

KEY MESSAGES

- **The crisis is not over** – although the number of people facing famine has fallen to 250 000 in Somalia, the impact of the drought and severe food emergency will extend well into 2012 across the Horn of Africa.
- **There are some signs of hope** – good ongoing short rains and coordinated, integrated humanitarian assistance are producing positive effects: pastures are growing, water sources are being refilled, etc.
- **The solution to this crisis depends on long-term actions** – FAO's activities throughout the crisis and into 2012 have and will continue to focus on building resilience, coordination and linking relief with development.

CURRENT FUNDING RECEIVED FOR FAO'S 2011 DROUGHT RESPONSE PROGRAMME

Country	FAO funding requirement	Funds received to-date*	Funds in the pipeline [^]	Total funds received + pipeline	Funding gap
Somalia	70 000 000	62 805 293	1 400 000	64 205 293	5 794 707
Ethiopia	12 500 000	3 257 110	427 710	3 954 820	8 545 180
Kenya	27 260 000	6 118 964	1 892 284	8 011 248	19 248 752
Djibouti	6 540 918	2 755 270	813 608	3 568 878	2 972 040
Regional	1 900 000	726 744	146 398	873 142	1 026 858
South Sudan	15 878 300	3 742 591	0	3 742 591	12 135 709
Sudan	21 000 000	0	0	0	21 000 000
Uganda	6 000 000	0	0	0	6 000 000
Total	161 079 218	79 675 972	4 680 000	84 355 972	76 723 246

*This is reflected in the UNOCHA Financial Tracking System and FAO's Field Programme Management Information System (FPMIS)

[^]This reflects funding pledged but not yet received.

Note: The regional projects have been split by country in the above table, while in FPMIS, for technical reasons, regional projects are not split by country, but show the total of the project including all the countries.

LINKS

Disaster risk reduction: www.disasterriskreduction.net
 FAO: <http://www.fao.org/crisis/horn-africa/home/en>
 FSNAU: www.fsnau.org
 FAO and emergencies: http://www.fao.org/emergencies/country_information/list/regional/crisishoa/en/
 SWALIM: www.faoswalim.org

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FAO Ongoing Activities in Response to the Drought
1. Restoring the crop production capacity of farmers through distributing appropriate agricultural inputs (cereal seeds and fertilizers) and technical assistance in conservation agriculture.

FAO is targeting 158 333 farming households (949 998 people, 30 percent of whom are women) in the eight regions of south-central Somalia. These households received 1 600 tonnes of maize, 900 tonnes of sorghum and 120 tonnes of sesame seeds. They will also receive 4 000 tonnes of urea and 1 300 tonnes of diammonium phosphate (DAP) fertilizers. The targeted households will also participate in training on the use of the improved inputs and good agricultural practices.

The seeds (which have been procured within Somalia) were distributed and fertilizers are currently being distributed to farmers by FAO's partners. Table 1 provides a summary of the distribution to-date.

Table 1: Distribution of seeds and fertilizers to farming households in Somalia

	Maize (tonnes)	Sorghum (tonnes)	Urea (tonnes)	DAP (tonnes)	Sesame (tonnes)	Status
Procured	1 600	900	4 000	1 300	120	Completed
Distributed to NGO	1 487	900	2 200	415	120	Ongoing
Distributed to households	1 487	900	137.5	207.5	120	Ongoing
Pending distribution to households	113	0	3 862.5	1 092.5	0	

The expected outputs of this assistance, based on data from previous seasons, include:

- with an estimated 80 000 households receiving enough maize seed to plant 80 000 ha, FAO expects a total production of 168 000 tonnes, valued at almost USD 96 million;
- with an estimated 58 333 households receiving enough sorghum seeds to plant 58 333 ha of, FAO expects a total production of almost 47 000 tonnes, with an estimated value of USD 23.8 million; and
- with an estimated 20 000 households receiving 120 tonnes of sesame seeds enough to plant 20 000 ha, FAO expects a total production of 8 000 tonnes, with a value of approximately USD 9.6 million.

