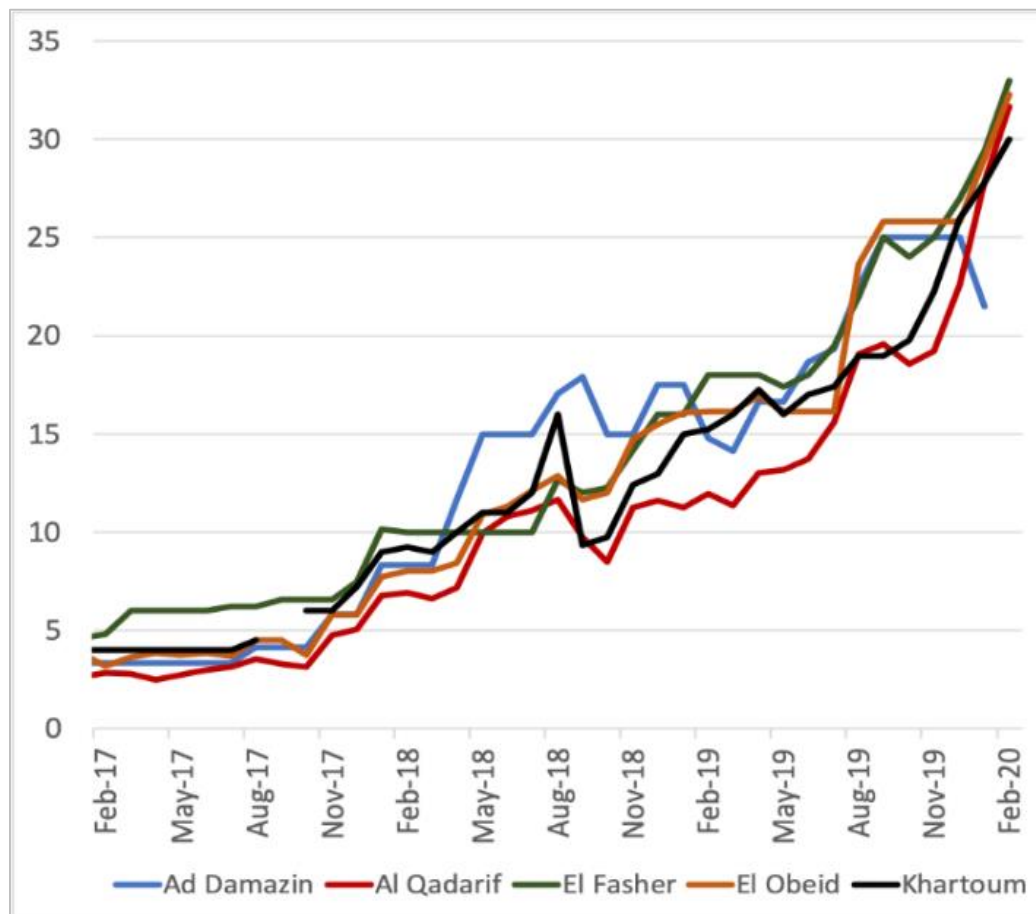
Basin Excessive Rainfall Map (BERM):
March 1 -10, 2020



- The Lake-Victoria Basin.
- Central, southern and eastern Tanzania.
- Eastern DRC and parts of Rwanda and Burundi border areas.
- Along the Rift Valley regions and southern Ethiopia.
- Northwestern and northern Somalia coastal regions.

Unprecedented rise in staple food prices

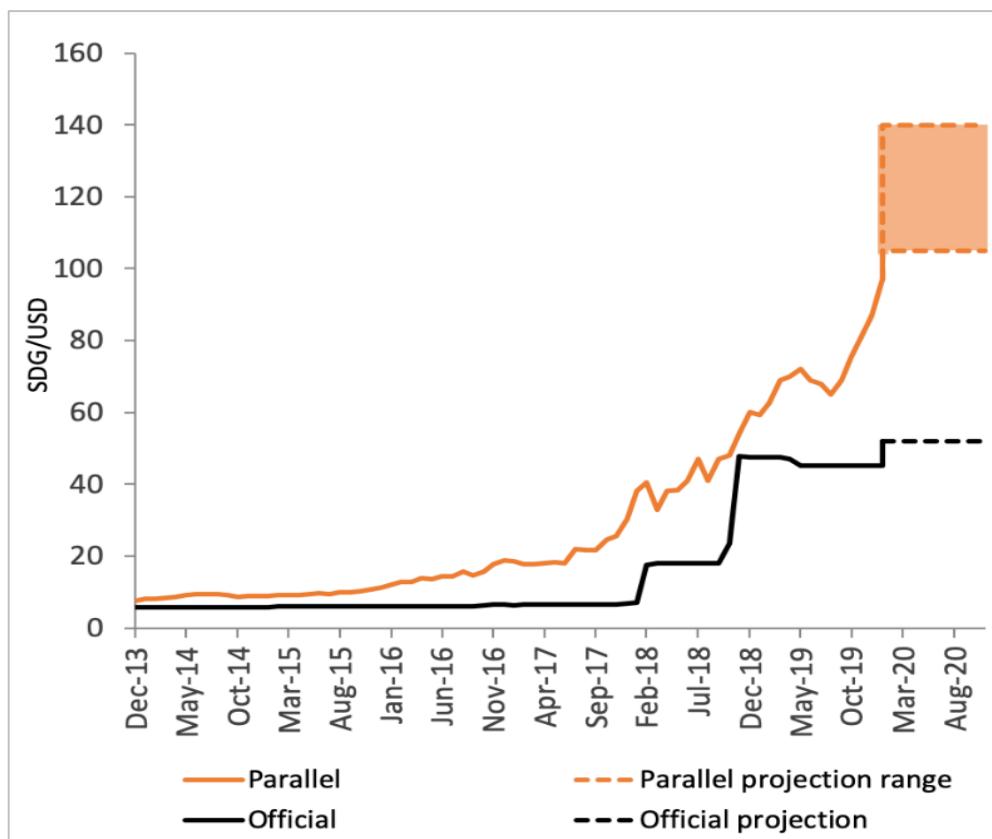
Retail price of sorghum in select markets of Sudan



Source: FAMIS/FMoA data

Macroeconomic shocks anticipated to persist

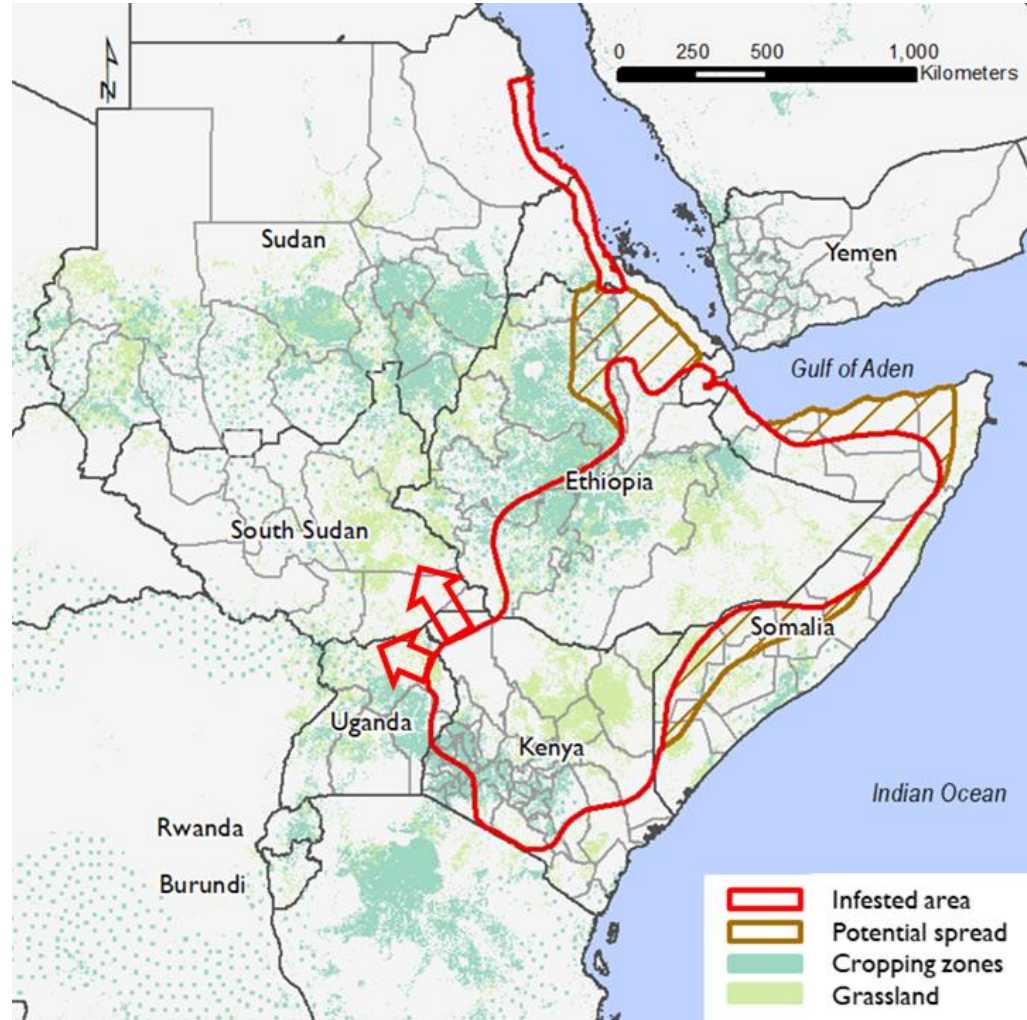
FEWS NET exchange rate (SDG/USD) projections in Sudan



