

March – June 2012

FAO has renewed its commitment to realizing a hunger-free Horn of Africa, basing its support on four main principles: (i) governments and peoples commit to a hunger-free Horn of Africa; (ii) policies and institutions ensure the realization of a hunger-free Horn; (iii) increased investment in agriculture and food security promotes peace and prosperity; and (iv) successful programmes and innovations are scaled up for rapid impact. To achieve this renewed commitment, FAO is prioritizing partnerships, capacity development and synergies. FAO's country offices, subregional and regional offices, and headquarters are working closely to mobilize the full resources of the Organization and build a strong platform to achieve results.

FOOD SECURITY SITUATION FORECAST

The situation in the drought-affected areas of the Horn of Africa has improved significantly. However, an estimated 9 million people are still in need of assistance. Livestock body conditions remain good despite the rapid deterioration of vegetation conditions due to abnormally dry and very hot conditions in the pastoral areas of north and northeastern Kenya, southern Ethiopia and southern Somalia. In Somalia, the current estimation by the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit of people in need of humanitarian assistance is 2.51 million from February to June 2012. However, if the Gu rains are below average as predicted, additional populations are likely to fall into crisis, mainly among agropastoralists and pastoralists. Therefore there is an urgent need to scale up resilience activities in the coming months to prevent people from losing livelihoods and productive assets and the gains from the recent Deyr harvest. In Kenya, according to the just concluded Short Rain Assessment, most parts of the country are in Stressed food security phase (IPC Phase 2) with only small pockets facing Crisis food security (IPC Phase 3). The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in Kenya is now approximately 2.8 million.

FUNDING GAPS

In various parts of the Horn of Africa, the next rains begin in April (lasting to June). Funds are urgently needed to ensure that agricultural activities can still be implemented in time for the coming planting season. This is why FAO is requesting an additional USD 50 million for priority activities that are not yet funded to be implemented during the next 90 days to further reduce hunger in the Horn of Africa (see Annex 2). The table below summarizes the overall funding gap for FAO in the region and the gap for priority activities from now until May 2012.

Funding	Djibouti	Ethiopia	Kenya	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Regional	Total
Requirements* (2012 to-date)	7 850 000	14 000 000	27 014 973	180 000 000	23 142 000	41 685 000	NA	293 691 973
Received and pledged to date	4 459 022	4 100 000	19 344 973	64 904 000	4 738 692	4 202 661	NA	101 749 348
Overall funding gap for 2012	3 390 978	9 900 000	7 670 000	115 096 000	18 403 308	37 482 339	2 000 000	193 942 625
Gap for unfunded priority activities in the next 90 days	2 050 000	7 100 000	7 670 000	9 740 842	12 039 158	9 400 000	2 000 000	50 000 000

**This refers to funds requested through the Consolidated Appeals Process (2012) and the Government of Ethiopia's Humanitarian Requirements Document*

CONTACTS

Ms Cristina Amaral
Chief, Emergency Operations Service
 Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division
 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
 Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Roma, Italy
 Tel: +39 06 570 53290
 E-mail: Cristina.Amaral@fao.org

