



HORN of AFRICA

**CRISIS**  
FAO SHORT-TERM FUNDING NEEDS

August 2011

The crisis in the Horn of Africa is the most severe food security emergency in the world today. With areas facing one of the driest years since 1950/51, food crises have escalated into **famine in parts of southern Somalia (Bakool and Lower Shabelle), with acute and food livelihood crises and humanitarian emergencies affecting other countries in the region.**

Historically subject to cycles of droughts and floods, prone to conflict and political instability, and vulnerable to economic shocks, the people in the Horn of Africa region have long fought to not only survive in an often difficult environment but also to ensure the food and nutrition security of their families and communities. **Many livelihoods are remarkably resilient** but extreme events – as witnessed in some parts of the Horn of Africa today – can overwhelm livelihoods, resulting in the generation of humanitarian crises.

As of today, some 12.4 million people in Somalia, Djibouti, Ethiopia and Kenya need urgent assistance to save lives, support livelihoods, prevent further deterioration in food security and, once again, build resilience in order to mitigate the impact of future crises<sup>1</sup>. Millions more people in neighbouring countries – Uganda, Sudan, Eritrea, and the world's newest country, South Sudan – also face a worrying food situation, which requires immediate attention to prevent the crisis from spreading further.

It is critical that countries and communities in the Horn of Africa have the capacity to protect vulnerable livelihoods, while also strengthening the resilience of affected households and livelihood systems during this crisis and beyond. A combination of immediate humanitarian action and strategic medium-term investments in risk management to promote and safeguard the foundations of food security now and into the near future is urgently needed.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) **current funding gap stands at USD 118.3 million<sup>2</sup>** to provide immediate support to crisis-affected populations. Immediate, generous and effective life-saving and livelihood support is vital to prevent the crisis from expanding further to neighbouring countries, further exacerbating prevailing threats to food and nutrition security. Importantly, **FAO has been working effectively in areas most affected by the food security crisis, including in Somalia**, where others have faced severe restrictions in access.

The following pages provide a summary of the factors driving the current crisis and FAO's planned response strategies and related resource needs. In addition, an overview of FAO's ongoing and vital life- and livelihood-saving cash-for-work and voucher programmes in Somalia is provided. A one-page overview of FAO's strategy including ongoing initiatives and current funding gaps is presented for each country and for regional coordination. Given the large number of countries and populations affected, FAO's regional strategy is presented first, followed by the logic of the crisis, from its epicentre in Somalia through the neighbouring states of Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti, with its key livestock export port. FAO's important programmes for Sudan, South Sudan and Uganda are described next, as is FAO's current engagement in Eritrea. Log frames are found in the annex and, given the importance of timely support for farmers and herders, a simplified seasonal calendar for the main agricultural livelihoods in the affected countries has also been included. The detailed programme documents on which this information is based are also available.

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<sup>1</sup> According to Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) of current or imminent Phase 3, 4 or 5.

<sup>2</sup> Due to recent contributions, this total represents a decrease from FAO's USD 130 funding gap announced at the 25 July 2011 Emergency Ministerial Meeting on the Horn of Africa Crisis. Totals are updated on a daily basis.

## COMPLEX HAZARDS, RISKS AND VULNERABILITIES

Following a complete failure of the 2010 October to December rains and related harvests, the 2011 March to May rains began late and performed erratically in many parts of the region. In some areas of northern Kenya and southern Somalia, rainfall was less than 30 percent of the 1995–2010 average. In Somalia, extremely high malnutrition rates in Somalia's riverine areas (e.g., Lower Shabelle, Middle-Lower Juba, and Gedo) reflect how the drought has directly affected the country's most productive agricultural areas. Drought and inflation are compounding a multi-year, protracted drought in many arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL) in Kenya. The south/southeastern pastoral and agropastoral areas of Ethiopia are suffering from two consecutive seasons of very poor rains, while severe water shortages in northeastern Afar and parts of Somali Region are being reported. Poor *belg* rains in Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR) has reduced food availability and extended an already difficult lean season. No harvest is expected from the agropastoral areas in the southern and southeastern parts of the country owing to drought.

Throughout the region, households face crop failure and substantial livestock mortalities. Significant pasture and water shortages for animals have placed unsustainable pressure on water points and increased the risk of livestock disease outbreaks as larger numbers of animals gather in concentrated areas. The prevention of livestock disease outbreaks is vital for maintaining the life-sustaining export markets that link the vulnerable livestock-dependent populations with the outside world.

Over the first half of 2011, access to food in key areas of the Horn of Africa declined. A marked increase in food prices in local markets since late 2010 means that many of the poorest cannot afford to meet basic needs. A combination of poor crop production, disrupted commodity flows from neighbouring countries, and movement restrictions have driven up prices at a time when households are often most vulnerable to food shortages – the lean season.