Table 2: Anticipated production levels as a result of FAO-provided inputs

Input	Amount distributed (tonnes)	Ratio (kg/beneficiary)	No. of beneficiaries (ha covered)	Expected net yield tonnes/ha improved	Market price (USD/tonne)	Total expected production (tonnes)	Value of expected production (USD)
Maize	1 600	20	80 000	2.1	570	168 000	95 760 000
Sorghum	875	15	58 333	0.8	511	46 665	23 846 530
Sesame	120	6	20 000	0.4	1 200	8 000	9 600 000

The distribution of the crop production inputs is expected to result in the production of 214 655 tonnes of cereals (maize and sorghum), which will be sufficient to meet the consumption needs of over 265 000 households (almost 1.6 million people) for a year – based on a cereal consumption requirement rate of 135 kg/capita/year, FSNAU). The income generated through sesame production will meet the basic food needs of a further 20 000 households (120 000 people) for 6.7 months, based on a price of sesame at USD 1 200/tonne and the cost of the basic food basket (USD 72/month). However, with the increasing reports of fresh floods in south Somalia, in particular along the Juba River, there is still a risk that the heavy rains might affect the overall production outputs. FAO is assessing the damage to the areas that were planted earlier, as well as the impact on the production outputs. The assessment report is expected to be released within the next two weeks.

2. Safeguarding the livelihoods and remaining assets of vulnerable, small-scale herders through improving fodder production and distribution and pasture/rangeland management

FAO is targeting 30 000 households in south Somalia for the provision of materials and technical assistance to strengthen capacity for fodder production, using the residues of food crop and grass from farmers' own fields. Implementing partners have been selected and the implementation strategy is being developed. With the activity expected to commence in early January 2012, the distribution plans are currently being put in place.

3. Emergency syndromic disease surveillance, treatment and vaccination

FAO completed a five-and-a-half week treatment campaign against internal and external parasites, common infectious diseases and blood parasites on 14 November 2011. The activities started with awareness campaign and community mobilization on 28 September. The campaign planned to target 4 million treatments for 2 570 000 animals owned by approximately 121 200 households (727 200 people) in Gedo, Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Lower Shabelle, Bay, Middle Shabelle, Hiraan, Bakool, Galgaduud and South Mudug regions of south-central Somalia. The final reports from the field confirmed that after the campaign, 125 462 households (752 772 people) benefitted from 4 140 267 treatments conducted on 2 570 426 animals (small ruminants, cattle and camels).

FAO is in the process of procuring vaccines and veterinary cold chain equipment, in preparation for a vaccination campaign. With the current availability of funds, the planned vaccination against *peste des petits ruminants* will be carried out targeting 20 million goats and sheep in Somaliland, Puntland and southern Somalia. The vaccination campaign is scheduled to commence in January 2012, and should be completed within five to eight weeks. An additional 7 500 000 doses of vaccines against contagious caprine pleuropneumonia for goats are being procured, with planned vaccination campaign in May/June 2012.

In addition, 48 veterinary cold chain equipment, 16 small vaccine carriers and 72 large cold boxes have already been procured and dispatched to Mogadishu for onward distribution to several locations in south-central Somalia. The distribution to final points is ongoing and will be completed by the end of December 2011. The procurement is in progress for a second set of 20 small vaccine carriers, scheduled to be distributed in January 2012.

4. Destocking and restocking of animals

FAO is targeting 5 000 vulnerable pastoral households (30 000 people) in south Somalia through post-drought restocking by distributing two goats per household – totalling up to 10 000 animals. The formulation of the implementation methodology and strategy is currently in progress and the activity is set to commence in January 2012.

