

### HIGHLIGHTS

- To-date, FAO has received just USD 65 million towards its emergency interventions in response to the drought in the Horn of Africa. A further **USD 95 million** is still required to assist drought-hit populations in the region.
- Over 40 000 households** (241 458 people) have already participated in FAO's ongoing cash-for-work initiative in **Somalia**, with this to reach more than 67 000 households in the coming weeks.
- Food prices continue to rise** throughout the Horn of Africa, making it harder for already food insecure households to meet their food needs and threatening to further exacerbate the current crisis.

FAO continues to emphasize the need to work with governments and regional authorities to ensure a comprehensive response to the crisis that encompasses: (i) saving lives and livelihoods; (ii) promoting early recovery; and (iii) supporting sustainable livelihoods and strengthening the resilience of households and the food systems on which they rely.

The benefits of previous investments in food and nutrition security are clearly evident, particularly in areas of Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, where people traditionally hit by drought have been able to cope without emergency assistance this year.

### CURRENT FUNDING RECEIVED FOR FAO'S 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**	33 027 334	12 600 028	45 627 362	24 372 638
Ethiopia	12 500 000	2 145 901	1 825 066	3 970 967	8 529 033
Kenya	27 260 000	6 118 964	1 892 284	8 011 248	19 248 752
Djibouti	6 540 918	2 461 326	1 113 608	3 574 934	2 965 984
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>161 079 218</b>	<b>48 222 860</b>	<b>17 577 384</b>	<b>65 800 244</b>	<b>95 278 974</b>

\*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:	<a href="http://www.disasterriskreduction.net">www.disasterriskreduction.net</a>
FAO:	<a href="http://www.fao.org/crisis/horn-africa/home/en">http://www.fao.org/crisis/horn-africa/home/en</a>
FSNAU:	<a href="http://www.fsnao.org">www.fsnao.org</a>
FAO and emergencies:	<a href="http://www.fao.org/emergencies/country_information/list/regional/crisishoa/en/">http://www.fao.org/emergencies/country_information/list/regional/crisishoa/en/</a>
SWALIM:	<a href="http://www.faoswalim.org">www.faoswalim.org</a>

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## SOMALIA



### 1. Restoring the crop production capacity of farmers through the distribution of appropriate agricultural inputs (cereal seeds and fertilizers) and technical assistance in conservation agriculture

A total of 158 333 farming households (almost 950 000 people, 30 percent of whom are women) in the eight regions of south-central Somalia are set to benefit from FAO's distribution of 1 600 tonnes of maize, 900 tonnes of sorghum and 120 tonnes of sesame seeds, along with 4 000 tonnes of urea and 1 300 tonnes of DAP fertilizers. Training will also be provided on use of these improved inputs and good agricultural practices. All of the seeds were produced in Somalia, stemming from FAO's work over the past five years in building the capacity of the local seed production system.

All the inputs have been procured and delivery to implementing partners and beneficiaries is ongoing. To-date, 100 tonnes of maize and 100 tonnes of sorghum seeds, as well as 250 tonnes of urea have already been distributed to 10 000 households (60 000 people) in Hiiran region. The remaining 1 500 tonnes of maize, 800 tonnes of sorghum and 120 tonnes of sesame seeds (procured within Somalia) will all have been provided to partner organizations by 12 October, after which they will be provided to beneficiaries. Clearance and offloading of the shipment of 3 750 tonnes of urea and 1 300 tonnes of DAP that arrived in Mogadishu on 22 September is ongoing. At present, 3 100 tonnes of urea and DAP have been offloaded, cleared and transported. Distribution to beneficiaries will commence once implementing partners have received the inputs – in time for the coming Deyr planting season (October to December).

Some expected outputs of this agricultural support, based on data from previous seasons and projects, are outlined below:

- i) Maize – with an estimated 80 000 households benefiting from the distribution of enough maize seed plant 80 000 ha, FAO expects a total production of 168 000 tonnes, valued at **almost USD 96 million**.
- ii) Sorghum – FAO is distributing sufficient seed for 58 333 households to plant 58 333 ha. Production from these inputs is expected to be almost 47 000 tonnes, with an estimated value of USD 23.8 million.
- iii) Sesame – 120 tonnes will be distributed to 20 000 households, with an estimated production of 8 000 tonnes, worth about USD 9.6 million.

Crop	Quantity distributed (tonnes)	Ratio (kg / beneficiary)	Number of beneficiaries (ha covered)	Expected net yield (tonnes/ ha)	Market price USD/ tonne	Total expected production (tonnes)	Value of total expected production (USD)	Estimated length of cereal self-sufficiency/ household (days)*
Maize	1 600	20	80 000	2.1	570	168 000	95 760 000	949
Sorghum	875	15	58 333	0.8	511	46 666	23 846 326	360
Sesame	120	6	20 000	0.4	1 200	8 000	9 600 000	180

**NOTE: \*the last column depicts the number of days the production would last for each crop assuming consumption rate of 135 kg/capital/year (FSNAU).**

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

FAO is planning to assist 1 400 households (8 400 people) with fodder production with funds committed under this component. Implementing partners have been selected and an implementation strategy is being developed and distribution plans being put in place, with the activity expected to start in November.