The situation is exacerbated by protracted conflicts that, over time, have forced millions of people to flee their homes, abandoning land, livestock and other productive assets. The drought and resulting famine in southern Somalia have forced hundreds of thousands of Somalis to seek refuge in Ethiopia and Kenya, where hosting populations already face a severe food security crisis. This is adding to the region's burden of more than 4 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and some 1.4 million refugees. The continued insecurity has, at the same time, limited humanitarian access, deepening the crisis and prompting yet more people to migrate in search of relief and protection. **FAO's strategies are focused on preventing additional distress migration by giving those most at risk of displacement reasons to stay in their homes and communities, e.g. cash to meet immediate needs and support to production systems to give hope for tomorrow's crops, milk production, livestock sales and alternative livelihood income.**

Food insecurity is predicted to remain at critical levels through September and even deteriorate in some areas, due to potential floods or the failure of another rainy season in October/November, continued rising food prices, continued conflict, poor harvests in August/September and further loss of livestock. Significantly below-normal yields are already predicted for marginal cropping areas of the region (Kenya and southern Somalia), while almost failed harvest prospects are given for some areas of Ethiopia.

Agriculture (crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry) is a core survival strategy in the Horn of Africa, and serves as the primary source of food and income for an estimated 80 percent of the region's population. If they are supported in time, farmers will plant to realize fall season crops while herders will work to keep livestock alive, in part to capitalize on the markedly increase export demand associated with the annual Hajj, likely to fall in early November 2011. FAO will focus on helping these people to help themselves through and out of this crisis. Throughout the Horn of Africa, FAO has been assisting local populations and governments through activities that help improve their coping capacity in the face of shocks such as the current drought and build their longer-term food security. Today, funding is needed to

ensure immediate access to food and assist households to meet their food needs over the next six months and into the future.

FAO is seeking funds to support the most vulnerable households in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda in order to:

- protect key productive assets;
- support systems to ensure access to suitable farm inputs and equipment;
- support animal health through provision of drugs, vaccines, training of animal health staff (including community animal health workers [CAHWs]);
- support vulnerable families with cash transfers and cash-for-work opportunities to mitigate soaring food prices;
- prevent animal and plant diseases through surveillance and control;
- strengthen farmer capacities for improved dryland crop and livestock production systems;
- improve water management practices and capacity of communities to prepare for and respond to disasters; and
- invest in longer-term recovery to rebuild household livelihood security for enhanced resilience.

These measures are consistent with the twin-track approach of the updated United Nations (UN) **Comprehensive Framework for Action**, i.e. to meet the immediate needs of vulnerable populations while building longer-term resilience (the “twin tracks to food security”) and address all aspects of food security – access, availability, use and stability – in order to secure sustainable reductions in hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition. The programme activities described here build on FAO’s portfolios of active projects for development and risk management in the affected countries, totalling well over USD 300 million (not counting broader global or regional projects). Since 2000, FAO’s Investment Centre has supported the development of nearly *USD 4 billion* in agriculture development projects and programmes in the affected region. In addition to FAO’s programmes to address immediate needs (as outlined here), FAO concomitantly is accelerating a planned roll out of a multi-year, multisectoral Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Framework Programme for the Horn of Africa, building on four pillars for reducing disaster risks in the agriculture sector<sup>3</sup>. The goal of the DRR Framework Programme is *to assist in reducing the vulnerability and enhancing the resilience of agricultural livelihoods against threats and emergencies to protect and strengthen the food and nutrition security of farmers, fishers, pastoralists and foresters*.

This **drought eventually will be broken**, most likely by heavy rains that will be a mixed blessing: for example, while restoring livestock water points and rejuvenating parched soils, but the onset of the rains will also bring deadly animal diseases among stressed livestock populations, increasing water-borne vectors that threaten human populations, and damaging infrastructure. It is **not too early to engage in risk management measures**. Livestock parasites and disease are of particular concern, not only for their direct threat to pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods, but also because of their potential impact on lucrative livestock export markets, especially to the Gulf States.

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<sup>3</sup> PILLAR 1: ENABLE THE ENVIRONMENT. Institutional strengthening and good governance for DRR in agricultural sectors; PILLAR 2: WATCH. Information and early warning systems on food and nutrition security and transboundary threats; PILLAR 3: PREPARE. Preparedness for effective response and recovery in agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry; PILLAR 4: BUILD RESILIENCE. Mitigation, prevention and building resilience with technologies, approaches and practices in farming, fisheries and forestry. See *Protecting Agricultural Livelihoods Today for Tomorrow’s Food and Nutrition Security: An FAO Framework Programme for Disaster Risk Reduction*, FAO, June 2011.