5. Provision of collapsible water tanks and water trucking

Procurement of 96 collapsible water tanks (50 x 20 000 litres and 46 x 10 000 litres) has been completed. Tanks were delivered to Nairobi and obtained customs clearance. The tanks are currently being transported to Mombasa and will be shipped to Mogadishu for further delivery to locations in Lower Juba, Bay, Middle Juba and South Gedo districts by the implementing partner.

The water tanks will assist approximately 410 000 animals (sheep, goats and cattle) and 10 000 households in the bulk storage of water in livestock grazing blocks subsequently. The forthcoming vaccination campaign that should take place January 2012 will benefit from the distribution of the water tanks.

6. Cash-for-work opportunities for the rehabilitation of productive infrastructure (water catchment, canal rehabilitation, feeder roads, etc.)

FAO is targeting a total of 130 000 households (780 000 beneficiaries, 30 percent of whom are women), in all eight regions of south-central Somalia in cash-for-work activities to benefit from USD 3 per day for 72 working days while rehabilitating infrastructure: water catchments, water canals; and bush clearing of feeder roads.

Currently, 59 771 households (358 626 beneficiaries) in Bakool, Bay, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Gedo and Hiraaan regions have been confirmed to have benefitted from a total of USD 7 341 331 during the period of 27 July to 2 December 2011. Through the CFW activities, FAO is currently disbursing approximately USD 600 000 on a weekly basis to these beneficiaries for a duration of 10 weeks.

Infrastructure under rehabilitation: canals 747 km (resulting in some 22 000 new hectares under irrigation), 65 feeder roads (411 km), water catchments (184) for a total of 500 000 m³, providing water for 90 days to at least 250 000 animals.

DJIBOUTI

FAO Ongoing Activities in Response to the Drought

Increased access to water in rural pastoral and agropastoral communities:

- FAO has initiated a rural water point rehabilitation programme by rehabilitating 15 key wells and troughs in rural areas for human and livestock consumption;
- FAO is increasing its strategic support to water harvesting technology in rural areas through the construction and rehabilitation of 12 additional cisterns of 100 m³ in Dikhil and Obock, as well as the distribution of 500 water barrels (200 litres each) to drought-affected agropastoral communities for the redistribution of harvested water at the village level; and
- FAO's rural water point rehabilitation programme is increasing access to underground water sources in rural pastoral and agropastoral communities for 10 000 households in five regions of Djibouti – an estimated 60 percent of the beneficiaries are women and women-headed households, who are specifically targeted by the programme.

Support to animal health

- FAO's animal health programme is sponsoring the distribution of vaccines, medicines and micronutrients for pneumonia, diarrhoea, malnutrition and ticks for 100 000 livestock; and
- pastoralists have suffered massive livestock losses over the last two years – FAO is cautiously initiating a restocking programme in view of the forecast rains, with the distribution of 3 250 pregnant goats in Dikhil, Arta and Obock.

Increased fodder availability

- FAO is currently organizing for emergency fodder distribution, as well as support to irrigated fodder production, including providing 150 tonnes of hay for goats.

Rehabilitation of drought-affected agricultural production

- FAO is in the process of rehabilitating small vegetable/fodder gardens and has targeted 10 percent of small gardens in the country;
- FAO is supporting sustainable agriculture through the rehabilitation of 125 micro-irrigation systems across the country; and
- FAO's main partner in this component is the *Union National des Femmes Djiboutiennes*, which will assist FAO in targeting women-headed households.

Support to resilience in the agriculture/livestock/fisheries sectors

- FAO is currently co-leading the inception of the IPC in Djibouti (through training and analysis workshops) – FAO is now facilitating an IPC analysis workshop with 50 partners from all regions of Djibouti, and the country's first IPC map should be published in the next two weeks;
- FAO is working closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Interior to strengthen the disaster risk management platform for Djibouti, putting in place mechanisms such as early warning systems and information collection and dissemination systems to minimize the risk and potential scale of future disasters and increase the capacity of national institutions to respond immediately; and
- FAO has mapped migration routes and water points for Djiboutian pastoralists, as well as cross-border movements within the Horn of Africa, to feed advocacy work for setting up the necessary policy and institutional arrangements, as well as programming for integrated country and regional development and investment plans for improved livelihood resilience and food and nutrition security.