Source: FAMIS/FMoA data; FEWS NET projection

Locust infestation and spread likely to expand

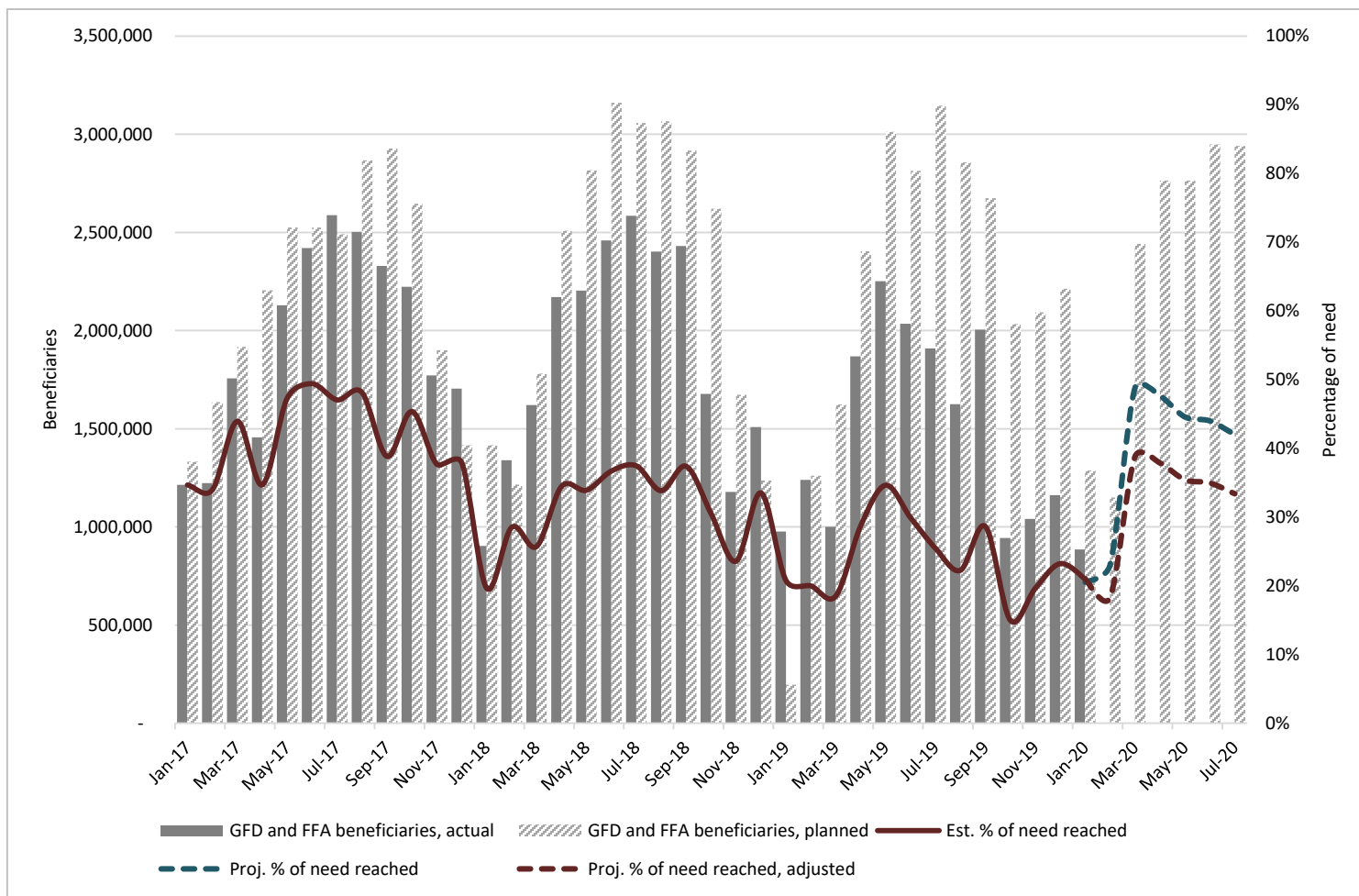
Current and potential spread of desert locust, March 2020



Source: FEWS NET

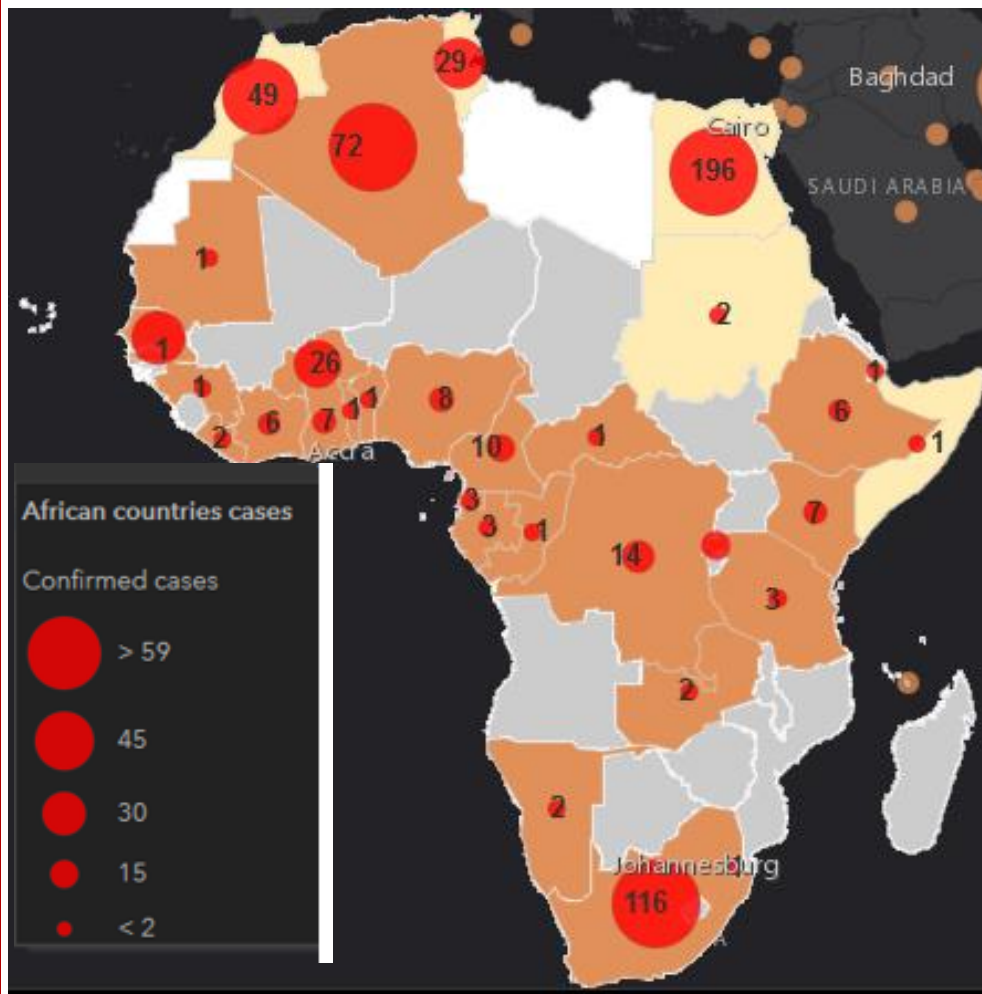
Humanitarian food assistance Needs to remain elevated

Monthly beneficiaries of humanitarian food assistance versus estimated percentage of population in need reached by assistance, past and projected, January 2018-July 2020, South Sudan



Source: FEWS NET and WFP

Increasing number of countries in Eastern Africa reporting COVID-19



Potential impacts on:

- Population movements.
- Transport costs.
- Agricultural production.
- Cost of Inputs.
- Pressure on health facilities.
- Transactional costs.
- Informal trade and SMEs.

Source: WHO

- Average to above average rains expected during March to May 2020, over most parts of the region. There is good consensus between IRI and NMME forecasts, for average to slightly enhanced seasonal rains from April-September 2020 in the western and northern sectors.
- Favorable rains point to consolidation of improved livestock and crop production gains achieved during the previous seasons (Burundi, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, and Ethiopia).
- However, starting conditions for breeding and spread of locusts appear favorable, during March 2020. Substantial infestation, and likely crop and pasture loss, will occur in Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, South Sudan and DRC, in the absence of effective control measures.
- Based on an increase in seasonal agricultural activities, agricultural labor demand is likely to be above average through July 2020, in bi-modal areas of the region (Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Rwanda, Uganda), outside flood, conflict, and locust-affected areas.
- Livestock prices are expected to remain above respective 5-year averages, in pastoral areas, through the outlook period resulting from consecutive above average seasons. (Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia).

- Refugee flows: Lowered conflict levels, in South Sudan, are anticipated to lead to increased refugee returns from Sudan, Ethiopia, and Uganda and DRC, through September. However, continued localized conflict and food insecurity in South Sudan and the DRC will need to increased refugees into Uganda, during the projection period.
- Ongoing-macroeconomic shocks are likely to persist, due to shortage of hard currency, local currency depreciation, and high inflation, accentuated by impacts of the May to September lean season (Sudan, South Sudan, and Ethiopia).
- Macroeconomic shocks are likely to become more severe and extensive across the region, depending on the economic ramifications associated with impacts of the COVID-19.
- While staple food prices are anticipated to seasonally decline, at harvest, from June through August, in the eastern sector's bi-modal areas of the region, declining macroeconomic conditions are anticipated to maintain above-average staple food prices (Burundi, Rwanda, Kenya, Somalia, and Uganda).