## FAO's short-term funding requirements for immediate response

	Somalia $\alpha$	Ethiopia $\beta$	Kenya	Djibouti	South Sudan	Sudan	Uganda	Regional	TOTAL
A. FAO funding requirement	70 000 000	12 500 000	27 260 000	6 540 918	15 878 300	21 000 000	6 000 000	1 900 000	161 079 218
B. Funding Received/ Pending*	27 513 632	2 145 901	6 118 964	2 461 558	3 742 591	0	0	700 000	42 682 646
C. Current Funding Gap (A-B)	42 486 368	10 354 099	21 141 036	4 079 360	12 135 709	21 000 000	6 000 000	1 200 000	118 396 572
Amount: Ongoing	8 115 231	2 145 901	6 118 964	2 161 558	3 742 591	0	0	0	22 284 245
Amount: Pipeline	19 398 401	0	0	300 000	0	0	0	700 000	20 398 401

$\alpha$  6-month programme;  $\beta$  9-month programme; all others 12-month programmes

\* These figures are regularly updated in FAO's Field Programme Management Information System (FPMIS)

FAO's funding requirements are reflected in the Mid-Year Review (MYR) of the Consolidated Appeals Process/ Humanitarian Appeals, launched in Geneva on 20 July 2011 and the Updated Humanitarian Requirements for the Horn of Africa Drought, released 29 July 2011. These documents emphasize the need not just for immediate life-saving support to the drought-affected populations, but also for recovery and DRR given increasingly frequent and devastating droughts in order to promote greater resilience and full recovery. In line with this, FAO's efforts will also focus on supporting national governments in the region to prepare for and respond to the food security and agricultural crises. This involves strengthening policy development at the national level, coordinated support to tackle regional issues (such as the drought and transboundary pests and diseases), and direct assistance to technical institutions, particularly at the local level (such as veterinary health and agricultural extension services).

FAO and its partners have the capacities to be highly effective. FAO's capacities in the region are summarized in the next section. These capacities are focused on the challenge of strategic and effective livelihood interventions in times of crisis, recovery and development. Over time, emergency livelihood interventions in this region have been particularly innovative, saving lives and livelihoods and contributing to the practice of humanitarian action globally. Such innovations in crisis settings among rural communities and with member countries, UN agencies, Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), the private sector and academic institutions include, *inter alia*:

- **RURAL LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT**

- community-based animal health networks linked to privatized veterinary services under government coordination;
- voucher- and cash-based seed fairs to protect local seed supplies, stimulate local markets, and increase access to improved seeds;
- emergency livestock marketing support, including enhanced roles for women entrepreneurs;
- cash transfers and cash-for-work safety nets to support the rural labour force in times of crisis and, through productive safety nets, create pathways out of poverty; and
- community-driven education and health services and income-generating activities, building opportunities for non-farm rural livelihoods, and rehabilitating essential infrastructure.

- **COORDINATION, INFORMATION, ANALYSIS AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS**

- early warning and analytical systems supported by global, national and livelihood-specific modelling;

- humanitarian coordination, analysis and support to international, regional, national and subnational systems of crisis management, including the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG) and the La Niña Task Force;
- mapping of household economies and livelihood systems, as well as hazard profiling; and
- development and application of the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS).
- **RISK MANAGEMENT**
  - adaptation of the Hyogo Framework For Action (HFA) into national disaster risk management (DRM), policies as well as community-based disaster risk management practices; and
  - community-based conflict mitigation measures based on natural resource management strategies for pastoral water points and rangelands.

## FAO'S CAPABILITY TO EXPAND AND SCALE UP ITS OPERATIONS IN THE HORN of AFRICA

FAO has a strong capacity in place, with a network of 11 offices at regional, capital and suboffice levels. These offices are staffed by more than 600 personnel working to support FAO's increased portfolio to meet immediate needs, and in the medium- to longer-term, to support livelihood systems within the overall DRM framework – even as current programmes reaching an estimated 2.5 million households in the affected countries continue apace. FAO had predicted the current situation as early as November 2010 at the regional level (through the FSNWG) and the national level (e.g., Ethiopia Drought Road Map), and in response accelerated its partnership with Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). FAO's strategy for expanding support was based on this information and today is being implemented as resources are being made available.

FAO country teams made up of technical and operational personnel are already in place throughout the region and they are reinforced as needed, in response to needs identified by the teams on the ground. At country level, Emergency and Rehabilitation Coordination Units (ERCUs) or teams are well-established and integrated within the FAO

### Country emergency teams (8 countries):

7 ERCUs  
1 emergency team  
TOTAL : 613  
273 professional  
340 support staff  
68 international staff  
545 national staff

### Regional TCE team:

Subregional Emergency  
Office  
ECTAD regional office  
TOTAL : 29  
21 professional staff  
8 support staff  
13 international staff  
16 national staff

Representations in Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya, Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda and Eritrea.

