

# EXECUTIVE BRIEF HORN of AFRICA

Drought  
2011

9 November 2011

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Famine conditions persist in southern Somalia where 3 million people face food insecurity and require emergency life saving and livelihood support at scale. Some 750 000 lives remain at risk and conditions are not likely to improve through December 2011 without large scale multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance. With the secondary harvest due in January, predicted to be below average, the scale of the crisis is likely to last well into 2012.
- Heavy rains in parts of Kenya and Somalia have led to an increased risk of flooding. However, the rains have meant farmers in Somalia, Kenya and parts of Ethiopia have been able to begin planting.
- Djibouti continues to experience poor intensity and distribution of rainfall, although near to above-normal rains are expected along coastal areas in the coming months.
- The FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission has begun in Ethiopia, aiming to assess the 2011 Meher crops and estimate production and import requirements for the 2011/12 marketing year.
- There has been some improvement in pasture conditions in much of the drought-affected areas. However, the recovery of livestock herds and pastoral livelihoods is likely to take years.
- FAO has received USD 84.4 million of the USD 161 million requested in July 2011. A further **USD 76.6 million** is urgently required.

## 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	41 851 444	22 388 162	64 239 606	5 760 394
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>57 046 970</b>	<b>27 365 518</b>	<b>84 412 488</b>	<b>76 666 730</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.**

## COUNTRY UPDATES

### SOMALIA

#### SITUATION UPDATE

##### Overview

- The current dynamics in prices of local cereals, livestock, purchasing power, humanitarian assistance and nutrition and mortality outcomes, continue to highlight a severe food security crisis throughout southern Somalia. This crisis is likely to persist well into 2012, and efforts to provide life saving and livelihood support interventions throughout 2012 are required to prevent excess mortality and rebuild livelihoods.
- However, some slight improvements have been noted in terms of trade in regions where humanitarian assistance has reached and regions that received short season harvests in September and October. Despite this, local cereal prices still remain over 100 percent higher than the same time last year, and are likely to start increasing again from November when the off season harvest supplies reduce and if food assistance interventions are not sufficient to offset this decrease.
- Current humanitarian food access interventions still do not meet the needs of the affected populations and therefore the situation of the majority of the rural, urban poor and IDP populations in Southern Somalia remains fragile.

## **SITUATION UPDATE (cont.)**

### **Rainfall**

- The first month (October) of the Deyr season has been normal. Average to above average rains have replenished surface water sources and improved pasture conditions, which benefited livestock. River levels have increased with minimal risks of flooding. However the forecast of a slowdown in rains in the second half of the season especially in Gedo and Juba, may offset some of the positive gains.

### **Livestock**

- The Deyr rains have improved pasture and water across the country leading to some improvements in livestock conditions, although they have not fully recovered from the prevailing drought over the past year. Livestock production and reproduction are, therefore, far below average in most pastoral and agropastoral areas, particularly where cattle and sheep are the dominant livestock species. This has decreased availability of milk, an important source of nutrition.
- The areas of concern are South-East Pastoral of Lower Shabelle, Juba and Bay regions (cattle pastoralists), as well as Bakool, East Golis and Coastal Deeh of North and Central (sheep, goat and camel pastoralists). The poor pastoralists in these areas experienced high livestock losses during the prolonged drought, while they are also heavily indebted (from food and water purchases). Hence, considerable distress sales of livestock continue as populations meet basic needs and pay-off the debts.
- Similarly, the poor and most of the middle wealth pastoralists from Nugal Valley, Coastal Deeh and Sool Plateau livelihood zones in North and Central are also affected with high livestock off-take and lack of saleable animals.
- High livestock exports to gulf nations continue, reaching the peak season in November due to the Hajj. However, poor pastoralists affected by the drought will not benefit much from increased livestock prices and export demand during the religious festive season, given the lack of export quality animals.

### **Crop production**

- With most parts of Somalia beginning to receive Deyr rains and benefitting from good quality seed, farmers have begun land preparations and crop sowing as the soil has enough moisture to plant. However, the cropped area is still below normal due to the large scale outmigration of agricultural households earlier in 2011 in search of humanitarian assistance, especially in Bay region, hardest hit by the famine.

### **Market prices**

- The intense humanitarian interventions in parts of the South have already shown a positive effect on food accessibility of the population. Local cereal prices have reduced drastically in most parts of the southern regions and the purchasing power has strengthened. However, the prices of cereals are still significantly elevated, hence the purchasing power is weak compared to a year ago.
- For imported commodities in the south, prices of some of the essential imported commodities (diesel, vegetable oil and wheat flour) mostly remained stable or decreased over the last three months. However, they are higher than the same time last year, particularly for sugar (up to 45 percent increase in Juba) in line with the trends on international markets. Rice prices have remained relatively stable in most southern regions apart from Banadir, Shabelle (12 percent increase in each) and Gedo (11 percent decline).
- The prices of imported commodities exhibited an increasing trend in central and northern markets, with highest price increases recorded for vegetable oil in Northeast (20 percent) and sugar in Northwest (16 percent). In the central and northern markets the highest annual increases were recorded for vegetable oil (61 percent) in Northeast and diesel (29 percent) in Central.
- International market price dynamics combined with the gaining trend of the Shilling against the USD and increased humanitarian interventions are the main underlying factors shaping price patterns in the reporting period. In the last three months, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in southern regions decreased by 16 percent reflecting the price dynamics of major commodities in the minimum basket (e.g. local sorghum). At the same time, the CPI increased by 5-13 percent in the northern regions, while remaining stable in the central regions.

