

## HIGHLIGHTS

An estimated **12.3 million** people are currently in need of assistance in the Horn of Africa, including 146 000 people in Djibouti, 4.5 million in Ethiopia, 3.7 million in Kenya, and 4 million in Somalia. Some 750 000 people in Somalia are at risk of death due to famine if urgent support is not provided.

FAO has been providing significant support to populations across the Horn of Africa that are affected by the current crisis. Despite this, much more needs to be done. As of today, FAO has received just 40 percent of the USD 161 million sought in the immediate aftermath of the crisis. A further **USD 95.6 million is urgently needed** to ensure the most vulnerable, food insecure populations can immediately access food and rapidly resume food production.



## DROUGHT-AFFECTED COUNTRIES

### SOMALIA

#### FAO Ongoing Activities in Response to the Drought

- Agricultural inputs are already being distributed in preparation for the October-December rains. To-date, 100 tonnes of maize seed, 100 tonnes of sorghum seed and 250 tonnes of urea have already been provided to 10 000 households in Hiraa region.
- Preparations for animal treatment are ongoing, with FAO aiming to save the lives of 4 million animals in southern Somalia. The Organization has already begun procuring 96 collapsible water tanks to increase access to water for livestock and human populations in Lower Juba and south Gedo regions.
- Over 18 000 households have so far participated in FAO's cash-for-work programme, rehabilitating productive infrastructure and injecting USD 1.2 million into the communities and enabling them to buy food from local markets.
- Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM) continues to disseminate weekly hydro-meteorological updates for Somalia, which provide information on current rainfall and river levels: [www.faoswalim.org](http://www.faoswalim.org).
- The Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit for Somalia (FSNAU) and Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) released updated Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) maps on 13 September 2011, which report on the current food security and outcomes classification for Somalia.
- To-date, FAO has received USD 45.6 million (65 percent) of the USD 70 million emergency response appeal for Somalia.

**GAPS:** Almost USD 25 million is still urgently needed for life- and livelihood-saving interventions. In the context of rising food prices in local markets in Somalia, the amount provided to each beneficiary through FAO's cash-for-work schemes has risen from USD 63/month to USD 72/month and the length of the schemes has been extended from 2.5 to 4 months. As a result, the funding gap for this component of FAO's programme has risen from USD 12.9 million to USD 33 million to ensure all targeted 130 000 households receive the urgent assistance they need.

## DJIBOUTI

### FAO Ongoing Activities in Response to the Drought

- FAO has started a rural water point rehabilitation programme, rehabilitating 15 key wells and troughs in rural areas for use by both livestock and human populations.
- In addition, the Organization is increasing its strategic support to water harvesting technology in rural areas by constructing and rehabilitating 12 additional cisterns of 100 m<sup>3</sup> in Dikhil and Obock, as well as distributing 500 water barrels (200 litres each) to drought-affected agropastoral communities for the redistribution of harvested water at the village level.
- Through its animal health programme, FAO is sponsoring the distribution of vaccines, medicine and micronutrients to combat pneumonia, diarrhoea, malnutrition and ticks for 100 000 head of livestock.
- Over the last two years, pastoralists have experienced massive livestock losses and FAO is cautiously initiating its re-stocking programme in view of the forecast rains with the distribution of 3 250 pregnant goats in Dikhil, Arta and Obock.
- Efforts are being made to increase the availability of livestock feed through the distribution of emergency fodder (including 150 tonnes of hay for goats), and support to irrigated fodder production.
- FAO is currently rehabilitating small vegetable/fodder gardens and has targeted 10 percent of the small gardens in Djibouti.
- Sustainable agriculture is being promoted through the rehabilitation of 125 micro-irrigation systems throughout the country.
- FAO is working closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Interior is strengthening the disaster risk management platform for Djibouti, putting in place mechanisms including early warning systems and information collection and diffusion systems to minimize the risk and potential scale of future disasters, and increasing the capacity of Djiboutian domestic institutions to respond immediately.

**GAPS: USD 3 million is still needed urgently by FAO.**

**The Agriculture and Livestock component of the Consolidated Appeals Process Mid-Year Review is only 32 percent funded.**

**Support is required for a mass livestock vaccination campaign, for expanding water provision and fodder production, and to combat food insecurity among refugees.**

## ETHIOPIA

### Support to pastoralists

- slaughter de-stocking;
- emergency feed, innovative 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); and
- *Peste de petits ruminants* vaccination activities, which have been ongoing for the last three years in strategic woredas.

### 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 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;
- conducting assessment and summarizing the reports regularly undertaken; and
- preparation of the revised Humanitarian Requirement Document for both food and non-food interventions.

**GAPS: Over USD 9 million is still required by FAO for vital, life- and livelihood-saving interventions**

## KENYA

### FAO Ongoing Activities in Response to the Drought

- Sero-surveillance for Rift Valley fever, carried by mosquitoes, is underway in livestock.
- A map is being prepared of all areas in which livestock are at risk due to flooding in Kenya.
- Vaccines and treatment medicines are being purchased.
- In addition, FAO and the Government of Kenya are planning to increase the rehabilitation of boreholes for animals to ensure maximum harvesting of water when the rains start.

- FAO has initiated the procurement of 320 tonnes of improved, drought-tolerant crops to complement the Government's initiative on drought-tolerant seed distribution marginal agricultural areas of eastern and coastal zones.
- Soil and water conservation activities targeting 5 000 households through voucher-for-work schemes are ongoing in Mwingi, Mbeere, Kitui and Tharaka.