These ERCUs are staffed by emergency operational and technical personnel in FAO's main areas of competency, including livestock, crops, natural resources, food security, nutrition, as well as cross-cutting areas such as HIV and AIDS, gender, monitoring and evaluation and communication. The ERCUs are responsible for country-level planning, programming, implementation, monitoring and reporting on intervention activities. They work strategically through Plan of Actions, closely integrated with FAO Representations in support of Country Planning Frameworks and in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) key Government strategic plans. ERCUs



manage programmes to increase the availability of and access to agricultural inputs, provide technical assistance, and support coordination mechanisms while forging consensus among humanitarian actors on food security and nutrition issues and strengthening countries' and partners' capacities on DRR/DRM.

At the subregional level, the Subregional Emergency Office for Eastern and Central Africa's role is to provide surge support, coordination, and technical support. The office chairs the FSNWG that serves as the technical arm of the Regional Humanitarian Partnership Team (RHPT). The FAO Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases Operations (ECTAD) is providing support to the response. The FAO Subregional Office for Eastern Africa (SFE) based in Ethiopia oversees technical assistance through decentralized technical services with capacity in livestock, crops, forestry, and fisheries, building on its close relationship with IGAD and the African Union (AU).

At FAO headquarters in Rome, a dedicated team from FAO's Emergency and Rehabilitation Division (TCE) works with FAO's technical divisions to ensure technical feasibility and appropriateness of emergency and rehabilitation programme strategies. Given the scale of the current crisis, the entire Organization has been activated to support an increased volume of core activities such as procurement and delivery of inputs. The FAO headquarters teams reinforce country and regional structures for planning, programme strategy, monitoring and operations support, while also engaging in high-level advocacy and global resource mobilization.

**Coordination mechanisms and cluster capacity** at the regional and country levels are core functions for FAO staff. This includes established and well functioning coordination modalities that FAO either leads or co-leads, such as: the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (Djibouti); the Agriculture and Livestock Task Force (Ethiopia); the Agriculture and Livestock Working Group (under the Kenyan Food Security Steering Group); the Food Security, Agriculture and Livelihood Group (Uganda); the Food Security and Livelihood Cluster (South Sudan); the Agriculture and Livelihoods Cluster (Somalia); and, at regional level, the FSNWG in Nairobi. The Global Food Security Cluster is providing support at global level through strategic linkages with other Clusters (Health, Nutrition, and WASH in particular) and at country level, based on demand, to field additional capacity in the areas of coordination and information management.

**Partnerships already in place:** FAO collaborates with numerous international and national NGOs, UN agencies and government partners to support the implementation of the proposed programme. New implementing partners are also under consideration for an expansion of activities.

**Contracting and procurement procedures,** reflecting FAO's significantly increased delegation of authority as the country and regional level, allow FAO to react rapidly and procure or contract for high value and high volume transactions in a short period of time.

**Surge capacity:** Drawing on its roster of technical officers and consultants, as well as increased operational capacity both from TCE and its network of standby partners (Norwegian Refugee Council, CANADEM, iMMAP), FAO will augment country and subregional teams as necessary with a range of specialized and experienced technical expertise.

## REGIONAL

### HIGHLIGHTS

- **FAO programme requirement: USD 1.9 million**
- **Priority needs:** Regional Coordination (FSNWG and sub-bodies); IPC; policy support for disaster management and humanitarian and development linkages, including with regional intergovernmental bodies.

### **Ongoing emergency and rehabilitation programme:**

Under the regional FSNWG, the FAO Subregional Emergency Office for Eastern and Central Africa, in close collaboration with the FAO Subregional Office for Eastern Africa, has been supporting the coordination of early warning (such as five *La Niña* alerts issued since November 2010), situation and response analysis and sharing of best practices with stakeholders and governments.

FAO is coordinating ongoing drought-related food security and nutrition interventions at the regional, national and community levels in partnership with government institutions, regional bodies, NGOs and other UN agencies.

Main activities: co-chair, with IGAD, the FSNWG, coordinating drought risk management-related activities, supporting agropastoral populations, supporting the roll out of the IPC tool at country levels; mitigating cassava diseases through a regional approach; and, supporting gender/HIV+ and AIDS/farmer field school (FFS) approaches.