ANNEX I: FAO'S ONGOING SHORT-TERM INTERVENTIONS IN THE REGION

COUNTRY	ACTIVITIES
Livestock production	
Djibouti	distributing vaccines, medicines, micronutrients for 100 000 livestock; cautiously initiating restocking in view of forecast rains by distributing 1 000 pregnant goats; rehabilitated a regional nursery to produce 100 000 fodder trees; mapped out migration points and irrigation routes; undertaking analysis of 150 water points and soil
Ethiopia	strengthening community-based animal health systems to benefit 5 000 households; vaccinating cattle belonging to 100 000 households against lumpy skin disease (LSD); providing livestock feed support to 2 000 households; and rehabilitating water points to benefit 10 000 households
Kenya	destocking for food, and commercial livestock off-take, supporting slaughter destocking if necessary for 2 000 cattle and 10 000 small ruminants (10 000 households); restocking for alternative livelihood (1 200 beehives and 30 000 poultry) for 6 000 households; supporting the Government to carry out disease surveillance in drought-affected areas (100 000 households); supporting holistic community-based planning for rangeland management - two intra community and two inter-peace meetings (20 000 households); undertaking animal health activities for 2 000 000 livestock such as a vaccination campaign, deworming and multivitamin injections to improve immunity and strengthen animals' resilience (100 000 households); and rehabilitating water points (100 000 households)
Somalia	carrying out a vaccination campaign against <i>peste des petits ruminants</i> (PPR), which was postponed in 2011, for 20 150 000 animals across the country (Somaliland, Puntland and south central Somalia); no additional funding required; finalizing Letters of Agreement (LoAs) for livestock redistribution
South Sudan	scaling up vaccination programmes and treatment in light of an outbreak of East Coast fever (ECF) that spread to states that had never before experienced the disease, threatening more than 700 000 head of cattle; aiming to vaccinate 28 percent of all livestock in South Sudan
Sudan	safeguarding the livelihood assets of herders and fishers and promoting sustainable natural resource management to benefit 2 235 600 animals belonging to 74 520 households (447 120 people)
Cash-for-work (CFW) interventions	
Djibouti	rehabilitating small-scale agriculture infrastructure through CFW for 30 975 households
Kenya	implementing voucher-/cash-/food-for-work activities (de-silting of water structures, rehabilitation of irrigation schemes, soil and water conservation and construction of new water harvesting infrastructures) to meet immediate needs, and improve communities' resilience (15 000 households)
Somalia	targeting 142 150 households through FAO's overall CFW intervention for a period of seven months; FAO supporting 116 000 households with the current confirmed funding for the next 90 days
South Sudan	organizing preliminary assessment mission to be fielded in mid-March on cash transfer programmes in South Sudan, as requested by Republic of South Sudan
Regional	co-chairing Regional Cash/Voucher Transfer Subgroup, with CALP, the Cash Learning Partnership; undertaking CFW activities including online mapping of regional food and cash transfers
Crop production	
Djibouti	distributing seeds and tools to rehabilitate fodder/vegetable gardens for 125 households; and rehabilitating 125 micro-irrigation systems
Ethiopia	supporting 16 000 beneficiaries for root and tuber production; jointly launched Purchase for Progress (P4P) with World Food Programme for 4 710 beneficiaries
Kenya	producing, harvesting and conserving 10 000 bales of hay for livestock (5 000 households); supporting community-based drought tolerant seed bulking systems (20 000 households); promoting small-scale irrigation technologies, good crop husbandry practices, preservation and processing of harvested crops and sustainable agriculture as a solution to recurrent food shortages through farmer field schools (10 000 households); distributing farming inputs for use during the October to November short rains (20 000 households)
Somalia	targeting 300 833 households for agricultural inputs for 2012; aiming to distribute cereal seeds to 95 050 households in the next 90 days, with 55 833 households to receive vegetables seeds
South Sudan	prepositioning farming inputs for 282 000 farming households in four states – Unity, Upper Nile, Jonglei and Northern Bahr el Ghazal; promoting local seed production and organizing 13 seed fairs to support 30 000 vulnerable households
Sudan	promoting local seed production and distributing crop and vegetable seeds along with agricultural tools and training in improved farming practices, benefiting 111 780 households (670 680 people)
Coordination	
Ethiopia	organizing, through the Disaster Risk Management Agriculture Task Force, federal and regional meetings and forums and preparing road maps
Kenya	co-chairing the Agriculture and Livestock Sector Working Group, which is a technical sub group of the Kenya Food Security Meeting (a government, donor and NGO coordination group for emergencies in Kenya) and sitting on the Kenya Humanitarian Forum as the sector lead for agriculture and livestock and as acting member of the Agriculture Donor Working Group (comprised of all donors within the agriculture sector)
Somalia	planning, coordinating and managing Cluster activities at the regional and national level; assessing partner organizations' basic monitoring concepts in managing Cluster projects; conducting needs assessments of Cluster's existing capacities and establishing needs gaps
South Sudan	coordinating the Food Security and Livelihoods Sector, co-chairing with WFP

Sudan	continuing to coordinate the Food Security and Livelihoods Sector, including facilitating meetings, leading and supporting the Humanitarian Work Plan and Common Fund for Sudan processes, 3W mapping, facilitating the application of emergency tools and standards, and supporting information generation and exchange
Regional	continuing to lead the regional Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG) and its sub groups; co-chairing the Inter Agency Working Group subgroup on Quality and Accountability
Other	
Djibouti	rehabilitating 15 key wells and troughs for livestock and human consumption; constructing/rehabilitating 12 additional cisterns; distributing 500 200-litre water barrels; increasing access to underground water sources for 10 000 households
South Sudan	aiming, along with partners, to reach 50 000 fishing households through the provision of adapted fishing equipment and sustainable know-how given that fishery production provides critical livelihood support to many families living along the Nile and Sobat Rivers, around other small bodies of water and during periods of flooding

ANNEX 2: UNFUNDED PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT 90 DAYS