### **Nutrition situation**

- Prevalence of acute malnutrition and rates of crude mortality surpassed famine levels in six areas in July and August 2011, reaching an all time high of 58 percent in Bay region. The average levels of global acute malnutrition for southern Somalia are 37 percent compared to 16 percent in August 2010 and 25 percent in January 2011. An estimated 450 000 children are currently suffering from acute malnutrition and are in urgent need of rehabilitation, with 190 000 of these children severely malnourished and at a nine times increased risk of death without appropriate care. Repeat nutrition and mortality surveys are currently ongoing throughout southern Somalia, and results will be released mid November.

## **FAO ONGOING ACTIVITIES IN RESPONSE TO THE DROUGHT**

### ***Restoring the crop production capacity of farmers through the distribution of appropriate agricultural inputs (cereal seed and fertilizer) and technical assistance in conservation agriculture***

FAO is targeting 158 333 farming households (949 998 beneficiaries) in which 30 percent are women. The farming households are to benefit from 1 600 tonnes of maize, 900 tonnes of sorghum, and 120 tonnes of sesame seed, along with 4 000 tonnes of urea, 1 300 tonnes of diammonium phosphate (DAP) and training on the use of the improved inputs and good agricultural practices in the eight regions of south-central Somalia.

Seed (procured within Somalia) and fertilizer are currently being distributed to beneficiaries by partners. Below is a summary of the distribution:

	Maize (tonnes)	Sorghum (tonnes)	Urea (tonnes)	DAP (tonnes)	Sesame (tonnes)	Comment
Procured	1 600	900	4 000	1 300	120	Completed
Distributed to NGO	1 199	302	1 190	253	108	Ongoing
Pending for distribution	401	598	2 810	1 047	12	

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

- maize: 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;
- sorghum: FAO is distributing sufficient seed for 58 333 households to plant 58 333 ha. Production is expected to be almost 47 000 tonnes, with an estimated value of USD 23.8 million;
- sesame: a total of 120 tonnes will be distributed to 20 000 households, with an estimated production of 8 000 tonnes, worth about USD 9.6 million.

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 the total 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 expected results of the inputs distribution include an estimated total production of 214 665 tonnes of **maize** and **sorghum** seed. This will generate enough cereals for the consumption by over 265 000 families (almost 1.6 million people) for one year (based on cereal consumption requirement rate of 135 kg/capita/year, FSNAU). The income generated from **sesame** production will meet the basic food needs of an additional 11 000 households (66 000 people), based on the price of sesame at USD 1 200/tonne, and the cost of the basic food basket at USD 72/month.

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

FAO is planning to support fodder production and distribution in southern Somalia. Implementing partners have been selected and the implementation strategy is being developed. Distribution plans are being put in place, and the activity is expected to start in November 2011.

### 2. *Emergency syndromic disease surveillance, treatment and vaccination*

Starting with an awareness campaign and community mobilization on 28 September 2011, FAO commenced a five-week treatment campaign against internal and external parasites, common infectious diseases and blood parasites. Approximately 4 million treatments will be carried out by veterinary associations for an estimated 2 570 000 animals in Gedo, Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Lower Shabelle, Bay, Middle Shabelle, Hiraan, Bakool, Galgaduud and South Mudug regions of south-central Somalia. This will benefit 121 200 households (727 200 people). Current reports from the field confirm that between 3 and 20 October 2011, 2 048 942 animal treatments were carried out on small ruminants, cattle and camels.

FAO is also procuring vaccines and veterinary cold chain equipment in preparation for a vaccination campaign for 10 million animals 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. The final number of animals to be vaccinated will be determined by the level of funds received at the time of issuing the purchase order (end of October 2011).

Sixteen items of veterinary cold chain equipment, 16 small vaccine carriers and 40 large cold boxes have already been procured and awaiting customs clearance in Mombasa before their distribution to three regional livestock associations. The 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.

### 3. *Destocking and restocking of animals*

FAO is awaiting funds availability to confirm implementation of this component.

### 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) that are awaiting customs clearance before delivery to Lower Juba, Bay, Middle Juba and South Gedo districts. This aims to assist 9 725 households in the bulk storage of water in livestock grazing blocks.

The delivery of collapsible water tank and water trucking activities will ensure water availability for 410 000 head of animals (sheep, goats and cattle), thus benefiting over 10 000 households.

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

FAO is targeting 130 000 households (780 000 people), 30 percent of whom are women, in all eight regions of south Somalia. The targeted households will benefit from USD 3/day for 72 working days, while rehabilitating infrastructure, water catchments, water canals, bush clearing of feeder roads in cash-for-work activities.

Currently, 58 987 households (352 122 people) are being targeted by ongoing projects in Bay, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Gedo and Hiraaan regions, in which 42 883 households (257 298 people) have already received USD 3 980 532 under cash-for-work schemes between 27 July and 14 October 2011.

Infrastructure being rehabilitated includes: 193 canals of 731 km (resulting in an additional 29 240 ha under irrigation), 39 feeder roads of 411 km, 159 water catchments for a total of 438 875 cubic meters, providing water for 90 days to at least 200 000 animals, and the rehabilitation of one burnt village benefitting 620 households (3 720 people).