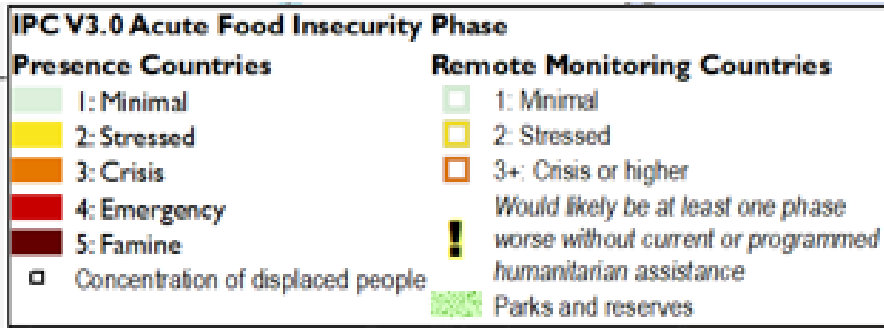
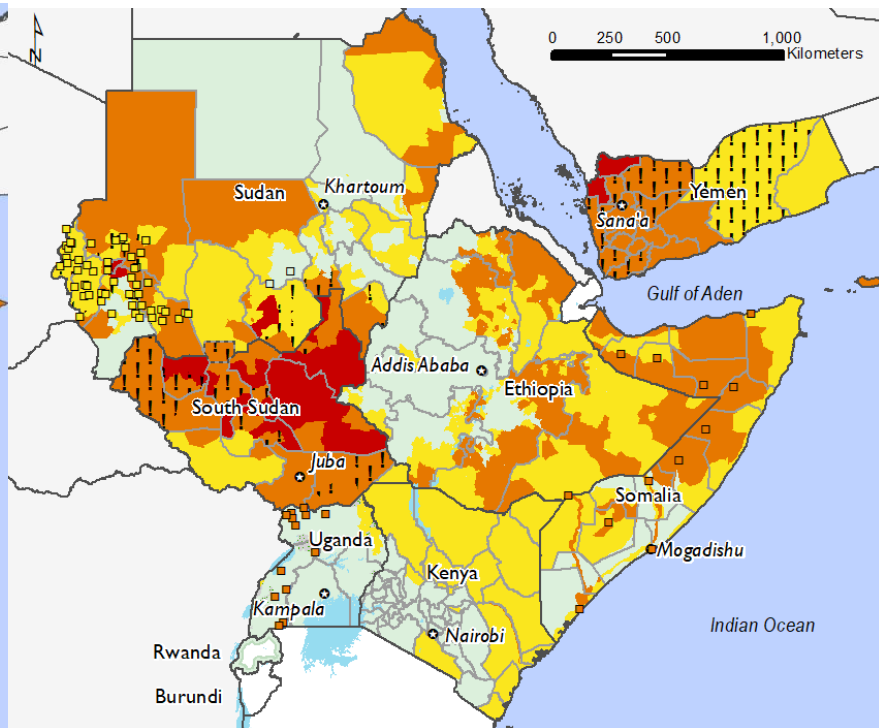
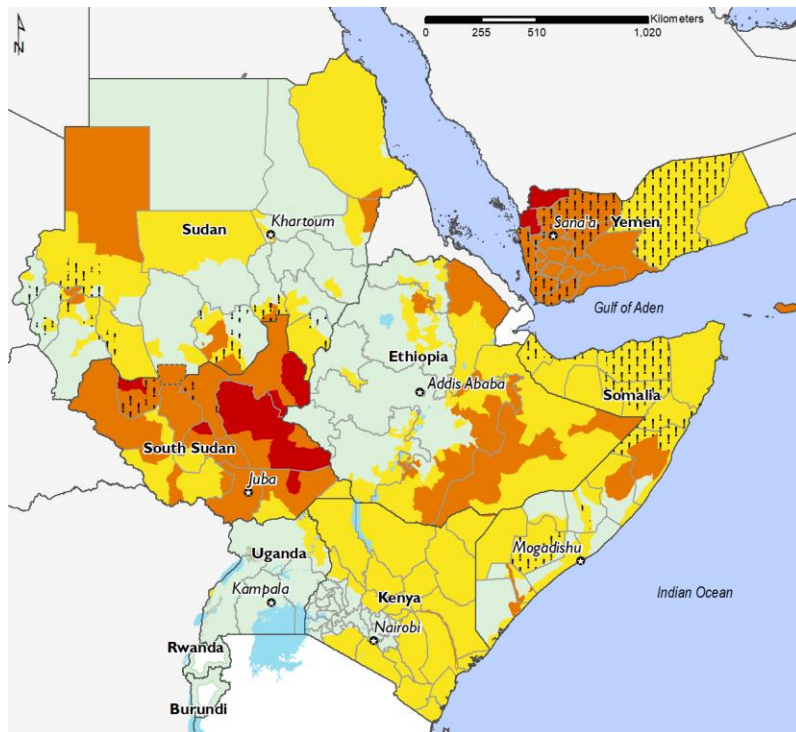
- Based on historical trends, humanitarian food assistance is unlikely to reach the entirety of identified populations, attributed to funding constraints coupled with access difficulties, resulting from above average rains, conflict, and insecurity (SS, SU, SO, ET).
- An upsurge in water- and vector-borne diseases (Cholera, Malaria, etc.) is likely to occur due to above average rainfall anticipated in parts of the region including the Lake Victoria flood-plains.
- Conflict between ethnic groups, state and non state actors, is likely to remain a constant concern among communities, resulting in displacement and disruptions in livelihood activities, labor movement, livestock migration, and trade flows (CAR, DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan).

Projected Food Security Outcomes

March 2020

April – May 2020

June – September 2020



Source: FEWS NET

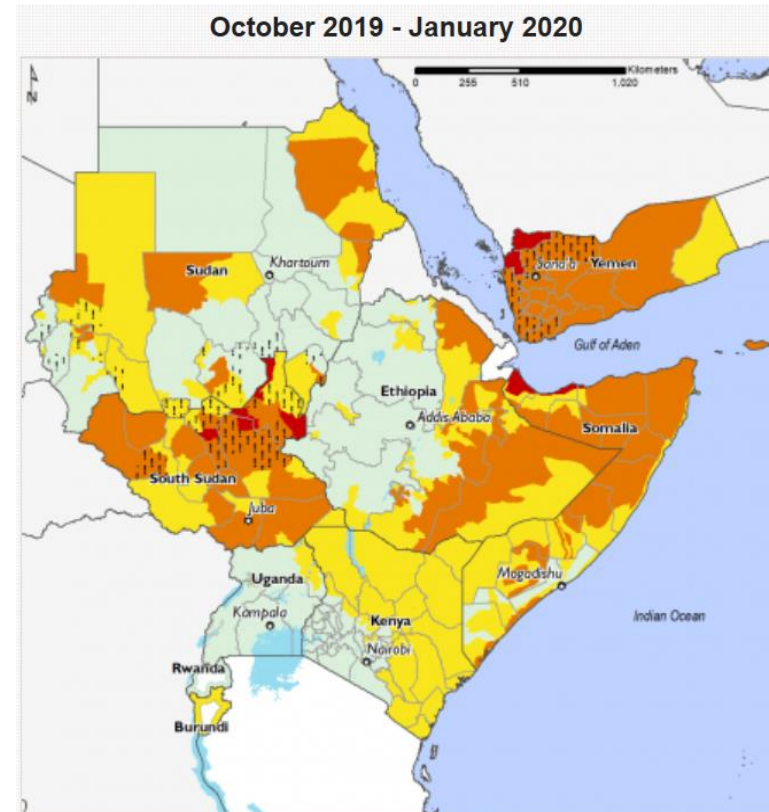
Nutrition Situation in IGAD

UNICEF, ACF

Nutrition Key Messages

March 2020

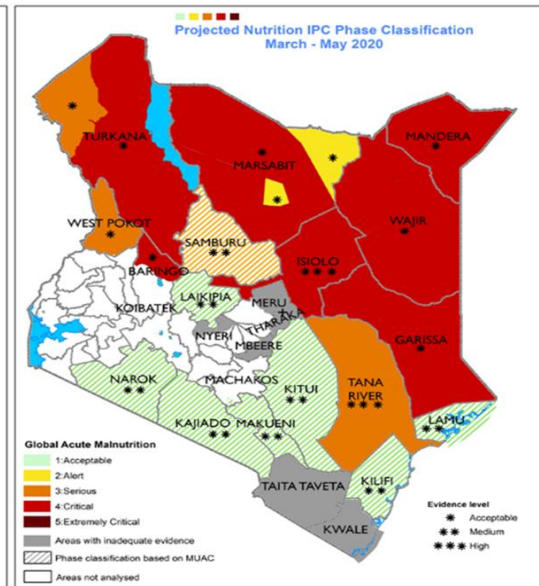
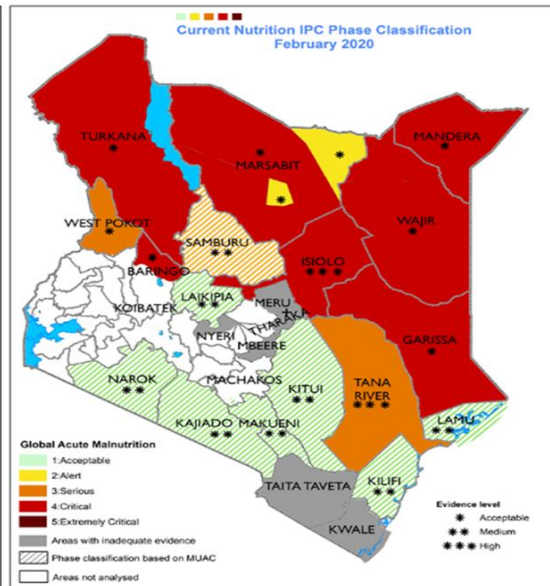
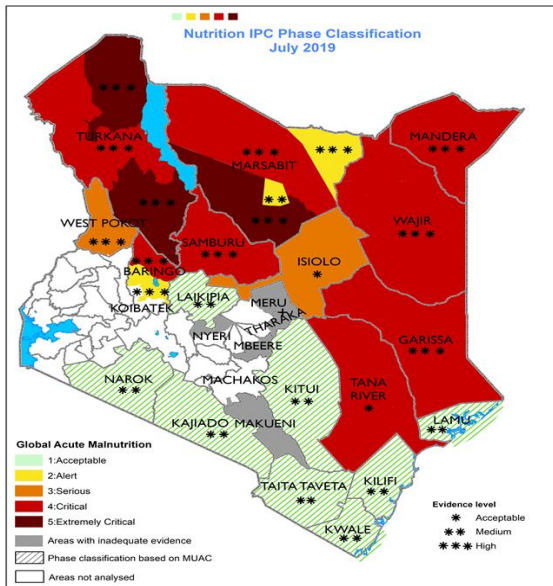
- Levels of acute malnutrition across the region remain high - locust attack in Kenya/ Somalia/Ug and SSD risk a further deterioration
- Nutrition programmes continue to be delivered focusing on prevention treatment of wasting, but gaps in coverage remain due resourcing shortfalls - especially Kenya ongoing risk of RUTF stockout
- Disease burden (measles, cholera, malaria and risk of EVD) remain a continuing threat
- New threat of COVID-19 pandemic could exacerbate an already fragile situation and interrupt service delivery (staffing, supplies etc.)



Kenya (1)

March 2020

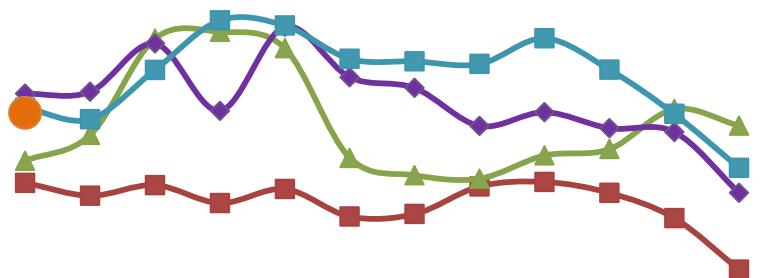
- IPC AMN conducted in February 2020 showed nutrition situation has improved across counties and is expected to improve during the projection period. Mainly attributed to improved food security
- Arid areas though reporting improving trends continue to report critical levels of acute malnutrition due to pre-existing factors and frequent shocks
- Minimal effects of desert locust invasion on food and nutrition situation: impacts mitigated by above average forage and crop already harvested
- Disease outbreak: COVID-19-major preventive measures instituted, Cholera in Turkana, measles in North Pokot



Kenya (2) - IMAM admissions

March 2020

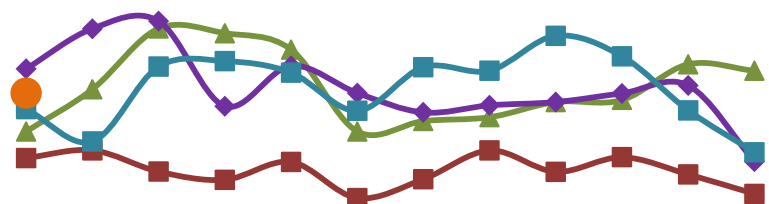
Trend in Total Admissions –
SAM, Urban & ASAL



Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec
 ■ 2016 ▲ 2017 ◆ 2018

A total of 79,200 **severely malnourished** children (79.2% of the annual target - 100,025) were admitted for treatment from Jan to Dec 2019 in urban & ASAL areas

Trend in Total Admissions –
MAM, Urban & ASAL



Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec
 ■ 2016 ▲ 2017 ◆ 2018 ■ 2019 ● 2020

A total of 135,296 **moderately malnourished** children (55.2% of annual target - 245,225) were admitted for treatment from Jan to Dec 2019 in urban and ASAL areas

Kenya (3)

Estimated number of children 6 to 59 months requiring treatment for Acute Malnutrition, 2019 SRA

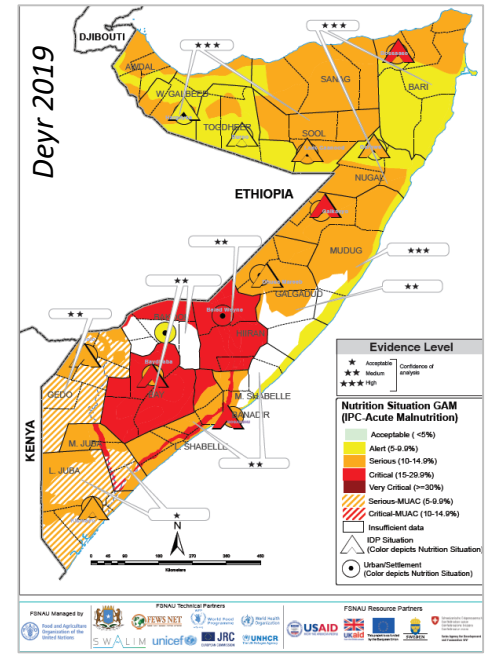
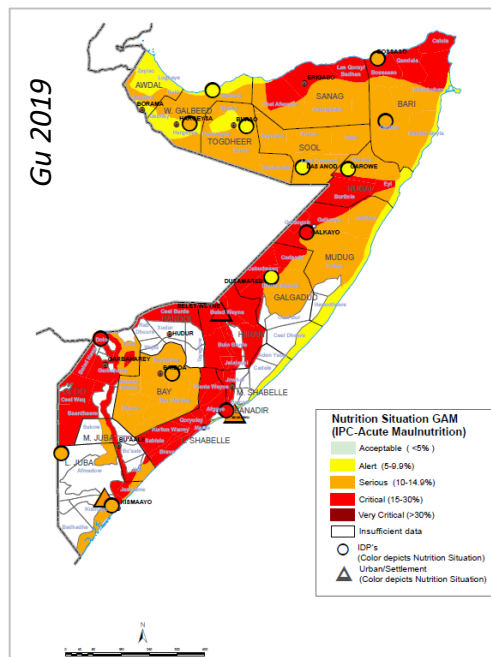
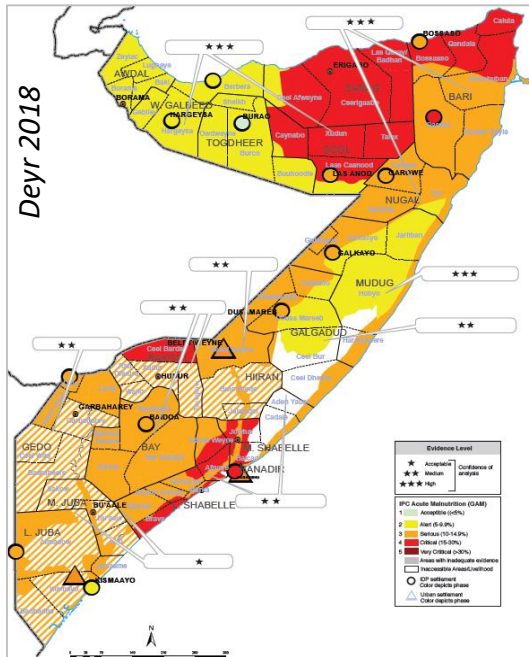
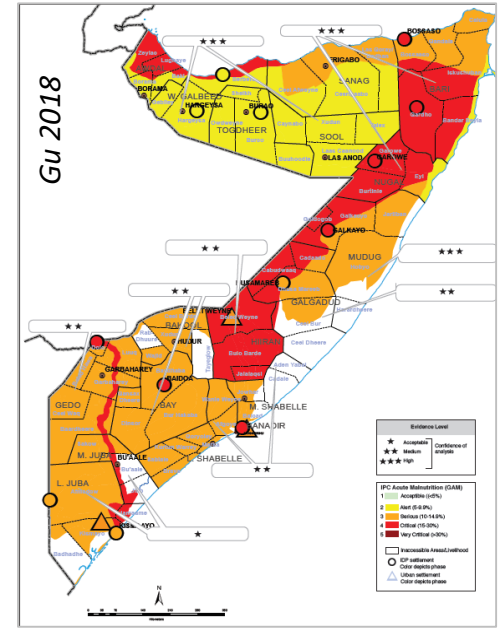
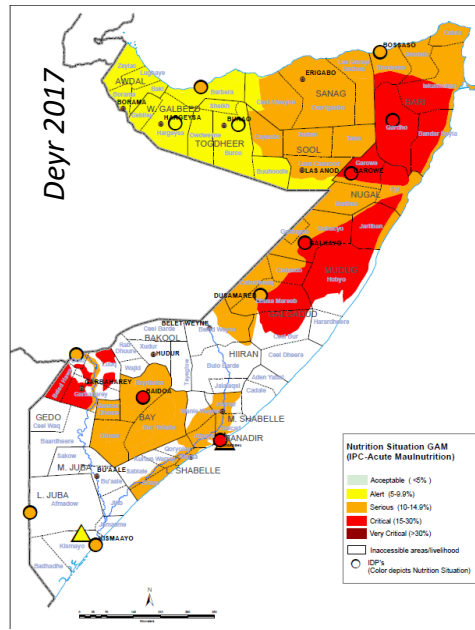
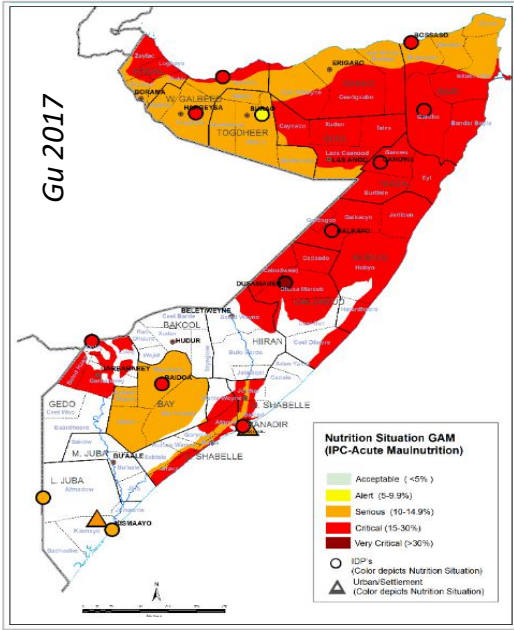
Area	Global Acute Malnutrition 6 to 59 months	Severe Acute Malnutrition 6 to 59 months	Moderate Acute Malnutrition 6 to 59 months
ASAL	310,155	58,890	251,265
Urban	59,224	20,018	39,206
Total caseload	369,379	78,908	290,471

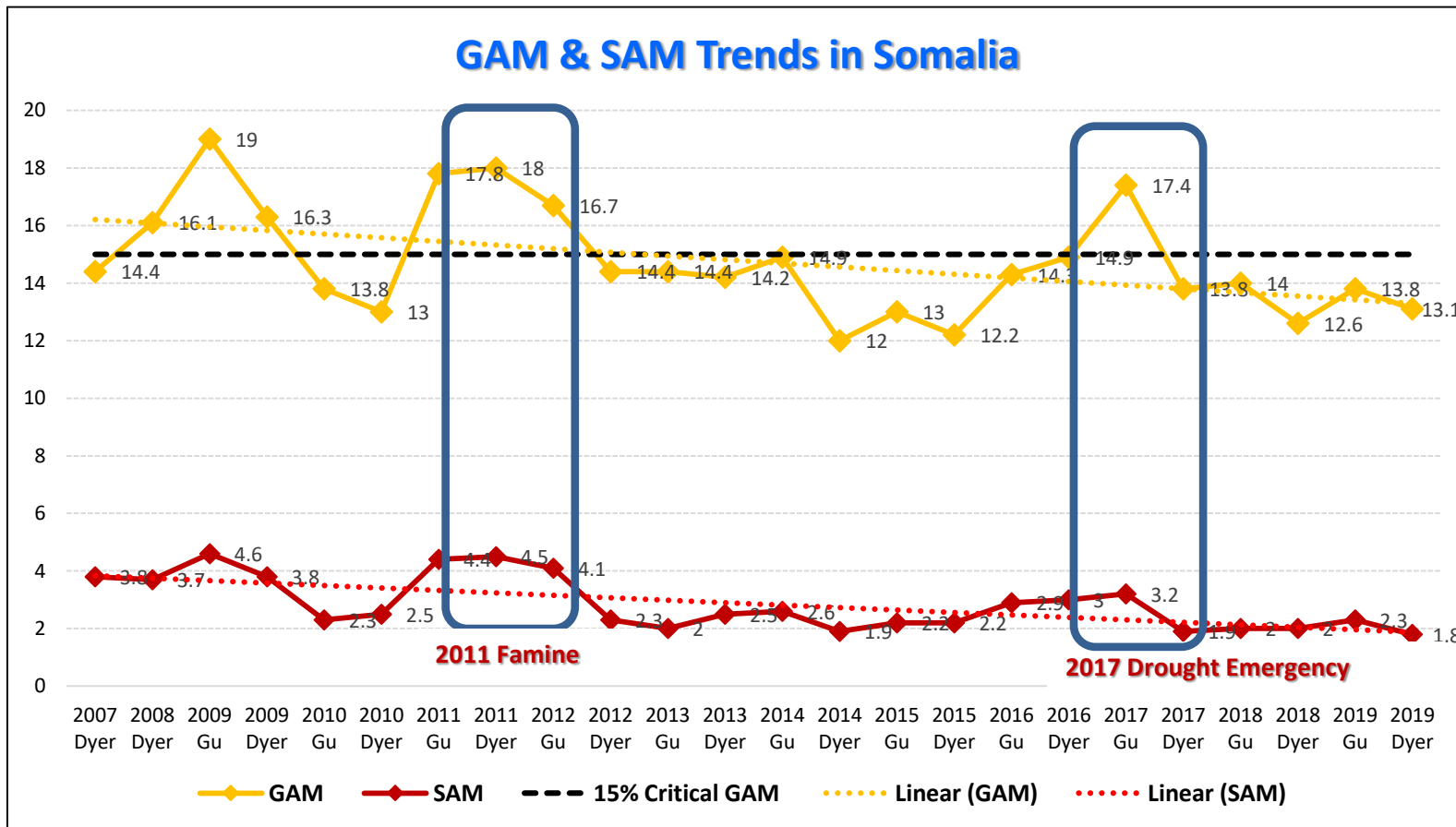
Number of children requiring treatment has significantly reduced attributed to: Improved food security situation and new population estimates from the 2019 Census