### **FAO proposed additional assistance:**

FAO's current funding gap is USD 1 200 000. FAO's total USD 1.9 million regional programme over a one-year period focuses on:

- support to the regional FSNWG, other platforms at the regional and country levels, and the *La Niña* Task Force, which have played a vital role in highlighting and monitoring the current food crisis in the Horn of Africa, along with formulating and driving coherent responses to the drought;
- facilitating and supporting the identification, prioritization, advocacy and dissemination of regional cross-sectoral response guidance and guidelines;
- strengthening, supporting and expanding the IPC tool;
- improving its coordination with the World Food Programme (WFP), IGAD and the AU for enhanced humanitarian response and with the International Fund for Agricultural Development for longer-term risk management;
- ensure regional coordination activities are conducted in line with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Plan of Action for the Horn of Africa, which advocates for enhanced support to country-led processes that aim to address chronic hunger and malnutrition, build resilience of vulnerable livelihoods and ensure early, appropriate and effective scale-up of assistance in times of acute crisis; and
- promoting best practice and standards in humanitarian action in all affected countries.

Please refer to the annexed programme log frame for details.



## SOMALIA

### HIGHLIGHTS

- **FAO programme requirement: USD 70 million**
- Priority needs: increased access to seeds, tools and technical assistance for October to mid-November planting; provision of animal feed; livestock vaccination and treatment; cash-for-work interventions to increase access to income and improve productive infrastructure, roads and water catchments.

**On 20 July 2011, the United Nations declared a state of famine in parts of southern Somalia.** The Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit for Somalia (FSNAU), an FAO project, declared a state of famine in Bakool and Lower Shabelle regions, with a likely risk of famine spreading. Given crises throughout Somalia, some 3.7 million Somalis require humanitarian assistance. An immediate and response is underway but urgently needs additional resources so effective programmes can be expanded; however, the window of opportunity is limited.

The total failure (October–December 2010 Deyr) and poor performance (April–June 2011 Gu) of rains resulted in crop failure, reduced labour demand, poor livestock conditions, and excessive animal mortality. The decline in cereal availability and ongoing trade restrictions pushed local cereal prices, especially in the south, far above average (and rising), causing livestock-to-cereal/wage-to-cereal terms of trade to deteriorate sharply, substantially reducing purchasing power in all livelihood zones. Depleted vegetation in pastures, exhausted feed reserves and dwindling water resources led to widespread livestock losses and forced many to sell livestock below acceptable market prices. Poor households (30 percent of total) cannot meet their basic needs. Large-scale displacement and limitations on humanitarian access have exacerbated the situation.

### **Ongoing emergency and rehabilitation programme:**

FAO's ongoing programmes focus on: rehabilitating essential irrigation infrastructure and roads; supplying inputs to farmers; supporting the multiplication and distribution of quality seeds; improving agricultural practices and storage techniques; strengthening animal disease surveillance, treatment and control; cash-for-work schemes; and information systems for food security, nutrition, water and land.

### **FAO proposed additional assistance:**

FAO has been working effectively, even in areas in which others face access barriers. FAO's current funding gap is USD 42.5 million. FAO's total USD 70 million programme through the end of December will address the immediate needs of 150 000 crisis-affected households in southern Somalia and increase food availability and access in the medium term. The beneficiaries are farmers and herders who have lost crops and animals in the drought, vital assets that are the foundations of household food security, as well as families in need of cash to access food and inputs. This strategy is designed to prevent further displacement by giving people reasons to stay in their communities. FAO's activities aim to:

- restore crop production by increasing access agricultural inputs for 125 000 households in time for planting;
- safeguard the remaining livelihood assets of vulnerable, small-scale herders by providing animal feed to avert the starvation and distress sales of livestock, and providing emergency treatment and vaccination to 4 million animals and disease surveillance/rapid intervention to prevent drought-related diseases and safeguard exports from the Horn of Africa, especially to the Gulf States; and
- put cash at the disposal of 145 000 vulnerable households, enabling them to buy food through cash-for-work activities that also build livelihood resilience by rehabilitating productive infrastructure.

Please refer to the annexed programme log frame for details.

## KENYA

- **FAO programme requirements: USD 27.2 million**
- Priority needs: de-stocking; water trucking to key grazing areas; animal disease surveillance; voucher-for-work activities; water harvesting; small-scale irrigation; and increased access to quality inputs for planting in time for October short rains.

### HIGHLIGHTS

The 2011 long rains ended poorly in the arid and semi arid lands, culminating the second or third successive poor or failed season in most parts of the rangelands and cropping lowlands. Many areas received 10 to 50 percent of normal rains. Areas reporting the largest deficits include northern and eastern pastoral districts, including Wajir, Marsabit, Isiolo, northern Garissa, northern Tana River and Mandera and the southeastern marginal districts of Kitui, Makueni, Mwingi and Tharaka. The findings of the KFSSG Long Rains mid-season assessment found that the pastoral, agropastoral and marginal agricultural areas of Kenya were in a state of crisis based on three to four successive rain failures, with rapid deterioration expected over the dry season.