Coordination

- FAO and the World Food Programme established the Food Security Cluster in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, which is leading the food security response to the drought. The Cluster is leading the food security response in terms of a strategy for preparing the Djibouti Consolidated Appeal for 2012 and the post-disaster needs assessment process;
- FAO is supporting the development of the Government's capacity in terms of rehabilitation and development efforts, including designing and monitoring works needed, particularly through Letters of Agreement to provide transport and appropriate training to counterparts; and
- FAO has set up the disaster risk reduction web site, which is being used as a portal and forum for all food security-related material for Djibouti: www.disasterriskreduction.net/djibouti/en.

ETHIOPIA

FAO Ongoing Activities in Response to the Drought

Livestock interventions have been central to FAO's disaster risk management programme in Ethiopia. These activities include emergency vaccination against diseases of economic and public health importance and transboundary diseases; support to community-based animal health systems; innovative emergency feeding and feed improvement/management systems; the production of fast-growing forage; building and rehabilitating livestock water points with community participation; slaughter destocking; cash injections through cash-for-work; and establishing farmer/pastoral field schools. These interventions have had a significant impact in terms of saving livelihoods and improving livestock production among food insecure households. For example, vaccinations against animal health diseases over the last few years in strategic *woredas* of pastoral and agropastoral communities have reduced sheep and goat mortality, thus strengthening livelihoods in rural areas.

Slaughter destocking is a last resort intervention, whereby cattle, goats and sheep are purchased from poorer households for cash and the animals slaughtered for meat and distributed to other poor households in the area. Evidence from previous slaughter destocking interventions confirms that malnourished children who receive meat under these schemes show considerable improvement in a short period of time. In addition, households selling their animals benefit from a cash injection.

Since March 2011, FAO has implemented slaughter destocking interventions in Ethiopia with funding from the European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) and the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund in *La Niña*-affected areas of the country:

- in several zones of Oromiya Region, 2 618 cattle and 4 387 sheep and goats were slaughtered and the meat distributed to 16 935 households, with USD 202 975 injected into 6 717 households; and
- in Somali Region, 1 665 sheep and goats were slaughtered and distributed to 4 962 households, with USD 39 408 in cash injected into 571 households.

Water point rehabilitation and improvement is central to the viability of the pastoral production system. For this reason, FAO will not develop new water points, but will instead improve access to existing water points, particularly *ellas* (traditional hand-dug wells) or ponds:

- in response to *La Niña* effects, 12 water points (six *ellas* and ponds) are currently being rehabilitated in Borena and Oromiya Regions, which will benefit 30 000 cattle owned by about 3 000 households for a total cost of USD 304 000; and
- with current ECHO funding, 14 additional water points are being rehabilitated. Of these, three ponds and four *ellas* will be rehabilitated and fitted with cattle troughs in Oromiya Region. The remaining points are hot springs and steam hand-dug wells fitted with hand pumps in Afar Region and *birkads* (underground water tanks) in Somali Region.

Livestock feed is designed to preserve the livestock assets of resource-poor agropastoral households. Feed interventions stimulate a quick recovery from the negative impacts of climatic disasters and are based on multinutrient blocks, urea-treated and ensiled crop residues, and fast-growing cultivated forages. In areas supplied with perennial rivers, beneficiary households complement multinutrient blocks and treated crop residues with fast-growing forage produced under irrigation:

- FAO has distributed 23 000 multinutrient blocks (each weighing 7 kg), 500 *quintals* of urea and 150 *quintals* of molasses, feeding 6 000 head of cattle breeding stock owned by 3 000 vulnerable households;
- nearly 250 agropastoral households in Borena Zone are participating in irrigation-based forage production; and
- FAO is assisting households in Borena Zone to convert excess forage into hay – 25 000 bales of grass hay for use during the next lean season.