- Plans are underway to update the nutrition response plan and county contingency plans following 2019 SRA
- Engagement with COVID-19 coordination and preparedness mechanisms to mitigate likely impacts on nutrition: particularly MIYCN-E interventions and continuity of essential nutrition services
- Close monitoring for timely response to households affected by desert locust invasion to mitigate effects on food insecurity and malnutrition
- Coordination ongoing at county and sub county level
- Resource mobilization is ongoing to bridge the RUTF gap while advocating strongly for government to contribute towards the RUTF pipeline: current gap is 38,608 cartons valued at 1.735M USD including distribution costs

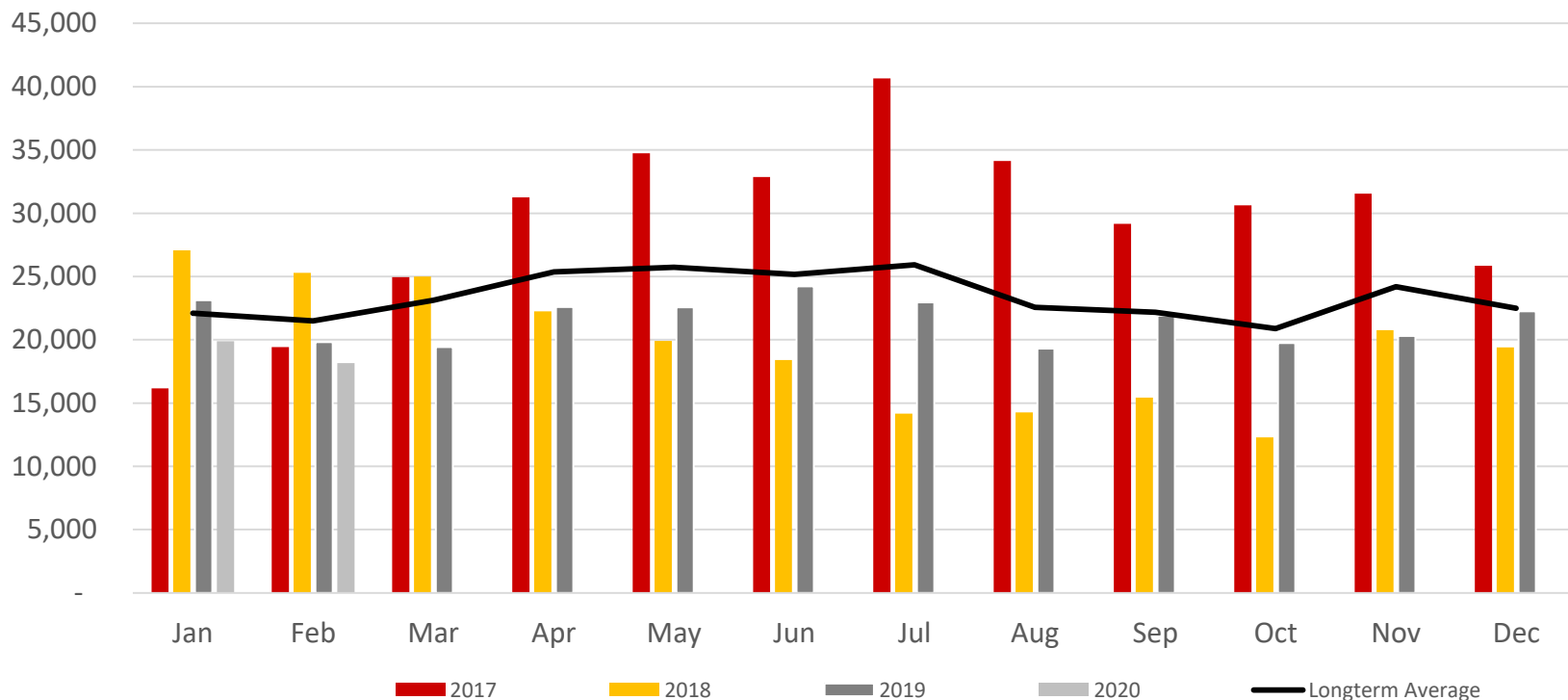
Somalia (1) Trend of the Nutrition Situation

March 2020

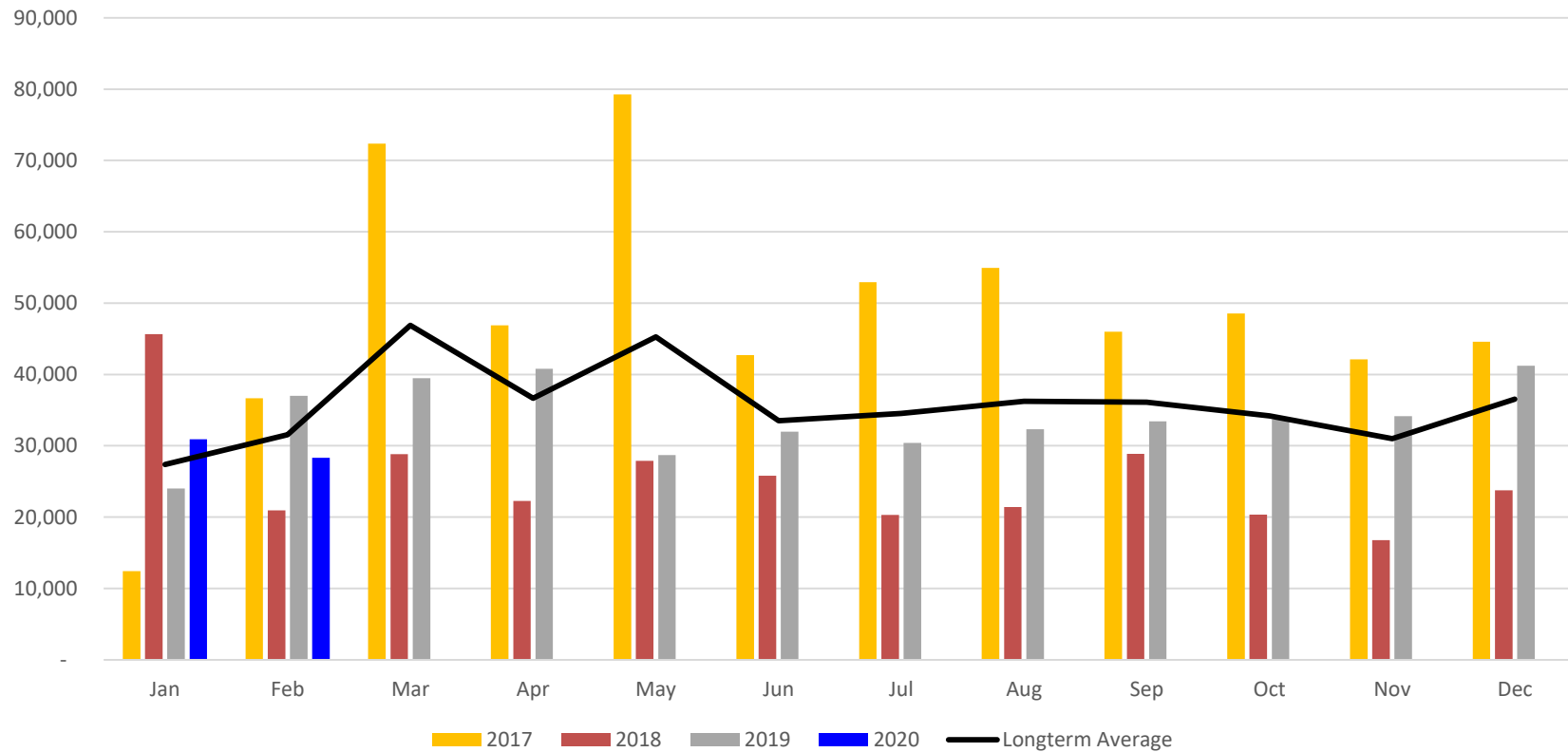




- Despite improvements observed since the 2017 pre-famine period, nutrition situation in Somalia remains fragile; Dyer 2019 GAM prevailed at 13.1% up from 12.6% in 2018 Deyr season, sustained at “Serious” level
- Majority of areas with GAM above 15% were riverine areas affected by floods and or hosting IDPs showcasing the impact of floods and heightened vulnerability of IDPs. Most of the flood affected livelihood zones had a deterioration in the nutrition situation
- Health related factors are the main drivers of acute malnutrition in many parts of Somalia although food security related factors are also important contributors in several of the surveyed population groups
- The Deyr assessment estimated 962 885 children under the age of five years (total acute malnutrition burden) likely to face acute malnutrition through December 2020 , including 162 007 who are likely to be severely malnourished.
- In the coming months, the nutrition and food security situation could get worse than indicated above if the forthcoming Gu rains perform poorly or cause significant flooding or ongoing Desert Locust outbreak causes significant damage to pasture and crop cultivation



- Emergency nutrition services in 2019 reached 145% of the SAM burden; overachievement attributable to flooding, drought and underestimation of the burden
- Except 2017 which was a typical year due to the pre-famine response, admissions generally are close to the longer term admission (average 2017 to 2019 admissions)
- Highest admissions are observed in most flood affected and IDP hosting districts of Beletweyne, Baidoa, Kismayo, Kahda, daynille, Huddur denoting increased focus on the most vulnerable populations