Kenya is still recovering from a severe drought in 2009, and is today facing the effects of another serious drought, which is affecting many parts of the Horn of Africa. It is estimated that livelihoods take five years to recover from a severe drought, meaning much of those currently affected by drought conditions are extremely vulnerable and unable to cope with the ongoing crisis. Late and erratic rainfall in 2011 has resulted in depleted pastures and poor crop production in the southeastern and coastal lowlands. Livestock body condition has deteriorated, reducing productivity, while the July 2011 harvest has been exceptionally poor, with complete crop failure in many areas. In major crop growing areas (Nyanza, Rift Valley and Western Provinces), the harvest later this year is expected to be favorable but will depend on the current rains continuing until September.

### **Ongoing emergency and rehabilitation programme:**

FAO's ongoing multiyear risk management, emergency and rehabilitation programmes include:

1. Preparedness activities, such as fodder production; support to the management of water harvesting structures; developing national capacity for appropriate response to livestock crises through training of Government, NGO and donor staff on the LEGS; improving access to livestock markets; improving milk hygiene and marketing; and animal disease surveillance/response.
2. Response interventions, including livestock off-take; emergency animal health activities; providing feed and water for livestock; implementing cash-for-work programmes for soil and water conservation; providing livestock (linked to a system of loans); and providing seeds and fertilizers for crop production.

### **FAO proposed additional assistance:**

FAO's current funding gap is USD 21.1 million, reflecting revisions to the Humanitarian Requirements Documents. FAO's total USD 27.2 million programme over a one-year period focuses on recovering the livelihoods of drought-affected populations and resident households in areas hosting Somali refugees, including:

1. Livestock support: de-stocking for food and commercial livestock off-take; supporting slaughter de-stocking if necessary; transporting water to key dry season grazing areas; supporting disease surveillance in drought-affected areas; and undertaking animal health activities such as de-worming and multivitamin injections to improve immunity and strengthen animals' resilience.
2. Crop production support: implementing voucher-/cash-/food-for-work activities to meet immediate needs, and improve communities' resilience, support water harvesting, soil and water conservation, and promote small-scale irrigation through FFS; distributing farming inputs for use during the October to November short rains.

Please refer to the annexed programme log frame for details.

## ETHIOPIA

- **FAO programme requirement: USD 12.5 million**
- Priority needs: commercial destocking; animal health care provision; rehabilitating livestock water points; pre-positioning crop seeds in time for next rains; and increasing household income.

### HIGHLIGHTS

Prolonged *La Niña* conditions have consecutive rainy seasons, deteriorating food security in drought-affected areas, as well as in the *Belg* and *Sugum* production zones. Overall, the performance of the *Belg* (mid-February to May) and *Gu/Ganna/Sugum* (March to May) rains was largely poor, delayed, erratic and characterized by long dry spells; no harvest is expected for agropastoral areas of southern/southeastern Ethiopia.

Adverse weather conditions disrupted planting, limited area planted and damaged the performance of *Belg* and long-cycle *Meher* crops, including maize and sorghum. The late onset and irregular rain conditions forced some farmers to re-plant. During the first half of 2011 in the south and southeast, pasture shortages led to weakened livestock body condition, low livestock productivity and elevated livestock mortality. Although some rains have contributed to pasture regeneration and the replenishment of water sources, the impact on livestock production has been limited, with and little milk available for either consumption or sale.

Food insecurity is exacerbated by weaknesses in the seed supply systems leading to inadequate availability and access to crop seeds in some crisis-affected areas. Shortages of water and feed, coupled with unusual livestock migration and associated higher concentration of animals particularly around water points, have heightened the risks of livestock disease outbreaks in pastoral and agropastoral areas.

### **Ongoing emergency and rehabilitation programme:**

FAO's ongoing risk management programme focuses on livelihood support for crop and livestock-dependent populations including:

- crops: root and tuber planting materials and multiplication of improved varieties; and
- livestock: slaughter destocking of livestock; providing emergency animal feed; supporting community-based forage production; strengthening capacity of CAHWs.

FAO is supporting an enabling environment for high quality, coordinated DRM, including contingency planning for anticipated post-drought floods and monitoring drought responses. FAO co-chairs the Government-led Agricultural Task Force.