### GAPS:

- improved fodder production and distribution to benefit 27 286 households (82 percent funded);
- emergency disease surveillance and control to benefit 212 000 households (71 percent funded);
- slaughter destocking and post-drought restocking to benefit 50 000 households (10 percent funded); and

## KENYA

The rains have started, contributing to improved pasture availability for animals. However, the loss of 8 million animals as a result of drought means considerable efforts are needed to rebuild the food security of pastoral and agropastoral communities. The rains have led to flooding in some areas, creating difficult conditions in many parts of the country.

With the rehabilitation of 12 irrigations schemes almost completed in **Turkana, Marakwet, Baringo and Garissa, Siaya and Kisumu counties**, FAO is seeking funds to replicate the rehabilitation of ten additional community-managed irrigation projects in selected counties in **North Eastern, Eastern, North Rift and Nyanza regions**. Irrigation schemes supported by FAO and other partners are already enjoying successful harvests despite the drought.

The purchase and distribution of 1 617 tonnes of drought-resistant seed by FAO, the Government of Kenya and GIZ is due to be completed at the end of October, ensuring that farmers have the seeds in time for the current short rains planting season. Over 200 000 vulnerable farming families in marginal agricultural areas are to benefit from these seeds.

With expected flooding in the flood-prone areas along the Tana River, Nyando River and parts of North Eastern Province, FAO has begun the procurement of 400 000 doses of Rift Valley fever vaccine to bolster the Government's efforts to mitigate livestock disease outbreaks.

**GAPS:** Amount of funding still required: USD 19.2 million.

Priorities for funding: input supply for food production and support to animal health (with a particular focus on RVF)

## ETHIOPIA

### SITUATION UPDATE

#### Rainfall

- The 2011 *Kiremt* seasonal rains ended in September, as expected. The dry season has therefore started in Afar, eastern Oromia and northern Somali, as well as the Rift Valley *woredas* of SNNPR.
- The 2011 *Deyr* rains started on time in Somali as well as in the Hagaya and Borana zones of Oromia. Zones receiving *Deyr* rains in Somali Region (particularly Degahabur, Gode, Afder and Liban, which were hard hit by the drought) were categorized as good rains in the first half of October 2011. Similarly, Hagaya seasonal rains were recorded in Borena, including the most drought-affected districts of Miyo, Dire, Moyale, Dhas and Dillo. The rains in some of these areas have been heavy.
- Heavy rains in Degahabur and Korahay (Kebridahar *woreda*) zones of Somali Region resulted in overfilling of the Fafan and Jerer valleys, which contribute to water and pasture regeneration.

#### Crop production

- Meher crops (mainly barley, wheat, teff, peas and beans) are varying from maturing/seed setting to the harvesting stages in the lowlands of SNNPR (mainly along the Rift Valley areas).
- In the Somali Region, crops like maize and haricot beans are at the harvesting stage, whereas Meher crops in most parts of northern Somali (mainly Jijiga), as well as East and West Hararghe of Oromia, are at the maturity (grain feeling) stage. Harvests are expected to begin soon in Shinile, Somali Region.
- Farming activities are underway in agropastoral *woredas* and Argoba special *woreda* of Afar. Harvesting of mature crops has started in some areas. Agropastoral farmers in the southern *woredas* of Borana have used the current rainfall to sow haricot beans and early maturing crop varieties such as teff.

## SITUATION UPDATE (cont.)

- Crop pests have affected areas in SNNPR and Afar. As of 15 October 2011, it was reported that yellow rust was expanding in SNNPR, affecting a total of 16 *woredas* from Gamogofa, Wolaita, Kembata Tembaro, Silti and Gurage zones. It is estimated that 848 ha have been affected with medium level of damage and 200 kg of pesticides have been provided to control yellow rust.
- In Afar, sorghum planted on more than 700 ha Argoba special *woreda* has been attacked by beetles, with an unknown level of damage. Additionally, cotton in Amibara, Burimoditu and Gewane *woredas* was reported to be infected by trips.

### Water and pasture

- Pasture sources and water availability have improved in most parts of Afar, northern Somali, Eastern and Western Hararghe and SNNPR, due to the good *Kiremt* 2011 rains. Improved pasture is expected in the coming weeks in southern parts of Somali Region, leading to the return of livestock, which had migrated during the dry season.
- Water availability has also improved in the southern Somali and Borana areas due to the current good precipitation. A few more weeks are however required to achieve pasture regeneration in those areas. Although the areas currently look green (owing to new shoots of grass), these are suitable for small ruminant grazing, but not yet adequate for cattle.
- Despite the current rains in southern Somali and the recent good *Kiremt* rains in Afar, many areas are still reported to be suffering from chronic water shortages.

### Livestock condition

- In most parts of Afar, northern Somali, eastern Oromia and SNNPR, livestock body conditions are good due to availability of water and grazing land, which resulted from the most recent rainy season. However, livestock in Borana and southern Somali has not yet recovered as grazing land did not significantly improve. It is anticipated that this will improve soon. Body conditions of small ruminants and other grazers are generally found to be good.
- Following the long dry season, high precipitation in Borana resulted in the death of cattle. This was caused by stress, which weakened the cattle's capacity to withstand the cold weather conditions. The present risk of high humidity will increase the chance of internal and external parasites flaring up and affecting many animals.
- A suspected outbreak of haemorrhagic septicaemia in the Hudet *woreda* of the Somali Region caused the deaths of 24 cattle.
- Improved milk and meat production has been reported in Afar, eastern Oromia, northern Somali and SNNPR. However, the productivity of livestock in Borana and southern Somali is not expected to improve owing to: (i) low availability of milking cows because of interrupted conception during the prolonged dry spell; and (ii) the body condition of cattle has not fully recovered. Conditions are expected to improve slowly.