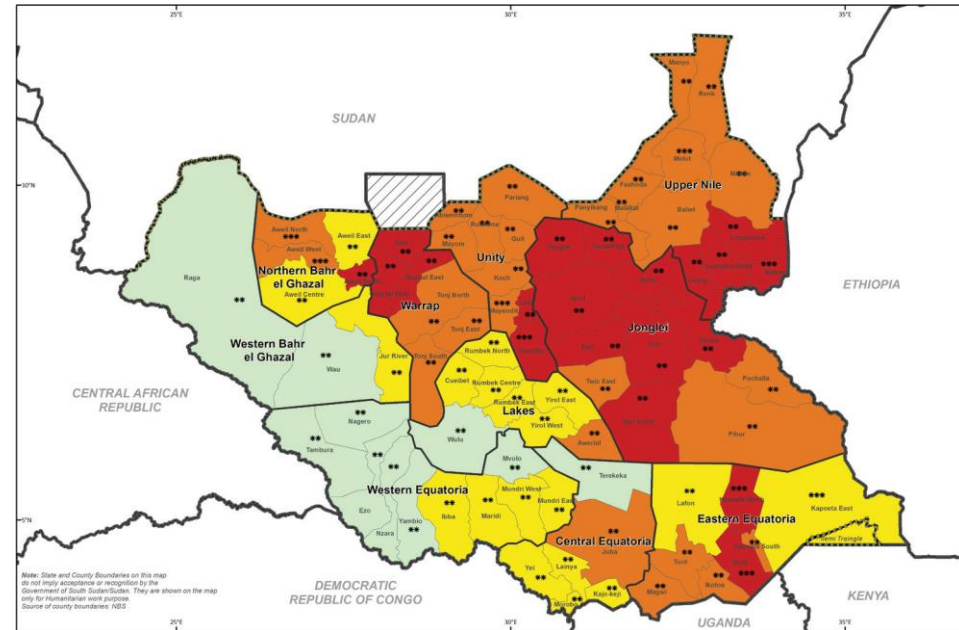


- Similar to SAM admissions, admissions generally are close to the longer term admission (average 2017 to 2019 admissions) except 2017 which was an atypical year due to the pre-famine response
- Emergency nutrition services reached 395,092 SAM children under-five, representing 84% of the MAM burden
- Meanwhile, in areas where no MAM services exist, UNICEF has treated over 25,000 children with MAM following the Expanded admission Criteria (EAC)

March 2020

- 48 counties are classified as IPC Acute Malnutrition (AMN) phase 3 and above. Of these, 20 counties are in phase 4
- Most phase 4 counties are located in Jonglei State (8 counties) followed by Upper Nile (4 counties), and Warrap (3 counties).
- No county in phase 5

IPC Acute Malnutrition – January – April 2020



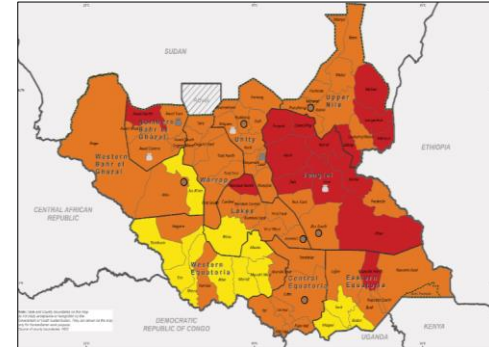
IPC Food insecurity results summary – January to July 2020

JANUARY 2020

5.29 million people (45%) facing severe acute food insecurity



4.14 million in Crisis
1.11 million in Emergency
40 000 in Catastrophe

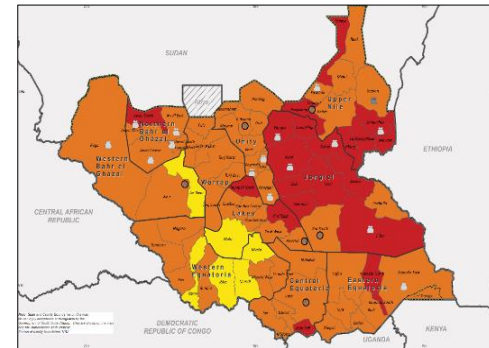


FEBRUARY – APRIL 2020

6.01 million people (51%) facing severe acute food insecurity



4.515 million in Crisis
1.475 million in Emergency
20 000 in Catastrophe

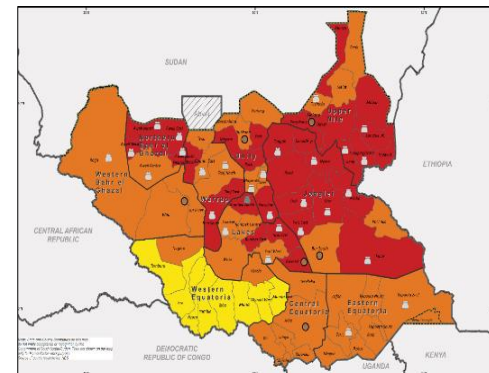


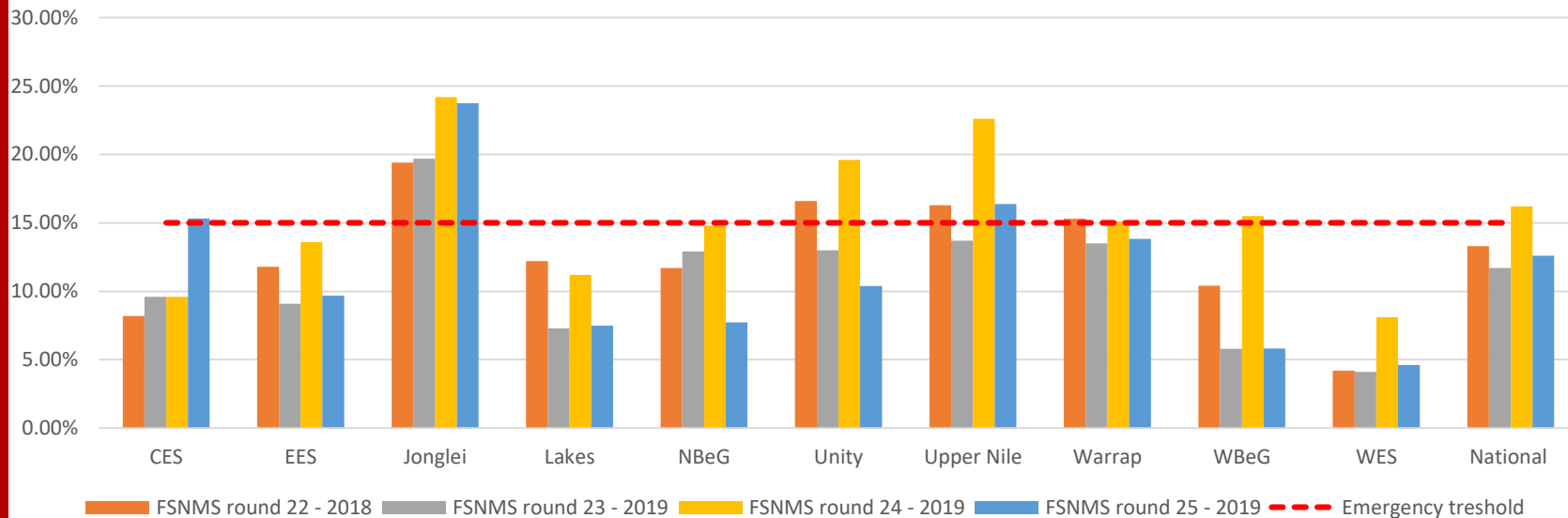
MAY – JULY 2020

6.48 million people (55%) facing severe acute food insecurity



4.73 million in Crisis
1.745 million in Emergency
0 in Catastrophe





Recent FSNMS Round 25 (Nov/Dec 2019) Findings

- GAM rate among children 6-59 month, National level: 12.6%
- SAM rate among children 6-59 month: 3.3%
- The highest GAM rate was recorded in Jonglei (23.8%) followed by Upper Nile (16.4%) and Central Equatoria (15.3%).
- A total of 1.3 million children estimated for acute malnutrition in 2020 including 292,300 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition, 1,008,700 children suffering from moderate acute malnutrition.

South Sudan (4): Contributing factors to high Malnutrition

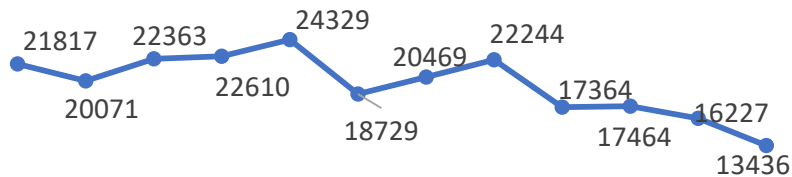
March 2020

- Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) practices continue to be suboptimal across South Sudan.
- 17.4% of children 6-23 months received diversified foods (4 or more food groups).
- 28.2% met their minimum meal frequency.
- 4.1% met the minimum acceptable diet.
- High prevalence of fever/malaria in all ten former States.
- More than 55% of children 6-59months reported fever two weeks prior to the survey which is associated with malaria.
- Of those reported sick, 71% and 34% of them reported fever and diarrhoea

South Sudan (5) Trends of SAM and MAM admissions: Jan-December 2019

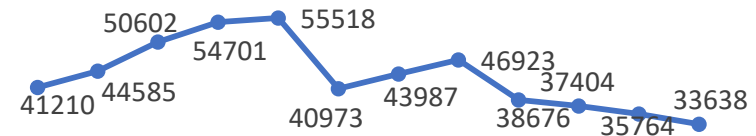
March 2020

Monthly SAM admission trends in 2019



Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

Monthly MAM admission trends



Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

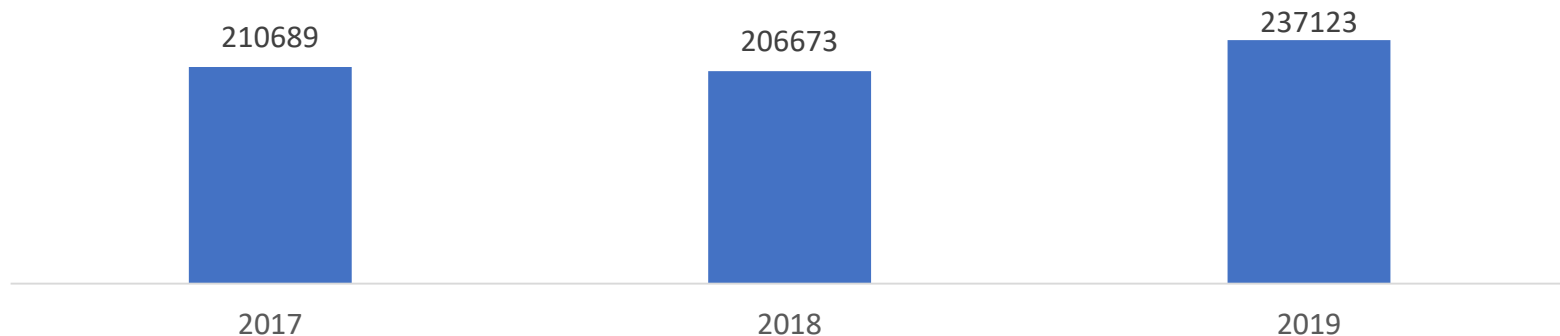
- A total of 237,123 children were admitted in over 1, 100 OTP and SC services in the country.
- Achievement of SAM admission -91% of the need and 107% of the 2019 target.
- Treatment outcomes are consistent with Sphere standards; 91.4% Recovered, 0.4% died, 5.3% defaulted.

- A total of 523,981 Children were admitted into TSFP services Jan to Dec 2019 .