### **FAO proposed additional assistance:**

FAO's current funding gap is USD 10.3 million. FAO's total USD 12.5 million programme over an initial nine-month period balances immediate and short-term recovery activities in two phases:

During the emergency phase (July to November 2011), core livestock breeding stock will be protected through a mixture of slaughter, livestock feed provision and animal health activities. FAO will promote cash-for-work to maintain household purchasing power in the face of rising cereal prices. Support will focus on fast growing, high yielding and nutritious root and tuber crops and vegetables that can be produced in home gardens by women, the elderly and children, contributing to stabilizing and improving nutrition.

During the recovery phase (December 2011 and beyond), FAO will support the recovery of core herds and improve productivity through animal health activities (vaccination, community-based animal health care system) and rangeland management interventions to arrest/reverse degradation and increase availability and quality of pastures. Where appropriate, FAO will support poor pastoralists who elect to diversify into non-livestock-based livelihoods as alternative sources of income. In farming areas, increased access to seeds (crop and vegetable) and drought-tolerant roots and tubers will aim to enhance crop diversification.

Please refer to the annexed programme log frame for details.

## DJIBOUTI

- **FAO programme requirement: USD 6.5 million**
- Priority needs: animal feed; veterinary support; access to potable water (for animals and humans); rehabilitated groundwater catchment facilities; small-scale irrigation.

### HIGHLIGHTS

Two consecutive failed seasons (2010/11 *Heys/Dada* and 2011 *Diraac/Sougum*) affecting the northwest and southeast border zones, coupled with staple commodity inflation, have sharply increased the number of food insecure individuals and households in Djibouti. With a mean purchasing power of USD 0.68/person/day, household incomes are under severe stress especially due to increases in flour prices, reflecting rising trends in international prices.

Djibouti's rural communities rely principally on livestock systems, in particular for goat and milk production, as a main source of nutrition and income. These pastoralist households are struggling to maintain livelihood security in the face of a lack of water, fodder and income, but pockets of malnutrition have been detected as well as intensified rural-urban migration. There is a risk of further deterioration given threats to access to and availability of food given livestock malnutrition, morbidity, mortality and lowered milk production (especially cattle).

The Port of Djibouti is of central importance for protecting livestock exports from Djibouti, Ethiopia and Somalia. Livestock disease surveillance, veterinary services and vaccinations are essential for protecting pastoralists throughout the Horn of Africa from disease outbreaks that could threaten livestock exports. Such bans historically have contributed significantly to the collapse of pastoralist incomes and exacerbated humanitarian emergencies.

### **Ongoing emergency and rehabilitation programme:**

FAO is currently assisting 23 000 households through improving small-scale irrigation; providing drought- and salinity-tolerant fodder seeds; intensive training in dryland farming adapted to local conditions; rehabilitating groundwater catchment facilities; livestock vaccination campaigns; livestock core herd protection; and promoting alternative income-generating activities.

### **FAO proposed additional assistance:**

FAO's current funding gap is USD 4.1 million. FAO's total USD 6.5 million programme over a 12-month period will support immediate interventions in drought-affected pastoral areas to save lives and support livelihoods for 146 000 people. The assistance will focus on veterinary activities and vaccination, increased access to water points, rehabilitation of groundwater catchment facilities and improved rural small-scale irrigation for fodder production. This builds on four pillars:

1. Agricultural production, involving the construction of household fodder storage facilities; supporting the production of supplementary animal feed; promoting poultry production (particularly with women); diversifying agricultural production with drip irrigation; and rehabilitation of small gardens for fodder and food production.
2. Increasing quantity and quality of water through rehabilitating water points, including surface water catchment facilities, underground cisterns and innovative water supply strategies through subsurface dams.
3. Strengthening the IPC in the context of DRM, including monitoring food prices; collecting and analyzing information on water points; mapping (and analyzing) livestock migration; and issuing timely alerts based on IPC indicators.
4. Maintaining livestock assets and protecting export routes by supporting veterinary campaigns, providing veterinary inputs to protect animal health and prevent the spread of diseases, and strengthening regional veterinary clinical diagnosis capacities.

Please refer to the annexed programme log frame for details.

## SUDAN

- **FAO programme requirement: USD 21 million**
- Priority needs: providing crop and livestock production inputs for displaced and returning populations in South Kordofan, Abyei, Darfur and the Three Transitional Areas; strengthening preparedness and response to crises; restoring and protecting the environment; coordinating food security and livelihood interventions.

### HIGHLIGHTS

The situation in South Kordofan remains tense and alarming since the outbreak of violence in early June. Conflict has forced local populations to flee, abandoning homes and livelihoods, blocked commodity flows to markets and disrupted humanitarian operations. The timing of the violence is highly effective for increasing food insecurity among vulnerable populations, as: (i) it is the peak agricultural season, when crops are planted to meet annual household food needs; and (ii) it is a lean period, when household food stocks are low and humanitarian assistance is exceptionally important.