UNFUNDED PRIORITY ACTIVITIES		FUNDING GAPS
DJIBOUTI		
Establishing urban and semi-urban gardens for rural drop-outs		300 000
Supporting farmer field schools		150 000
Supporting farmers in refugee camps		300 000
Conducting livestock disease surveillance and control		700 000
Enhancing food security information systems		300 000
Carrying out water catchment programming		300 000
ETHIOPIA		
Scaling up root and tuber crop production support to a further 50 000 households		1 000 000
Scaling up Purchase 4 Progress with women-headed households in <i>Belg</i> rainfall areas to a further 20 000 households		1 250 000
Supporting 10 small-scale irrigation schemes along pastoral rivers, including fodder production		1 000 000
Supporting an additional 10 PVPs and 200 community animal health workers, as well as vaccination activities		250 000
Vaccinating 1 million cattle against LSD		500 000
Implementing a cost-share initiative for livestock feed supplementation for 10 000 animals		500 000
Rehabilitating 10 water points		400 000
Supporting traders for commercial off-take (destocking)		500 000
Providing additional support to coordination, including at the district level		200 000
Supporting cash-for-work activities for drought-affected households		1 500 000
KENYA		
Vaccinating livestock (targeting 143 000 livestock owners) and providing treatment (targeting animals of 50 000 livestock owners)		1 500 000
Carrying out commercial destocking to benefit 50 000 people and slaughter destocking (through meat vouchers) to benefit 5 000 people		400 000
Supporting livestock mobility (peace negotiations), targeting 500 000 people		100 000
Carrying out holistic community-based planning for rangeland management, targeting 400 000 people		1 000 000
Pre-positioning hay and mineral supplements to benefit 5 000 people and providing emergency livestock feeding, targeting 5 000 people		700 000
Rolling out the water user association training manual for improved water point management, targeting 2 000 people		50 000
Supporting CFW activities (desilting to benefit 1 300 000 people, and soil and water conservation targeting 50 000 people)		1 100 000
Supporting community-based seed bulking systems for 400 000 people		20 000
Constructing water harvesting structures to benefit 10 000 people		500 000
Water trucking to strategic grazing areas to benefit 400 000 people		200 000
Distributing quality drought-tolerant seeds and tools, targeting 250 000 people		500 000
Rehabilitating community-based smallholder irrigation schemes, to benefit 20 000 people		1 000 000
Restocking (alternative livestock) for pastoral drop-outs		500 000
Supporting disease surveillance and early warning systems		100 000
SOMALIA		
Supporting CFW activities for six weeks at USD 18 for a total of 25 550 households		5 953 842
Supporting fodder production for 20 000 households		250 000
Procuring balance of 7.5 million CCPV vaccine doses and costs of their transport		200 000
Issuing Letter of Agreement (LoA) for implementation of vaccination campaign		1 500 000
Carrying out post-PPR vaccination seromonitoring with 10 000 samples (LoA, shipment of samples and serum sampling analysis)		140 000
Carrying out PPR syndromic surveillance		100 000
Establishing epidemiological data management units		200 000
Issuing LoA for livestock redistribution, targeting 5 000 households		550 000
Procuring and distributing water tanks (including costs of LoA) for central Somalia		300 000
Ensuring coordination (planning, coordinating and managing Cluster activities at the regional and national levels; assessing basic monitoring capacities of partners in the Cluster; and conducting needs assessments of existing capacities and gaps in		247 000

Cluster)	
Increasing access to information and best guidelines, including capacity development for improved drought preparedness and resilience of affected women, men and children	300 000
SOUTH SUDAN	
Vaccinating livestock to benefit 160 000 households	12 039 158
Treating livestock against East Coast fever to benefit 70 000 households	
Supporting natural resource-based conflict resolution through inter-community dialogue to benefit 100 000 households	
Pre-positioning seeds and tools for the 2012 agricultural season for distribution to returnees and IDPs	
Supporting vegetable production (including constructing shallow wells through CFW mechanisms) for 65 000 households	
Supporting agroforestry initiative in five states, targeting 32 000 households	
Promoting community-based seed production for 400 households	
Supporting cluster coordination mechanisms at central and state levels to benefit 1.2 million households	
Establishing a basic seed centre and/or seed laboratory to benefit 750 000 households	
Supporting farmer field schools, targeting 1 800 farmers	
SUDAN	
Supporting crop production for 12 500 households (increasing access to vital inputs; establishing small-scale irrigation units; promoting local seed production; and training in improved farming practices)	9 400 000
Supporting livestock production targeting 7500 000 animals belonging to 11 250 households (including providing animal feed; strengthening livestock disease surveillance; monitoring water points and livestock over-concentration; vaccination campaigns; and training community animal health workers)	
Increasing access to water for livestock production, targeting 11 250 households (establishing three water yards and supporting water harvesting)	
Improving livestock mobility in Darfur through community peace negotiations, benefiting 6 250 households	
Supporting fisheries production, targeting 375 households (by providing fishing kits and training on boat-building, net-braiding and sustainable fishing practice)	
Continuing to support the Food Security and Livelihoods Sector coordination (e.g. facilitating monthly meetings, 3W mapping, facilitating information generation and dissemination, etc.)	
Supporting sustainable resource management (including nurseries, fuel-efficient stoves, fodder banks, etc.)	
REGIONAL EMERGENCY OFFICE FOR EASTERN AFRICA (REOA)	
Continuing to support food security information systems (IPC - including country-level support, response analysis, FSNWG regional coordination, disaster risk reduction website)	2 000 000