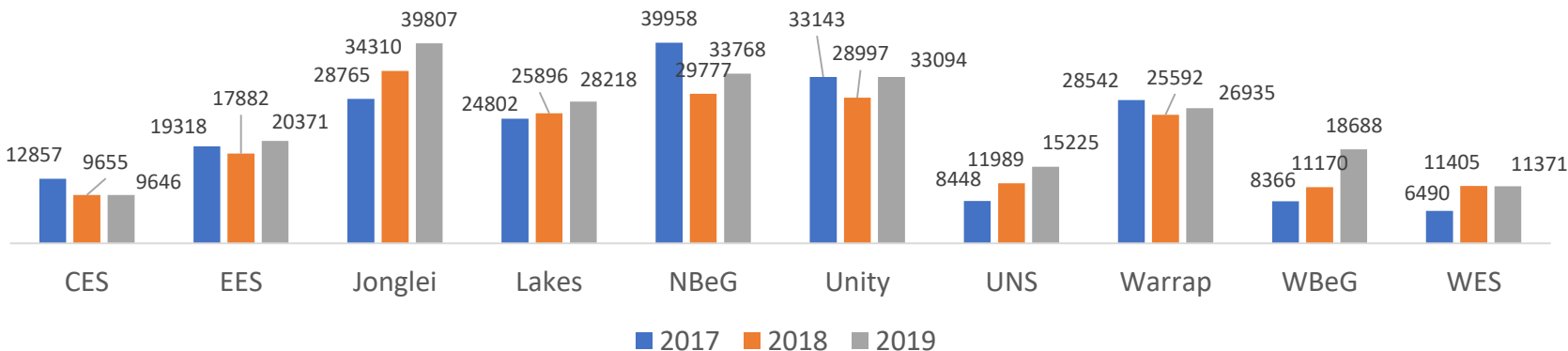
South Sudan (6) Trends of SAM admissions

March 2020

SAM admission trends (2017-2019)



Trends of SAM admission by Year and State



- In the last three years, SAM admission was persistently high in three States namely Jonglei, NBeG, and Unity.
- In 2019, the percentage of admission in Jonglei, Unity and NBeG was 16.6%, 14.1% and 13.8% respectively.

Displacement: Refugees, Asylum Seekers, Refugee Returnees, and IDPs

UNHCR



UNHCR

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés

March 2020

KEY FIGURES

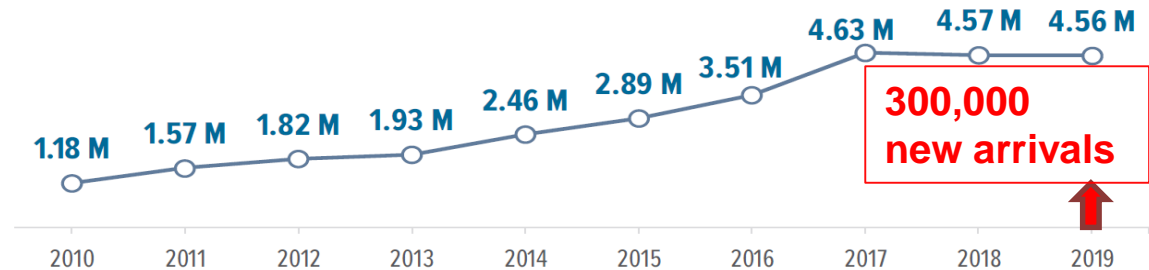


12.5 MILLION

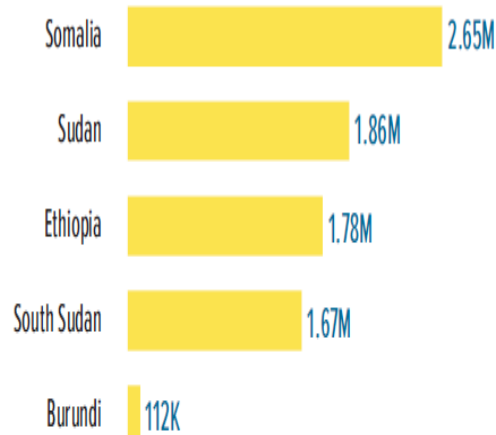
ANNUAL TREND OF DISPLACEMENT

| 2010 to 2019 (December)

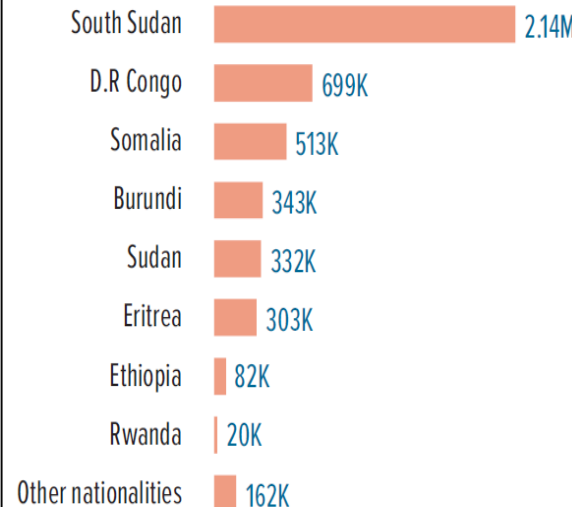
(in millions)



INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

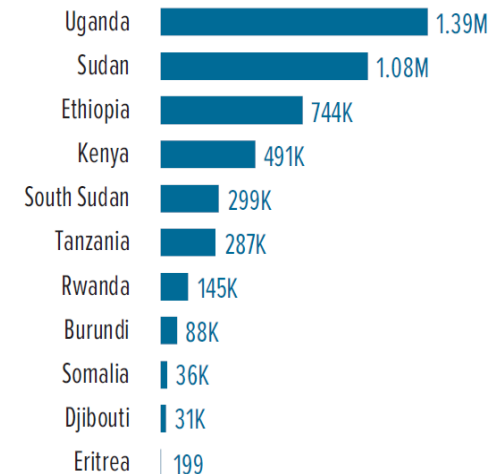


SOURCE COUNTRIES



REFUGEES AND ASYLUM-SEEKERS

HOST COUNTRIES



- Largest proportion of the refugees are from South Sudan; DRC, Somalia.
- Largest refugee hosting countries; Uganda, Sudan, Ethiopia, and Kenya.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

- Region is hosting **4.6M** refugees and asylum seekers, with continue influxes of new refugees.
- In 2019, **300,000** persons have sought protection in the region (new arrival refugees).
- Close to 127,000 refugees spontaneously returned to their countries of origin in 2019 (South Sudan, Sudan, Burundi, and Somalia).
- Around **7.9M** people are internally displaced in the region as a result of continues conflict/insecurity and climate shocks.
- Due to limited agriculture and livelihood opportunities Refugees remains dependent on the humanitarian food assistance to meet their minimum food needs.

SITUATION OVERVIEW cont.....

- Due to funding shortfalls refugees facing food ration cuts in the recommended 2100 kcal /p/d, and from time to time missing food commodities (in Ethiopia 16% cut with removal of sugar and salt, in Kenya 30% cut and removal of fortified food CSB+, in Djibouti 50% cut in cash portion of ration, and in South Sudan 30% cut in food the basket). In addition, shortfalls in the provision of milling allowances and firewood for cooking forced most of refugees to use one or more of the negative coping strategies (skipping/reducing meals, taking loan on interest, selling assets, begging, child labour and engagement in risky/harmful activities).
- Despite of improvement on key nutrition indicators in the refugee sites, the high prevalence of GAM, stunting and anaemia remains a key concern in some of the refugee sites in the region (Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, South Sudan, and Tanzania).

▪ Joint efforts for preparedness to COVID-19 in the region.

- At regional level UNHCR is part of the EHA-SA health and emergency working group we are part of the 4 key pillars: Communication, IPC, stage-management, coordination.
- We have regular call with AFRO- Brazza we receive regular daily updates.
- UNHCR conducted self-assessment with country operations in the region for need/gaps where identified and help to allocate addition fund from UNHCR emergency reserve to some countries (7 out of 11) the exercises continues.
- Development of UNHCR regional and country operational continuity plans in progress.