### 3. Emergency syndromic disease surveillance, treatment and vaccination

FAO began a five-week treatment campaign against internal and external parasites, common infectious diseases and blood parasites starting with an awareness campaign and community mobilization on 28 September 2011. Approximately 4 million treatments will be carried out in early October for 2 570 000 animals belonging to 121 200 households (727 200 people) in Gedo, Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Lower Shabelle, Bay, Middle Shabelle, Hiiran, Bakool, Galgaduud and South Mudug regions of south-central Somalia.

FAO is also procuring 10 million vaccines and veterinary cold chain equipment, targeting 10 million animals and set to benefit 303 030 pastoral households in a vaccination campaign against pasteurellosis and *peste des petits ruminants* in Somaliland, Puntland

and south Somalia. The campaign is expected to begin in mid-November. FAO is currently assessing the number of animals to be vaccinated against contagious caprine pleuropneumonia.

Sixteen items of veterinary cold chain equipment, 16 small vaccine carriers and 40 large cold boxes have been procured and are in Mombasa awaiting customs clearance before distribution to three regional livestock associations. Procurement is in progress for a second set of 24 items of veterinary cold chain equipment, 20 small vaccine carriers and 32 large cold boxes.

#### 4. Provision of collapsible water tanks and water trucking

FAO has procured 96 collapsible water tanks (50 x 20 000 litres and 46 x 10 000 litres), which have arrived in Mombasa and are awaiting customs clearance before delivery by road to Lower Juba, Bay, Middle Juba and South Gedo districts to assist 9 725 households in the bulk storage of water in livestock grazing blocks.

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

Some 67 105 households (402 630 people), 30 percent of whom are women, will each receive USD 3/day for 72 working days while rehabilitating infrastructure, such as water catchments and canals, and bush clearing of feeder roads through cash-for-work activities. These are funded under both ongoing and pipeline projects in all eight regions of south Somalia

Currently, 42 886 households (257 316 people) are being targeted under **ongoing** projects in Bay, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Gedo and Hiiran regions. To-date, 40 243 households (241 458 people) have already benefitted through USD 2 865 215 injected as cash-for-work payments from 27 July to 30 September 2011.

**GAPS: Amount of funding still required: USD 24 million**

##### Priorities for funding:

- Provision of agricultural inputs to 110 000 farming households
- Improved fodder production and distribution to benefit 27 286 households
- Emergency disease surveillance and control to benefit 212 000 households
- Slaughter destocking and post-drought restocking to benefit 50 000 households
- Provision of collapsible water tanks for livestock to benefit 12 000 households
- Cash-for-work opportunities for 130 000 households\*

\* Committed cash-for-work budget: USD 14.2 million (for direct cash injection only) received or committed for 61 434 households.

## KENYA

With food prices set to rise, the current crisis is likely to continue, despite good rains forecast for October. Malnutrition rates are still rising in the worst-affected areas, with a high of 38 percent of children under five malnourished in Isiolo district in Eastern Province. There has been some flooding near Isiolo, increasing mosquito presence and raising fears of outbreaks of contagious diseases during the rainy season.

In order to increase local food production, the Ministry of Agriculture has dispatched more than 300 tonnes of assorted high-value traditional crops seeds and over USD 550 000 worth of cuttings, vines and planting materials for planting in the 77 districts across the country that rely on short rains. FAO is also procuring and will distribute 225 tonnes of drought-tolerant seeds for seed bulking by farmer groups. The seeds FAO will procure are foundation seeds that farmers will bulk and use to establish community seed systems. FAO is also rolling out more than USD 249 000 worth of treatments for animals. Contingency plans are being drawn up to combat possible outbreaks of contagious diseases with the predicted rains.

**GAPS: USD 19 million is still required.**

Despite major seed distributions this month, farmers in arid areas still need more seed inputs, for food but also for fodder for livestock.





## ETHIOPIA

**FAO ongoing activities in response to the drought:** slaughter destocking; rehabilitation of water points; emergency livestock feeding; emergency seed distribution; and coordination of agricultural emergencies in drought.

### **Support to pastoralists**

- slaughter destocking;
- emergency feed, innovative efficient management and use of local feed resources, and community-based emergency irrigated forage production;
- vaccination/treatment of animals;
- rehabilitation of livestock water points, capacity development (strengthening community animal health workers and private pharmacies), and training facilitators for pastoral field schools;
- *peste de petits ruminants* vaccination activities, which have been ongoing for the last three years in strategic *woredas* of pastoral and agropastoral communities; and
- rehabilitation of water points.