With ECHO funding, 150 agropastoral households in southern Ethiopia will receive assistance for the production of fast-growing forage crops. This involves land preparation for irrigated production, training personnel, delivery of forage seeds and farm tools (including hand pumps for water point rehabilitation) and planning of new water points.

Animal health is vital for the protection of livestock from diseases of economic and public health importance. Animal health interventions will be carried out through a community-based delivery system that involves setting up private pharmacies linked to community animal health workers. FAO's interventions will be facilitated by a voucher-based animal health care approach that addresses the needs of the most vulnerable households. Therefore, to protect herds and/or contain the spread of disease, vaccinations will be conducted if deemed necessary.

In the last three years, FAO in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture has vaccinated nearly 15 million sheep and goats against *peste des petits ruminants*, drastically reducing mortality rates. During this period, outbreaks have fallen significantly such that, even during the recent drought, there were no outbreaks reported.

Since March 2011, with CERF funding, FAO in collaboration with regional veterinary services agreed to undertake emergency animal health delivery in three regions. Animals are being vaccinated against major Transboundary diseases and receive treatment for miscellaneous infections. Letters of Agreement have been signed with Islamic Relief and Pastoral Concern Association to establish four pharmacies linked to 60 community animal health workers and three pharmacies linked to 45 community animal health workers. In Somali Region, livestock owned by 11 161 households received animal health care.

Crop distribution: From 10 November until today, FAO has distributed over 15 million sweet potato vine cuttings in southeastern Ethiopia – Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region. These are expected to benefit more than 12 110 farming households and to cover between 275 and 290 ha.

Coordination: FAO-Ethiopia co-chairs the Disaster Risk Management Agriculture Task Forces at the federal and regional levels. About 30 to 40 agencies at the federal level and 20 to 25 at the regional level are members, participating in the monthly meetings.

The Task Forces monitor the drought response in the agriculture sector and a drought early recovery road map is being revised. They also share biweekly agriculture response situation reports with government agencies and development partners.

FAO supported the *meher* (June to September) Seasonal Crop Assessment, led by the Government, which will feed into the preparation of humanitarian requirements for food and non-food interventions in 2012.

In addition, FAO is assisting in the relaunch of the Regional Agriculture Task Forces in Afar and Somali Regions, as well as in Borena Zone of Oromiya Region. There are also plans to establish these Task Forces in Amhara and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region in the coming months. With additional funding, these could be expanded further.

The short rains began in October and many areas of the country have had up to 400 percent more rainfall than they receive on average for this period. This has resulted in significant but localized flooding, damaging crops and causing livestock losses. Serious concerns exist about aflatoxin (fungus) contamination of the current harvest and Rift Valley fever.

FAO Ongoing Activities in Response to the Drought

Type of activities: Peace negotiations, mass de-worming and vaccination (against contagious caprine pleuropneumonia, *peste des petits ruminants* and Rift Valley fever); participatory disease surveillance for Rift Valley fever; post-harvest storage training; distribution of seeds and tools/training on seed multiplication systems; cash-for-work for soil and water conservation; and restocking with poultry.

Quantity of inputs procured and distributed: 9 000 litres of de-wormer, 300 litres of multivitamins, 200 litres of long-acting antibiotic, 2 million doses of *peste des petits ruminants* vaccine, 400 000 doses of Rift Valley fever vaccine, 500 000 doses of contagious caprine pleuropneumonia vaccine and 1 600 tonnes of drought-tolerant seeds.

Number of households receiving support: 200 000.

Percentage of these headed by women/youth: 10.