### Market prices

- Price of food grains remain high in most of the local markets in Somali, Afar, Borana and east and west Hararghe. In these areas, maize prices have risen by 23 to 35 percent (ETB 670.00 – 740.00 per quintal) since June 2011. In contrast, cereal prices in Hawassa local markets have experienced slight reductions. For instance, in August and September the price of maize was ETB 730.00 to 750.00 per quintal. This has gone down by 7 percent, as prices currently sit at ETB 700.00 per quintal (note that this is 34 percent higher than prices in June 2011). The slight reduction is attributed to supply of new production to the local markets in Hawassa. In most Somali markets, cereal prices are reported to have declined due to food assistance distributions, while the prices of imported commodities, such as sugar and rice remain high.
- Livestock prices also remain high (though stable) in most local markets, while prices on livestock supplies in Borana have decreased due to improved rains in October.

### Food security and nutrition situation

- With the exception of the south and southeastern parts of the country, the food security situation remains stable and shows improvement owing to the recent harvest and food aid distribution in drought-affected areas. Although it is currently raining in the south and southeastern parts of the country, livestock production remains low as it requires a long period to recover. As a result, the number of food insecure people remains high, with a need for continued humanitarian assistance.

### Assessments:

A joint FAO/WFP Crops and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) is ongoing and the field work will be finalized at the end of November. The CFSAM will assess the 2011 *Meher* crops, estimate production and import requirements for the 2011/12 marketing year, and analyze general implications on food security in 2012.

### FAO ONGOING ACTIVITIES IN RESPONSE TO THE DROUGHT

- Type of activities: slaughter destocking; rehabilitation of water points; emergency livestock feeding; emergency seed distribution; and coordination of agricultural emergency responses to the drought.
- Quantity of inputs procured and distributed:
  - Slaughter destocking: a total of 3 357 cattle and 5 385 sheep and goats slaughtered and meat distributed to 21 676 households and cash amounting to USD 245 017 was received by 6 284 households.
  - In addition, 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) head of animals will be slaughtered. From this intervention, 12 375 individuals will receive meat for household consumption. The planned number of cash beneficiaries are 4 950 households.
  - A total of 2 000 vials of antibiotics, 2 000 sachets of antiprotozoal, 1 000 litres to treat external parasite and 100 000 boli to treat internal parasites are being procured. These will be used to treat about 180 000 livestock belonging to 9 000 households.



- Rehabilitation of water points: three ponds/water points have been rehabilitated and the rehabilitation of nine ponds is in progress. The rehabilitated ponds stored flood waters from the current Hagaya rains (October 2011), benefiting 25 000 animals owned by 2 500 households (12 000 people). A total of 1 308 tools, 300 quintals of cement, 144 kg of nails and 144 reinforcement bars are being distributed to the community.
- Emergency seed distribution: 60 tonnes of haricot bean, 16 160 450 sweet potato vine cuttings and 2 610 quintals of Irish potato seed are being procured.
- Emergency livestock feeding: 46 quintals of forage seed, 48 300 multivitamin blocks, 150 quintals of molasses, 500 quintals of urea and 3 000 sets of farm tools have been distributed to 11 116 households.
- Coordination of disaster risk management (DRM) activities: coordination of Agricultural Task Force at federal and regional levels; monitoring of the drought response activities and development of drought early recovery road map; preparation of contingency plans for floods; regular assessments of food security situation; and preparation of the revised Humanitarian Requirements Document.
- Number of households receiving support: 50 476 households.
- Percentage of these headed by women/youth: about 14 percent.
- Expected impact of FAO interventions: improved food security and increased income of pastoral households.
- Expected impact on different segments of the population (men, women, boys, girls): reduced malnutrition among children and lactating women; livelihood assets of pastoralists protected, including those of women, men, boys and girls; and improved resilience and fast recovery from current drought.
- Key results to-date: improved household food security and increased income; reduced mortality and morbidity of livestock; and improved productivity of livestock.

**GAPS:** Amount of funding still required: USD 8 529 033

Priorities for funding: animal health, livestock feed and water, provision of adaptable seeds and planting materials, conservation agriculture and homestead gardening.

Number of households still requiring FAO assistance: 795 954

## DJIBOUTI

### SITUATION UPDATE

#### Rainfall

- The July-September *Karan/Karma* rains were below average in intensity and spatial distribution. As a result, they were ineffective at regenerating pastures and water points to their normal levels.
- Most of the country shows rainfall deficits of over 40 mm compared with the 2006–10 average.

#### Water and pasture

- The August rains replenished Andaba catchment in the western part of the northwest, but in the eastern part of the northwest there is a critical lack of water. Pasture and browse are still below average. Livestock are currently concentrated in Ouadi areas, where they can find some limited browse.
- Near-to above-normal rains are expected in coastal areas over the next few months due to neutral *El Nino* conditions prevailing in the region. These rains will improve browse, pasture and water availability in the coastal grazing areas of Djibouti city, Tadjourah, Arta and Obock districts.