### **Support to crop production**

- root and tuber crop diversification;
- multiplication of clean planting materials of high yielding and improved varieties of root and tubers crops (sweet potato, cassava);
- distribution of vegetable seeds and hand tools;
- distribution of high yielding and nutritious varieties of sweet potato (rich in beta carotene) and Taro (rich in vitamin A); and
- rehabilitation of flood-damaged small-scale irrigation structures.

### **Coordination**

- coordination of Agricultural Task Force at federal and regional levels;
- monitoring of the drought response activities, and development of drought early recovery road map;
- contingency planning for floods;
- assessment and summarizing the reports regularly undertaken; and
- preparation of the revised Humanitarian Requirement Document for both food and non-food interventions.

### **Quantity of inputs procured and distributed:**

- 60 tonnes of haricot bean and 12 160 450 vine cuttings are being procured;
- a total of 285 cattle and 142 sheep and goats were slaughtered in Borena Zone (Moyale, Dire, Dhas and Miyo *woredas*) and the meat distributed to 2 094 vulnerable households and USD 16 565 cash injected to 476 households who sold their animals;
- a total of 79 cattle and 247 sheep and goats were slaughtered in Guji Zone (Liben *woreda*) and the meat distributed to 600 vulnerable households and USD 2 941 cash injected to 298 households who sold their animals; and
- slaughter destocking activities will soon start in Degahbur, Dolo-bay and Filtu *woredas* of Somali region where 4 950 sheep or goats (or 2 475 cattle equivalent) will be slaughtered. From this intervention, 12 375 individuals will receive meat for household consumption. Planned number of cash beneficiaries are 4 950 households.

**Percentage of households assisted headed by women/youth:** about 14 percent.

### **Expected outputs of FAO interventions:**

- contribute to food security of 20 976 drought-affected households in Oromiya and SNNP Regions; and
- improved food security and increased income.

**Key results to-date:** improved food security and increased income of 2 694 pastoral households.

**GAPS: Amount of funding still required: USD 8.5 million**

## DJIBOUTI



**Type of activities:** increased access to water in rural pastoral and agropastoral communities, support to animal health, increased fodder availability, rehabilitation of drought-affected agriculture production, support to resilience in the agriculture/livestock/fisheries sectors.

**Quantity of inputs procured and distributed:** 125 kg of vegetable seeds, 1 120 kg of fodder seeds, 1 250 salt licks, 200 tonnes of nutrient blocks, 2 000 goats, 100 small gardening toolkits, 5 motorbikes, 2 computers.

**Number of households receiving support:** close to 17 000 households.

**Expected outputs of FAO interventions:**

- 10 000 households have improved access to water; and
- 7000 households' food security to be increased through support to agropastoralism.

**GAPS: Amount of funding still required: USD 2.9 million**

## FAO'S INTERVENTIONS IN NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

### SOUTH SUDAN

#### FAO's ongoing interventions

**Boosting farmers' crop production capacity:** FAO distributed 2 836 tonnes of seeds and 323 939 hand tools to 165 000 beneficiaries in time for the 2011 main planting season. The inputs were distributed through seed fairs in some areas (Magwi and Malualkon), which were extremely successful. Forty percent of the seeds distributed were sourced from local markets.

**Diversifying livelihood options:** Fisheries production provides critical livelihoods support to many families living along the Nile and Sobat Rivers, around other small bodies of water and during periods of flooding. FAO has stepped up its distribution of fishing equipment, responding to the needs of 11 451 fishing households in seven states.

**Improving nutritional status:** Through various training activities and the distribution of 2.6 tonnes of vegetable seeds, alongside the provision of micro-irrigation equipment, FAO has sought to enable vulnerable communities to improve their food security, incomes and nutritional status. To-date, 26 000 farmers have received assistance.

**Disease surveillance, vaccination and treatment:** South Sudan has 11 million head of cattle and over 19 million sheep and goats. Livestock rearing generally follows a semi-nomadic agropastoralist system, combining cattle and small ruminant production with some crop cultivation.

FAO manages South Sudan's cold chain network, including vaccines procured by FAO and the Government. So far, the network has responded to various needs across the country and facilitated the vaccination of 3.8 million animals between January and August.

**GAPS: USD 12.1 million**

### THE SUDAN

FAO's ongoing interventions in the Sudan (mainly the Transitional Areas and Darfur) cover five main areas:

- monitoring and data collection of forecast crop failures in eastern Sudan, along the border with Eritrea, and South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, which are along the border with South Sudan;
- support to vulnerable households through the provision of seeds, tools, water pumps and training for crop and vegetable production;
- livestock asset protection including vaccination and treatment of animals and training of community animal health workers;
- training for vulnerable communities to diversify their livelihoods (such as agro-processing, water harvesting, and blacksmithing); and
- environmental protection and restoration programs such as training to make and use fuel-efficient wood-fired stoves and seedling production.