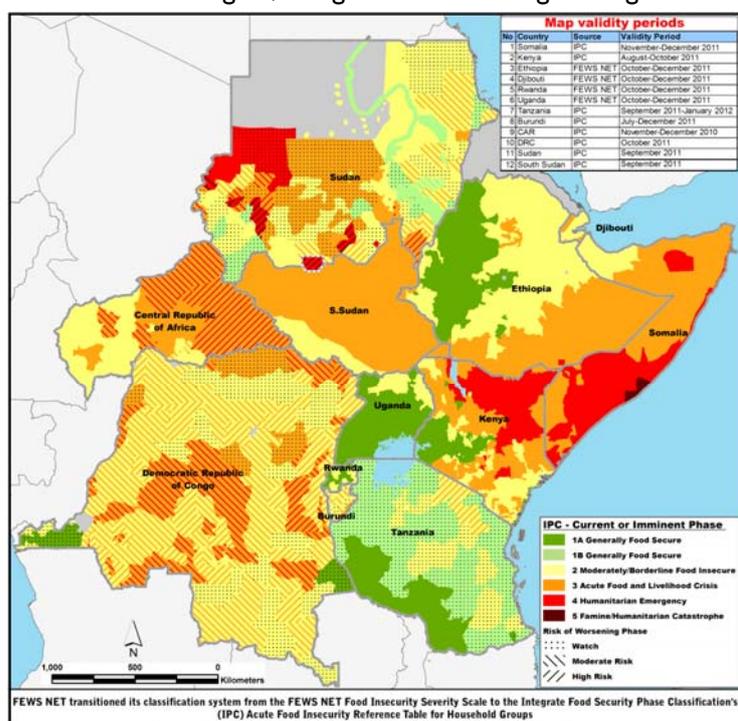
Expected impact of FAO interventions: Improved recovery capacity of 200 000 drought- and flood-affected households.

Expected impact on different segments of the population (men, women, boys, girls): In general, the activities target the most vulnerable sections of the population. This is however difficult in mass treatment and vaccination campaigns. It is much easier to measure progress against the cash-for-work and poultry restocking interventions, which specifically target households living with HIV/AIDS and those headed by women or the elderly – a total of 6 500 households are benefiting.

Key results to-date: Loss of animals due to the drought was significantly lower than initially thought, with the Government estimating a total loss of just over 200 000 animals as compared with previous Government estimates (based on the severity of the drought) of over 8 million.

REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

The Regional Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification (IPC) Steering Committee of the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG) recently held a two-day IPC Regional Technical Workshop on 28 and 29 November in Nairobi, Kenya. The workshop consolidated lessons learned and achievements over the past year within the East and Central Africa region, along with harmonizing the regional food security map through cross-border analysis.



Following the workshop, a training on the new IPC version 2.0 was facilitated by the IPC Global Support Unit from 30 November to 2 December. The training targeted over 80 country-level IPC practitioners in more than 12 countries in the region, including: Burundi, Central African Republic, Djibouti, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Rwanda, Somalia, the Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. The training will enable IPC coordinators and practitioners to now take the lead in the roll out of the IPC version 2.0 in the region.

The FAO Regional Emergency Office for Eastern and Central Africa regional cassava project has been boosting the capacity of individual countries in the Great Lakes Region of East and Central Africa to prevent, mitigate, prepare for and respond to cassava-related diseases. Through the project, more than 4 000 ha of disease-free cassava have so far been established in Burundi, eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Uganda. FAO has also been enabling the multiplication and distribution of virus-free planting material to an estimated 500 000 of the most vulnerable farmers in the region.

To strengthen resilience and improve preparedness for acute outbreaks, the project has been building capacity at local and national level in surveillance and disease identification, and in managing quality protocols. Specifically communities are being sensitized to and mobilized for community-based phytosanitary best practices. In addition, mechanisms have been put in place for national coordination and regulation through the establishment of the National Cassava Coordination Platforms, which are increasingly involved in awareness raising and in discussing with national partners the need for concerted and coordinated action.