#### Livestock condition

- The below-average *Karma* rains have led to thinning herd sizes as a result of above-average animal mortality, particularly in the northwest pastoral and southeast border livelihood zones.
- Milk production between October and December will be below average.

#### Market prices

- Prices for key staple foods, including sugar, wheat and rice, are as much as 12-40 percent above last year's prices nationwide.
- The greatest price increases are for wheat flour in Djibouti City.
- Kerosene prices are similarly high. Charcoal production and supply have increased and are driven by a high demand in urban areas as a substitute for kerosene and a coping strategy in response to high cereal prices. The price of charcoal in Djibouti City is currently DJF 196/kg, about 5 percent less than last year.

#### Food security and nutrition situation

##### Assessments:

According to the latest EFSA reports (Urban Feb 2011, Rural July 2011), the rural food insecure stands at 36 200 and the moderately food insecure are 24 500. The same reports put the urban food insecure at 26 600 and the moderately food insecure at 34 600. The reports outline that a major characteristic of moderate food insecurity is a reliance on own production for food consumption. For those who are moderately food insecure, the percentage of own production (in terms of total production) is close to 30 percent, while it is between 2 to 4 percent for food insecure groups.

##### Malnutrition:

Global acute malnutrition among children under-five was measured at 10.0 percent in 2010 (8.5 percent in urban areas and 11.4 percent in rural areas). Thanks to progress made by nutrition programmes over the years, this percent is down from 16.8 percent in 2007. However, the national rate of stunting, caused by chronic malnutrition, increased significantly by 9 percent, from 21.8 percent in 2007 to 30.8 percent in 2010. There is evidence that malnutrition rates have risen in some specific areas, such as poorer neighborhoods of the principal urban areas. SAM is at 1.20 percent and underweight at 22.9 percent (National SMART Nutrition Survey, Government of Djibouti, UNICEF, December 2010).

## FAO ONGOING ACTIVITIES IN RESPONSE TO THE DROUGHT

### Increased access to water in rural pastoralist and agropastoralist communities

- FAO has initiated rural water point rehabilitation programmes through rehabilitating 15 key wells and troughs in rural areas for both livestock and human consumption.
- FAO is increasing its strategic support to water harvesting technology in rural areas through construction and rehabilitation of 12 additional cisterns of 100 cubic meters in Dikhil and Obock as well as the distribution of 500 water barrels (200 litres per barrel) to drought affected agropastoralist communities for the redistribution of the harvested water at the village level.
- FAO's rural water point rehabilitation programme is increasing access to underground sources of water in rural pastoralist and agropastoralist communities to 10 000 households in five regions of Djibouti. Sixty percent of the beneficiaries are estimated to be women and women-headed households are targeted as part of the programme.

### Support to animal health

- FAO's animal health programme is sponsoring a distribution of vaccines, medicine and micronutrients for pneumonia, diarrhea, malnutrition and ticks for 100 000 livestock.
- Pastoralists have had massive losses over the last two years. FAO is cautiously initiating its restocking programme in view of the forecasted rains with a 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 the distribution of 150 tonnes of hay for goats.

### Rehabilitation of drought-affected agriculture production

- FAO is in the process of rehabilitating small vegetable and fodder gardens, targeting 10 percent of the small gardens in Djibouti.
- FAO is supporting sustainable agriculture through the rehabilitation of 125 micro-irrigation systems throughout the country.
- FAO's main partner in its agriculture rehabilitation programme is *l'Union National des Femmes Djiboutienne*, which will assist FAO in targeting women-headed households.

### Support to resilience in the agriculture/livestock/fisheries sectors

- FAO is working very closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Interior to strengthen the DRM platform for Djibouti by putting in place such mechanisms as early warning, information collection and diffusion systems. This aims to minimize the risk as well as the potential scale of future disasters and increases the capacity of Djiboutian domestic institutions to respond immediately. A key milestone will be reached in the achievement of this goal as the FAO team in Djibouti is planning an official launch of Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification (IPC) for Wednesday, 3 October 2011. The IPC is a powerful decision support tool for the Government of Djibouti and its partners.
- FAO is in the process of mapping of migration routes and water points for Djiboutian pastoralists as well as cross boarding movements in the Horn of Africa. This will strengthen: (i) required policy and institutional arrangements, (ii) programming for integrating country- and regional-level development; and (iii) investment plans for an improved livelihood resilience and food and nutrition security.

### Coordination

- FAO and the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) established the Food Security (FS) Cluster in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture. The FS Cluster is leading the FS response to the drought as well as the strategy for the preparation of the Djibouti Consolidated Appeals Process and the ongoing Post Disaster Needs Assessment process.
- FAO is supporting the Government's national capacity in terms of its rehabilitation and development efforts (including designing and monitoring works needed), particularly through Letters of Agreement in order to provide transportation and appropriate training packages.

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

Priorities for funding: to support the *Ministère de l'Agriculture, de la Pêche, de l'Élevage et des Ressources Halieutiques* in its efforts to increase medium and long term resiliency to drought and disaster risk reduction (DRR) programming. This aims to ensure that Djiboutian pastoralists and agropastoralist well being and food security. In order of priority, FAO is also seeking resources for its programmes related to water access, fodder production, refugee support and animal health.