Crop Conditions: IGAD Crop Monitor

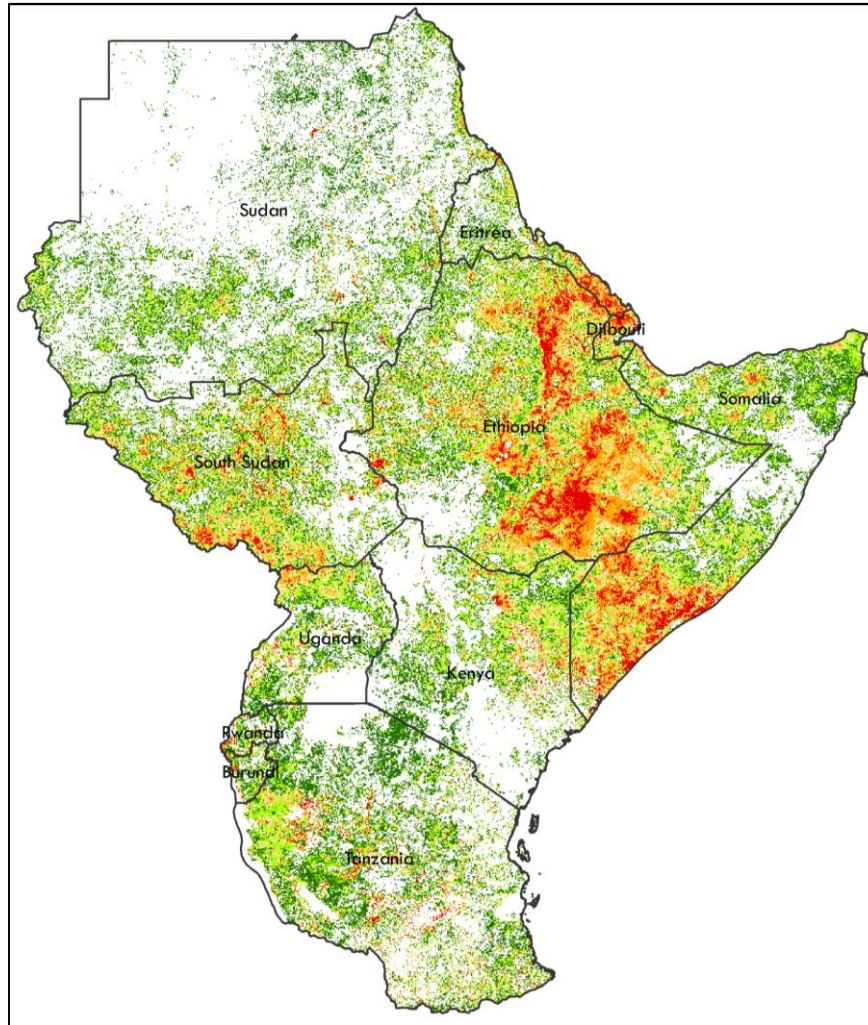
March 2020

ICPAC/GMES



GHA Vegetation Conditions: March 2020

March 2020



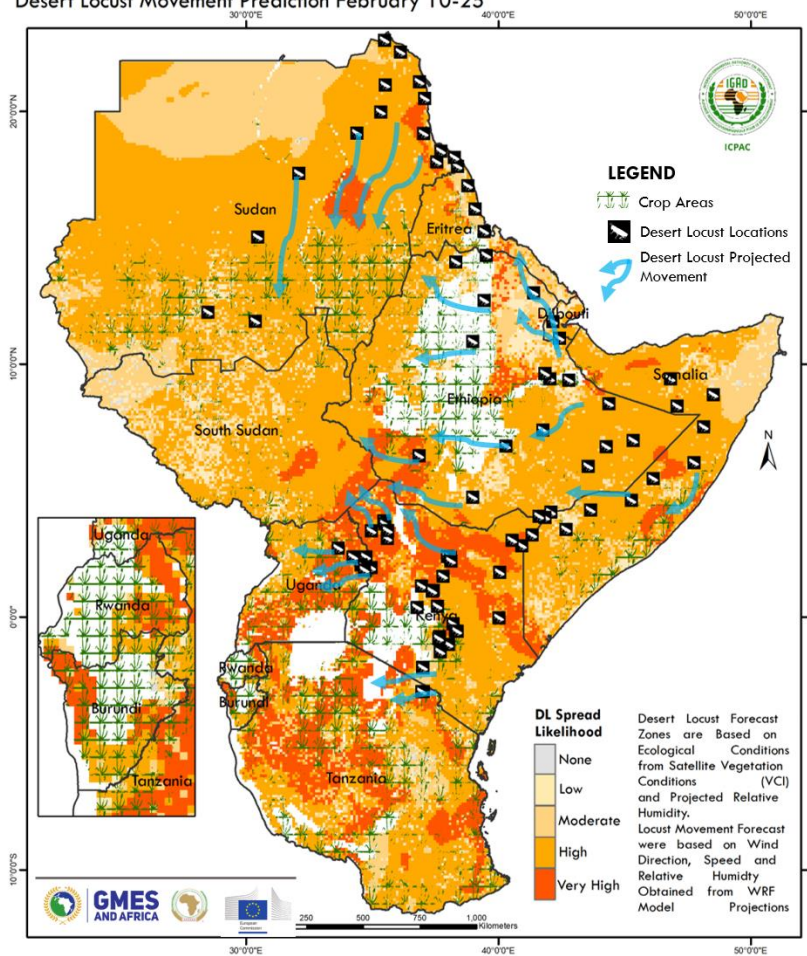
- Vegetation Condition Index (VCI) show good and very good vegetation due to above average rains in most parts of the region. South Sudan however has had vegetation affected by flooding caused by excess rainfall at the in Sept-Dec 2019. Amhara and Tigray Ethiopia continue to have poor to very poor performance due to conditions poorer than long term or usual conditions.
- Rangeland areas of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia show a mixture of very poor, poor and some areas good vegetation conditions. This could be cause by above average seasonal rainfall, and desert locust invasion in some areas.

ICPAC Desert Locust Feb 10-25 and March 15-25

March 2020

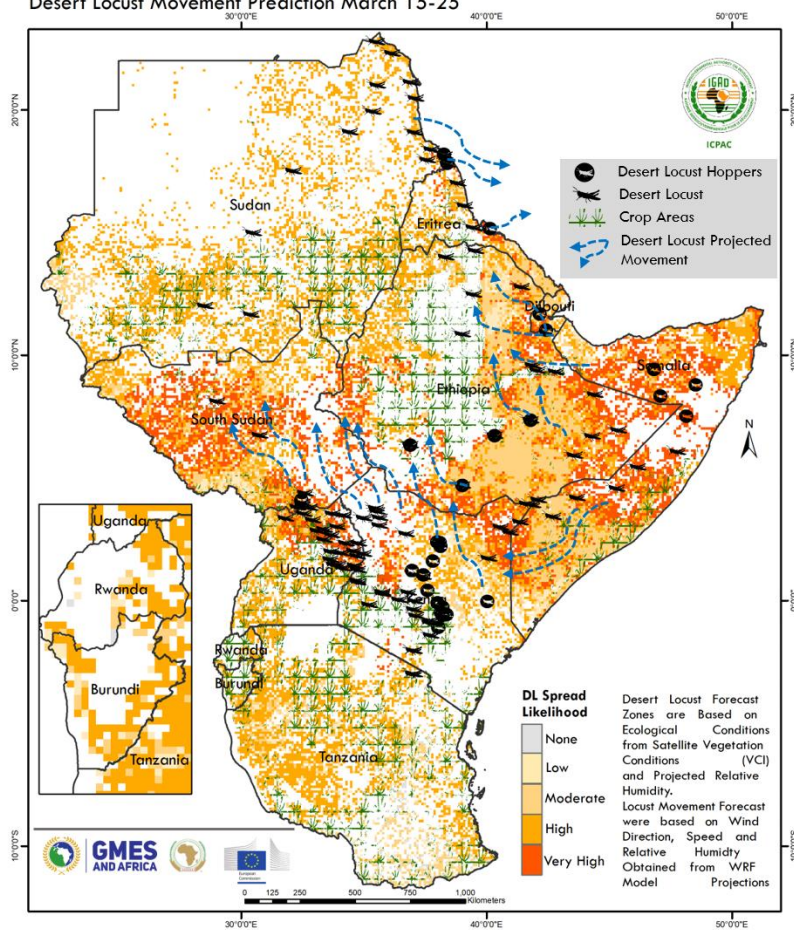
DL Movement Prediction: Feb 10-25

Desert Locust Movement Prediction February 10-25



DL Movement Prediction: Mar15-25

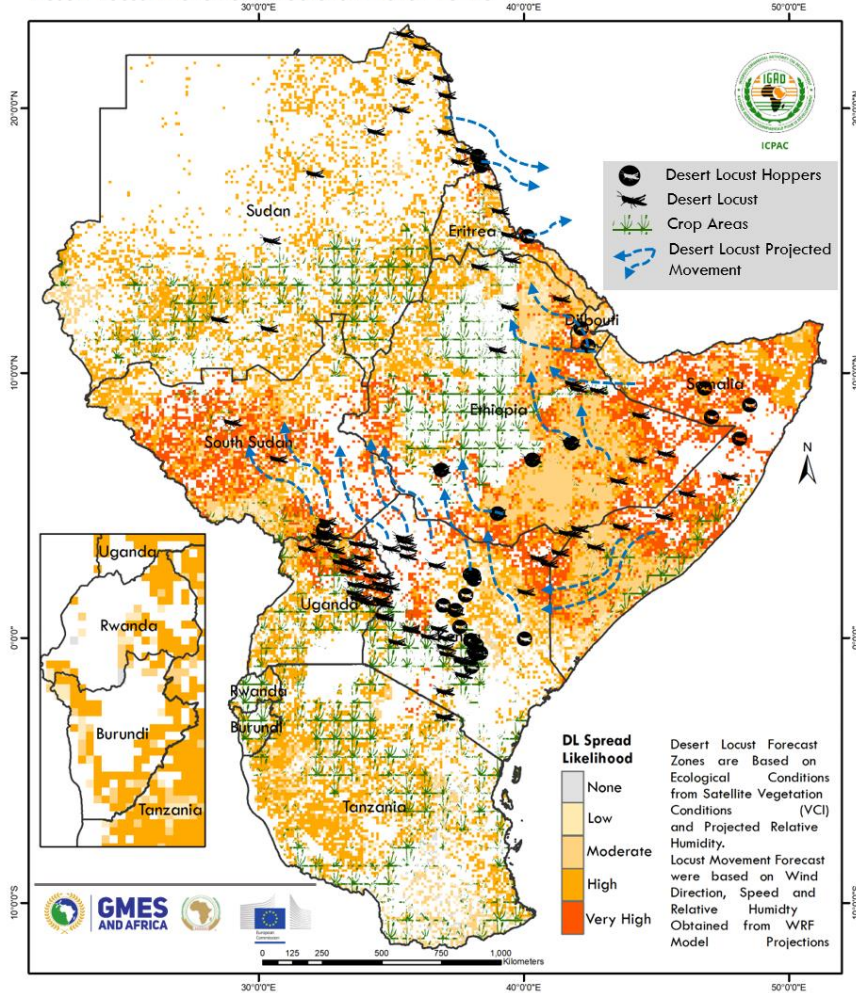
Desert Locust Movement Prediction March 15-25



GHA Desert Locust Prediction: Mar 2020

March 2020

Desert Locust Movement Prediction March 15-25



- Climatic conditions suitable for desert locust development are forecast to be highly suitable in South Sudan, Ethiopia, northern Kenya, Somalia, southern Eritrea, and Djibouti. Wind direction which greatly determine swarm movement is forecast to be generally south to north east in; Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania. Wind directions in northern region are mostly towards the north and north eastern direction.
- The breeding presence of sandy soils in parts of northern Kenya, Ethiopia Oromiya and SNNPR, Somalia's Somaliland, Eritrea's Buri Peninsula, and Sudan's Agig and Alibai.
- Desert locust movement is predicted towards northwestern areas of South Sudan, south to western Ethiopia, eastern Ethiopia towards northern Ethiopia, from coastal areas of Sudan and Eritrea towards and across the Red Sea.

GHA Desert Locust Prediction: Mar 2020

- Highest risk areas for DL invasion based on forecasted climate conditions and existing vegetation conditions suitable for an invasion are:

Country	Very High Risk	High Risk
South Sudan	North Bahr Ghazal, Warap, Lakes, Jonglei, Eastern Equatorial, Central Equatorial,	Upper Nile
Eritrea	Debub, Buri Peninsula	Debubawi Keyih Bahri, Gash Barka, Semenawi Keyih Bahri
Uganda	Gulu, Apac	Moyo, Yumbe
Kenya	Baringo, Turkana, Mandera, Wajir	Marsabit, Isiolo, Garissa, Samburu
Ethiopia	Borena, Liben, Sidama, Gambela, West Wellega East Wellega, Benchi Maji, Harerghe, Dege Habur, Jijiga, Northern Oromia, Afar, Welwel and Warder, Gode	Bale, Tigray
Somalia	Jubba, Gedo, Bakool, Hiraan, Shabellaha Dhexe, Galguduud, Madug, Sool, Sanaag, Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed	Bay, Awdal
Djibouti	As Eyla, Yoboki,	Bahla, Dikhil, Ali Sabieh, Dorra, Alaili Dadda, Tadjourah, Randa
Sudan	Halibali, Aushaik	Port Sudan, Albai, Kassala, Gedarif, Blue Nile, South Kurdufan, Wester Kurdufan, South Dafur, South Darfur, Darfur, North Kurdufan

End

Feedback:

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Announcement:

FSNWG Task Force on COVID-19

**If interested to join, write to Jasper &
Brenda**