**GAPS: USD 21 million**

### UGANDA

**Type of activities:** Support to agropastoral communities through agropastoral field schools and junior farmer field and life schools; continued support to district local governments to carry out animal disease surveillance, particularly in Karamoja, where various outbreaks have been reported; technical backstopping and coordination support to stakeholders in the Regional Drought Cycle Management Project; and preparing for a post-harvest seasonal assessment in the vulnerable Karamoja region.

**Quantity of inputs procured and distributed:** 2 000 bags of cassava cuttings and sweet potato vines have been distributed in support of establishing multiplication gardens in the wet belts of Karamoja region.

**Number of households receiving support:** 14 500.

**GAPS: USD 6 million**

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## ENSURING A GENDER DIMENSION TO THE DROUGHT-RESPONSE

Conflicts and natural disasters and consequent displacement affect women, girls, boys and men differently. They face different risks (on being food security), they have different access to and control over finances and resources and are victimized in different ways.

At the early stages of the drought, FAO's Subregional Emergency Office for Eastern and Central Africa (REOA) circulated fact sheets on HIV and drought and gender-based violence (GBV) and drought, produced under its leadership by the Regional Interagency Working Group on HIV and GBV based on guidance from the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC). Gender checklists for Food Security and Nutrition Interventions, based on the IASC Gender Handbook, were also circulated to FAO country offices and partners.

Through the regional Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG) and the Regional Humanitarian Partnership Team (RHPT), these guidance documents were widely disseminated and an article on gender and HIV was developed and included in the FSNWG Updates.

The regional network on gender and rural livelihoods, led by REOA, recently met to examine the impact of the drought on gender relations, through which gender-related information was shared among regional stakeholders, including FAO, AGRA, ILRI, ICRW, IFAD, the World Bank and others. The stakeholders agreed to plan joint activities to ensure advocacy on gender, as well as to share mainstreaming tools and exchange knowledge.

The regional gender officers from FAO, IFAD and WFP developed a concept note for a joint programme to respond to the Horn of Africa crisis, focusing on gender (REOA convened the meeting and led the preparation of the first draft).

REOA has also provided technical inputs on gender to FAO's project documents and frameworks, including for a project in Kenya and the FAO Priority Framework for the Rehabilitation and Development Support to Livestock Production in the Greater Horn of Africa.

In a pastoral field school Master Training workshop in Ethiopia, a one-week training session on gender, HIV and nutrition was conducted for 20 master trainers (16 from Ethiopia and 4 from Kenya), including staff from FAO, NGOs and government partners. A similar training exercise will be organized for master trainers in Lodwar, Kenya in October.

Through a regional HIV and gender project, national gender and HIV officers are providing technical support to six countries, including two that have been affected by the current drought: Kenya and Uganda.

Planning for additional gender training is underway and technical support is available to all countries in the region.

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## UPDATES FROM KEY INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

### **HORN OF AFRICA CRISIS: EXPERTS BRIEFING FOR HUMANITARIAN WORKERS – ONE-DAY SEMINAR FOR ACADEMICS AND HUMANITARIAN/DEVELOPMENT PRACTITIONERS, NAIROBI – 3 OCTOBER 2011**

**FAO and UNICEF** convened an in-depth briefing on ending the crisis in the Horn of Africa and averting similar disasters in the future. The one-day session brought together a panel of 15 academic experts and an audience comprising mainly humanitarian practitioners from the region. While there were diverse opinions on the crisis, consensus emerged on the need for a sustainable approach to the crisis that incorporates long-term development needs, even as the humanitarian community acts quickly to prevent further suffering on the ground. Some key issues highlighted during the meeting were:

- the importance of agricultural development, particularly increasing crop production and productivity, as a means to counteract future droughts and prevent a crisis from deteriorating into a famine;
- a warning that famine is likely to worsen in southern Somalia, with the short rains unlikely to mitigate the agricultural impact of two consecutive seasons of significantly-below average rainfall;
- acknowledgement that pastoralists require long-term support to reinforce their traditional coping mechanisms and that efforts must be explored to enable pastoralists to incorporate diverse activities into their livelihoods that serve as a buffer during such shocks;
- the importance of finding a sustainable solution to conflict in Somalia;
- a note that although early warning has improved in the region, this has still not led to fast enough response;
- the need to blur the lines between development and humanitarian aid in order to ensure an effective, response; and
- an acknowledgement that prevention is both cheaper than response and contributes to building resilience in vulnerable communities.