Number of households still requiring FAO assistance

FAO's drought response programming in Djibouti reaches an estimated 80 000 of the 146 000 target set in the MYR for 2011. Additional funding is required to bridge the 66 000 gap.

## SOUTH SUDAN

### SITUATION UPDATE

#### Rainfall

- Rainfall has been poor and is below last year's performance in most parts of South Sudan. Dry spells have been reported across the Region since the beginning of the agricultural season, particularly in Eastern Equatoria.
- While the rains in Greater Equatoria arrived late, rainfall started on time in the regions of Greater Upper Nile and Greater Bahr el Ghazal. However, as a result of prolonged dry spells during the agricultural season, crop performance has been adversely affected in Greater Upper Nile and Greater Bahr el Ghazal regions. This has led many farmers to replant, especially in Lakes and Unity states.

#### Crop production

- Crop yields are expected to be at normal levels in Greater Equatoria, despite poor rainfall and a reduced planting area (except in Kapoeta, which experienced late rains and a longer dry period).
- More than 30 percent of farming households had to replant in response to the dry spells. Due to the increased demand, farmers' access to seed was limited.
- In some locations (e.g. Lakes State), reports indicate that the planted area has reduced by 50 percent when compared to the 2010 season (Rapid Crop Assessment Report [RCA], August 2011).

The most reported constraints affecting this season's harvest are: i) limited input availability particularly for returnees and IDPs, ii) dry spells, iii) uneven distribution of rains and iv) crop specific pests (local birds, grasshoppers and striga).

#### Water and pasture

- Water and pasture for livestock are available in most parts of South Sudan. However, abnormal movements as well as high concentrations of livestock in some locations (such as in Jonglei State), could affect the quality of pastures grazing and predispose livestock to diseases.
- In Kapoeta South, Kapoeta North and Kapoeta East, the available pasture is expected to sustain small ruminants, such as sheep and goats, but not cattle. This has resulted in early migration of herders and cattle to grazing areas in the neighboring countries of Uganda and Ethiopia (RCA report, August 2011).

#### Livestock condition

- Livestock body conditions were between average and good in most livestock rearing areas.
- Outbreaks of East Coast fever (ECF) have been reported to spread. Large losses of ECF-stricken livestock have led to movements of cattle herds into northern Jonglei, Unity and Warrap states.

#### Market prices

- Market prices of major food commodities have been rising persistently in most markets. This is due to: (i) a delayed start in the main cropping season; (ii) poor access to markets; (iii) lack of commodity inflows from the Sudan as a result of current border blockage; and (iv) high fuel prices as well as increased transportation costs.
- In almost all markets, the price increase of major staple food commodities in September/October was from 100 to 250 percent higher than prices in March/April 2011. The dramatic increase has contributed to the deteriorating food security situation of rural and salary-dependent urban households. This has heavily weakened their purchasing power and deteriorated their capacity to access food.

#### Food security and nutrition situation

- According to the Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) conducted by WFP in the last quarter, 11 percent of the households were severely food insecure and 33 percent were moderately food insecure.
- Noticeable deterioration in the food security situation was observed in Eastern Equatoria State and Northern Bahr el Ghazal State. Increased food prices are to blame for the deteriorating food security situation, particularly in the Eastern Equatoria State, while food access is influenced by a large portion of the low-income generating households in the Northern Bahr el Ghazal State.
- **Remarkable improvement in the food security situation occurred in Western Equatoria State as well as in Central Equatoria State**, especially amongst the moderately food secure category. The low relative expenditure on food, extremely low coping strategies and high contribution of own production (47 percent) as well as improvements in food consumption among households in the Western Equatoria State, have indicated a minimized hunger gap and the start of the first harvest period.

#### Assessments:

FAO in close collaboration with WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, conducted a RCA in August 2011. The assessment aimed to: (i) report on the performance of the 2011 rainy season; (ii) establish the crop and livestock condition in the states; (iii) provide an indication of potential agricultural production at the end of the 2011 agricultural season; (iv) and establish the prices of commodities in the markets.

The CFSAM, a follow up of the RCA, is ongoing in all the states of South Sudan. The results of the CFSAM are expected to provide statistical information on cereal production in the 2011 planting season and implication on food security situation in 2012.



## FAO ONGOING ACTIVITIES IN RESPONSE TO THE DROUGHT

### Type of activities:

- collaborating with the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries and other partners to rehabilitate and construct water dams for livestock as well as support small-scale irrigation systems for vegetable production in Jonglei State;
- collaborating with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and other partners in building the capacity of farmers in providing rural agriculture advisory services using the farmer field school (FFS) approach;
- strengthening coordination and technical assistance to partners through co-leadership of the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster with WFP to ensure optimal resource allocation and synergies of interventions carried out by all partners in the sector;
- assessing and responding to needs through food security monitoring and assessments;
- supporting improved crop production;
- supporting alternative livelihoods, such as vegetable production and fishing;
- distributing appropriate and timely supply of basic production inputs (seed, small-scale agricultural machinery);
- distributing adapted on-farm storage and rehabilitating water harvesting/irrigation facilities for vulnerable farming communities and in places of return/reintegration; and
- carrying out trainings on advisory service provision and technology transfer, and marketing potentially through FFS.