**GAPS: Over USD 19 million is still needed to purchase seeds, vaccines and livestock medicines.**

## 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	24 027 334	21 600 693	45 628 027	24 371 973
Ethiopia	12 500 000	2 145 901	1 425 066	3 570 967	8 929 033
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	0	873 142	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	600 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>161 079 218</b>	<b>38 496 116</b>	<b>26 904 793</b>	<b>65 400 909</b>	<b>95 678 309</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.**

## FAO ONGOING INTERVENTIONS IN NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

### SOUTH SUDAN

FAO's humanitarian interventions in South Sudan are implemented within the following main areas:

- support to vulnerable communities by providing appropriate, improved and diversified agricultural, livestock production and animal health, animal traction and fisheries inputs, combining better production with environmental sustainability;
- rehabilitation/construction of vital infrastructure (seed laboratories, markets, storage facilities, etc.);
- capacity development, training and technical assistance to promote local production and marketing systems;
- sustaining peace by preventing/resolving disputes over the use of natural resources in connection with the flow of returnees and supporting the economic and social reintegration of demobilized ex-combatants;
- carrying out needs/food security/seed assessments;
- coordination of the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster; and
- prevention, preparedness, early warning and disaster risk reduction (DRR).

### THE SUDAN

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

- crop production (provision of agricultural productive inputs/services and crop husbandry training);
- livestock asset protection (vaccination and treatment of livestock, training and equipping CAHWs, livestock disease surveillance, and rehabilitation of water points, veterinary centres and clinics);
- environmental protection and restoration (producing and planting multipurpose tree seedlings, training on the production and use of fuel-efficient stoves, supporting farm protection and natural resource-based conflict transformation);
- livelihoods diversification and technology transfer (agro-processing, oil extraction, water harvesting, small-scale irrigation, livestock restocking, providing animal traction, supporting blacksmithing for the production of agricultural tools); and
- coordination of the Food Security and Livelihoods Sector (information gathering, gap analysis, capacity development, etc.).

### UGANDA

FAO in Uganda has:

- organized a four-day training workshop (15 to 20 August 2011) on the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) with 45 participants from 31 districts to introduce the IPC tool;
- initiated, together with the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction, a review of the Agropastoral Field School curriculum aimed to integrate a module on community-managed DRR, in order to enhance ongoing efforts to build the resilience of agropastoral communities; and
- supported district local governments to carry out animal disease surveillance, particularly in Karamoja, where various outbreaks have been reported.

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## FAO REGIONAL COORDINATION ACTIVITIES

At the regional level, FAO is working to provide an effective multistakeholder food security and nutrition coordination mechanism for emergency response, and recovery over the drought-cycle in the affected countries. The activities being implemented seek to:

- strengthen the regional food security and nutrition coordination mechanism for information-sharing and response identification and prioritization;
  - provide stakeholders with regular and timely regional, consensus-based food security and nutrition situation and outlook updates and analysis; and
  - identify and prioritize food security and nutrition situation and outlook analysis-based regional responses.
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### **IGAD/AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK WORKSHOP ON LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT AND DROUGHT PREPAREDNESS IN THE HORN OF AFRICA, DJIBOUTI – 14 TO 15 SEPTEMBER 2011**

OBJECTIVE: To contribute to the development of a combined IGAD/African Development Bank/World Bank investment plan for pastoralist development of up to USD 500 million.

MAIN OUTCOMES: FAO's Investment Centre (TCI), Agriculture Department (AG), Subregional Office for Africa (SFE) and the Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division (TCE) will be involved, under the leadership of TCI, in providing technical assistance to IGAD, the World Bank and the African Development Bank for the formulation of regional and country level plans. An interdepartmental working group, led by TCE and TCI and composed of staff from the Technical Cooperation Department, AG, the Economic and Social Development Department and the Natural Resources Management and Environment Department, as well as SFE and the Regional Office for Africa, will continue to work on supporting country offices to plan the medium- and longer-term responses to the crisis.

### **MINISTERIAL MINI-SUMMIT ON THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE IN THE HORN OF AFRICA, NEW YORK – 24 SEPTEMBER 2011**

OBJECTIVE: To focus attention on the growing needs of affected people in Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia and Djibouti; increase awareness of the humanitarian response in the region and identify ways of overcoming operational challenges; encourage and raise awareness about the benefits of multilateral humanitarian action in 2011 and looking ahead to funding requirements for the Horn of Africa in 2010; forge links between emergency relief and longer-term country-led interventions to reduce vulnerability to future food crises; and promote initiatives to encourage private citizens and businesses to contribute to the response, with an emphasis on donating through multilateral channels.

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

In the context of considerable pressure on humanitarian agencies to deliver, implement and show results in responding to the ongoing crisis in the Horn of Africa and the need to simultaneously learn from passed experiences in order to strengthen the coping mechanisms and livelihoods of pastoralist and agropastoralist communities, FAO and the United Nations Children's Fund are preparing a one-day seminar in support of developing responsible frameworks for the emergency response.

The objectives of this seminar are to: (i) make available background information on the political, economic, and social characteristics of the drought affected populations in northern Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia to development practitioners, including highlighting the "dos" and "don'ts" in this context in order to develop responsible frameworks for the ongoing humanitarian response; (ii) provide an insight into the severe effects of famine on social behaviours and its short- and long-term effects on affected populations; and (iii) share information, lessons learned and good practices to inform programming during the current crisis.

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## 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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