Quantity of inputs procured and distributed (March – August 2011):

Location	Vegetable seed (tonnes)	Field crop seed (tonnes)	Tools	Fishing twines (spools)	Fishing hooks (packets)
In stocks	1.5	2.5	29 791	53 010	15 361
Stock distributed	4.7	2 383.0	325 301	46 479	11 314
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2 385.5</b>	<b>355 092</b>	<b>99 489</b>	<b>26 675</b>

Number of households receiving support:

Households	Total
Targeted	160 000
Reached	165 000
Reached (%)	103 %
Female-headed (%)	60 %
Male-headed (%)	40 %

Expected impact of FAO interventions:

- increased food production and productivity;
- improved access to and availability of food; and
- reduced number of malnourished children.

**GAPS: Amount of funding still required:** the funding gap for 2011 is 12.1 USD million.

### Priorities for funding:

- improving access to inputs for agriculture and fisheries production for the most vulnerable in rural and urban areas, including returnees, resource-poor households and drought/flood affected communities;
- improving production practices and expanding the area under crop production as well as promoting environmental protection and conservation;
- improving food and income security of women returnees and IDPs in rural and urban areas through the promotion of agricultural production, agroprocessing and marketing;
- building local seed production capacity;
- enhancing livestock disease surveillance for emerging disease, like ECF and diseases of economic importance, as well as improving access to veterinary inputs and services; and
- strengthening national and local food security institutions and policies.

### Number of households still requiring FAO assistance:

Total number of planned beneficiaries in 2012: 1.02 million persons (145 000 households)

**Rainfall**

- The start of the rainy season was delayed in east and central areas of Sudan, and there have been prolonged dry spells in Blue Nile, Sennar and South Kordofan during the critical planting season.
- In North Darfur, the State Ministry of Agriculture has reported most of the region's major food production areas (Kebkabiya, Saraf Omra, Korma, Tawilla, Kutum, Mellit and Sayah) continue to experience dry spells. In close coordination with the State Ministry of Agriculture, FAO and WFP are planning to carry out a rapid assessment in order to establish the extent of crop failure.
- Poor rains are forecasted over the rest of the season.

**Crop production**

- The 2011/12 summer season crop production is expected to be significantly lower than last year and well below the five-year average.
- The area planted is significantly below normal, particularly in Gadarif, Senar, and Blue Nile States (the country's grain basket). In the traditional rain fed agriculture sector, only 25 to 35 percent of the typical area has been planted. In North Darfur, only 10 to 15 percent of the area is planted. In the semi-mechanized and irrigated areas, which contribute to 50 and 20 percent of annual production, 30 to 40 percent of the typical area has been planted.
- In response to the late start of the rains, farmers have switched to short-maturing, lower-yielding varieties of sorghum (e.g. Mugud, Geishiesh) for the critical growing season from July to October. Yields of important cash crops (e.g. sesame, sunflower, groundnut and tombac) are also likely to be significantly below normal due to their relatively high water requirements and longer growing periods.
- The poor performance (rainfall and harvesting) of the season will aggravate the fragile food and livelihoods security of the population, especially the most vulnerable households in the drought-prone areas in North Kordofan, Red Sea State and those in the conflict-affected areas in Greater Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile.
- The impact from a reduced harvest is likely to be felt in Sudan during the next lean season from May to September 2012.

**Water and pasture**

- The outlook is alarming in terms of dry season grazing and water supply, especially in the eastern states.
- Conflict-related insecurity in Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile will continue to impede vulnerable populations' access to cropping and grazing areas as well as natural resources (including water points).

**Livestock condition**

- The poor rainy season has caused poor pasture conditions and a scarcity of water resources for animals.
- The blockage of grazing routes because of the separation from South Sudan has led to over-concentrations of livestock in already fragile grazing areas in some border states. The loss of the potential summer grazing areas south of the border poses a great risk to livestock assets as well as the families and communities that depend on them.

**Market prices**

- Inflation rates have reached their highest level since 2008, raising serious concerns in the Sudan. Overall inflation rates in August in rural areas were 22.6 percent, up from the previous month's 17.6 percent. Food inflation reached 25.2 percent in August, from 20.5 percent the month before.
- Most cereal prices are consistently below the same time last year, but remain generally much above their previous five-year average for August. The wheat price remains stable at a very high level and reached its highest ever peak in August. Cereal prices in Darfur are continuing to increase. In North Darfur's El Fasher market, sorghum and millet prices are 114 percent and 79 percent above the five-year averages, respectively. Similar price increases have been reported in West and South Darfur states and cereal prices are likely to remain high.
- The prices of food crops are likely to continue rising and the increase is expected to have significant impact on the poor, especially women-headed and child-headed households who have limited income and livelihoods opportunities.
- For livestock prices, the quick depletion of pasture and water sources combined with the high price of animal feed will force small-scale owners to release their livestock quickly and at relatively low prices.

**Food security and nutrition situation**

- Food insecurity is likely to increase in the Sudan because of poor rainfall, subsequent poor harvests and ongoing conflicts and prevailing insecurity in Darfur, Abyei, South Kordofan and Blue Nile. The situation in Sudan is expected to become particularly serious during the dry season (from April to September 2012).
- Access to food in markets is being hindered by insecurity, high inflation due to sharp increases in food prices, local currency devaluation and reduced supplies to remote markets as a result of recent heavy rains.
- The size of the food insecure population in Sudan has increased from 4 million people in August to 4.5 million in September. Food security has deteriorated from no acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 1) to stressed (IPC Phase 2) and crisis (IPC Phase 3) levels.
- The latest country-wide survey results in Sudan reflect that the nutrition situation has not improved in any significant way in the last 25 years. Around 35 percent of children under-five are chronically malnourished and 16 percent of children are acutely malnourished.

## FAO ONGOING ACTIVITIES IN RESPONSE TO THE DROUGHT

FAO-Sudan and its Food Security and Livelihoods sector partners are preparing a contingency plan to prepare for above-average food and nutrition assistance needs in 2012.

FAO-Sudan is also supporting the following:

- crop production and protection through increased access to agricultural inputs and services (seed, tools, small-scale irrigation facilities, pest control, training on crop husbandry, targeted seed and tools distribution based on seed security assessments, seed production, input fairs and voucher systems, cash-for-work);
- enhancing resilience of vulnerable households, avoid negative effects on markets as well as improve and rehabilitate rural infrastructure and production assets;
- livestock protection and production (vaccination and treatment of livestock, rehabilitate water points, training and equipping of community animal health workers, disease surveillance, rehabilitation of veterinary centres/clinics);
- environmental protection and restoration (production and planting of multi-purpose tree seedlings, training on production and use of fuel-efficient stoves, crop and farm protection, support to community-based peace building and natural resource-based conflict resolution); and
- livelihoods diversification and technology transfer (agroprocessing of cheese, yoghurt and oil extraction; water harvesting; small scale irrigation; livestock restocking of small ruminants; blacksmithing of agricultural tools and implements; animal traction).

### Number of beneficiaries receiving support:

Categories of affected people and targeted beneficiaries	Number of people in need			Targeted beneficiaries		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
IDPs	1 388 854	1 346 214	2 735 068	979 459	912 280	1 891 739
Returnees	159 436	144 969	304 405	141 464	120 741	262 205
Refugees	41 227	46 848	88 075	41 227	46 848	88 075
Nomads/ Pastoralists	776 377	1 042 736	1 819 113	581 519	694 637	1 276 156
Vulnerable Resident Host Communities	1 205 796	1 051 157	2 256 953	841 080	868 317	1 709 397
Total	3 571 690	3 631 924	7 203 614	2 584 749	2 642 823	5 227 572

### GAPS: Amount of funding still required: USD 21 million

#### Priorities for funding:

- support the newly displaced persons in the Three Protocol Areas, their bordering States and Darfur;
- assist returnees in Darfur and the Three Protocol Areas;
- provide support to the drought-affected households in Eastern Sudan, North Kordofan and some parts of Darfur;
- address the needs of groups (nomads, pastoralists and farmers) affected by blockage of livestock migratory routes to South Sudan; and
- build the capacity of partners (Government line ministries, NGOs and community-based organization) to enable effective preparedness and response to food security and livelihoods emergencies.

Number of households still requiring FAO assistance: 355 691 (1 976 042 people)

## UGANDA

### FAO'S ONGOING INTERVENTIONS

**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**

## UPDATE FROM FAO's REGIONAL EMERGENCY OFFICE FOR EASTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA (REOA)

### Mapping of cash and voucher-based interventions

The GPS mapping tool, developed by REOA in collaboration with Cash and Learning Partnership, is playing an innovative role in supporting countries to map their cash and voucher-based interventions. Initially developed to facilitate the coordination of cash and voucher activities in Somalia, the mapping and analysis tool is now being adopted by the Government-led Kenya Food Security Steering Group.

The mapping tool will aim to include Government-led social safety nets, and will be accessible on the [www.disasterriskreduction.net](http://www.disasterriskreduction.net) website. It will also be presented at the upcoming Global Cash and Risk Conference in Copenhagen in December.

In parallel, CALP and REOA are launching a regional cash and voucher transfer subgroup to streamline the design, development and implementation of cash and voucher-based responses in the region. The subgroup will strive to improve programmes and their ability to benefit vulnerable groups. The subgroup will look at cash transfer programming in the various contexts of interventions: preparedness, emergency, early recovery and development.

### GPS mapping of water points

The mapping of water source points has taken place in two key areas of Kenya affected by the drought. The application found on the DRR website now displays over 1 500 water points in northern Turkana and 60 water points in Dadaab region. Development and humanitarian actors are using the data for WASH projects and programming as it provides vital information on location, status, water quality and use. This data collection activity will be scaled up in the coming months to include Karamoja region in Uganda, West Pokot in Kenya and Djibouti.

### Quality and accountability

REOA is hosting the deployment of the Quality and Accountability initiative to the region. The aim of the deployment, which comprises of the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership International, Sphere and People In Aid, is to support the humanitarian system in providing accountable and appropriate programming that meets accepted standards of quality, both in the immediate humanitarian response as well as in the development and implementation of organizational and operational strategies for short and long term recovery and disaster preparedness.

### Pastoral field schools (PFS)

The 11-week PFS master trainers course held in Yabello, southern Ethiopia, culminated in the graduation of 21 FAO, Government and NGO participants. Funded under the European Commission pastoralist livelihoods programme, the graduated trainees from Ethiopia and Northern Kenya will now play a key role in enhancing the scope and quality of PFS implementation in their respective organizations and in the region. PFS provides a platform for communities to learn about and try out new strategies that protect themselves and their livestock from the effects of drought and future climatic shocks, while at the same time, securing income through diversified livelihoods.

## LINKS

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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.fsnau.org">www.fsnau.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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