The continuing crisis in the Abyei area is exacerbating a fragile food security situation, particularly in the Agok area and Twic county in Warrap state. Vulnerability to food insecurity is due to a range of negative factors that coincide with the onset of the agricultural season while commodities are not moving to key markets due to blockades. Food insecurity is gravely threatened by population displacement and related loss of livelihood assets (including destruction/abandonment of food stocks), limited access to cultivation and livestock grazing areas; and the large number of returnees and vulnerable resident communities. The situation is likely to worsen as rains render key access roads inaccessible, further reducing food availability.

The Greater Darfur area continues to be insecure and instable, with conflict between armed groups constraining livelihood options. Displaced people in camps and resident households face particularly severe constraints to their livelihoods. Unsustainable livelihood coping strategies have been adopted (such as cutting trees for firewood and charcoal production) and are a serious threat to an already strained natural resource base. As a result, many households are food insecure, malnutrition levels are high, food production levels are low, diets are relatively undiversified, and access to veterinary services is poor.

### **Ongoing emergency and rehabilitation programme:**

1. Emergency activities: distributing crop and vegetable seeds, and agricultural tools; promoting local seed production; training in improved farming practices; safeguarding the livelihood assets of herders and fishers; promoting sustainable natural resource management; and coordinating the Food Security and Livelihoods Sector.
2. Recovery/development activities: supporting institutional capacity development and sustainable livelihoods for long-term food security.

### **FAO proposed additional assistance:**

FAO's funding gap is USD 21 million to support the following interventions:

1. Crop production: increased access to crop and vegetable seeds, agricultural tools, and animal-drawn implements; promotion of local seed production; and training in improved farming practices.
2. Livestock and fisheries production: strengthened livestock disease surveillance; vaccination campaigns; training of community animal health workers and establishment of veterinary community centres; increased access to fishing kits; boats and net-braiding; and training on sustainable fishing practices.
3. Sustainable resource management: establishing nurseries; promoting the construction and use of fuel-efficient stoves; setting up fodder banks; and promoting community-based negotiation and mediation mechanisms to address natural resource management and land use.
4. Coordinating the Food Security and Livelihoods Sector.

Please refer to the annexed programme log frame for details.

## SOUTH SUDAN

- **FAO programme requirement: USD 15.8 million**
- Priority needs: improving production practices; expanding the area under production; building local seed production capacity; preventing natural resource-based conflicts; providing inputs for agriculture and livestock production; strengthening national and local food security institutions and policies.

### HIGHLIGHTS

Drought, conflict and food crises in parts of the Horn of Africa have raised concerns about the impact on the already fragile food security and livelihood situation in South Sudan, Africa's newest nation. Over the last ten years, close to 2 million people have been food insecure, while rates of global acute malnutrition remain chronically above emergency thresholds. Food insecurity in South Sudan today is largely due to a combination of conflict, displacement, low levels of food production and rising food prices.

The Horn of Africa and South Sudan have different agricultural seasons, with that in the Horn ranging from March to May and that in South Sudan ranging from April/May to December/January. While there is no direct correlation between the drought in the Horn of Africa and the rainy season in South Sudan, the current progress of the rains in South Sudan is of great concern. Rainfall has been erratic, with prolonged dry spells reported mainly in Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal and Warrap states. Over the last two months, the rainfall situation has been increasingly poor, and severe crop wilting has been reported. This will significantly affect the amount of food to be produced this year and pasture conditions in the country.

If the current rainfall pattern continues, the production of key staples (maize and sorghum) will be negatively affected, increasing the threat of food insecurity. Pasture conditions will remain depleted, forcing herders to migrate with their livestock in search of grazing and potentially leading to conflicts over resources, as well as further cattle raiding.

The effects of the drought in the Horn of Africa are most likely to be felt along the border areas of Jonglei in the form of reduced commodity flows from Ethiopia. Food prices remain high and supplies of basic food on the market remain seriously low. This is severely straining people's resilience and exhausting the coping strategies of the poorest households. The current situation may be a slow onset humanitarian crisis. It is critical that steps be taken immediately to build households' resilience, protect their productive assets and reduce the scale of dependence on emergency assistance.

### **Ongoing emergency and rehabilitation programme:**

FAO is increasing access to agriculture inputs to IDPs and returnees, promoting community-based seed production, improving nutrition and income at the household level, reducing food imports, ensuring local quality seed availability, and coordinating the Food Security and Livelihood Cluster.

### **FAO proposed additional assistance:**

FAO's funding gap is USD 12.1 million. FAO's USD 15.8 million programme seeks to assist the most vulnerable populations through:

1. Livelihood support to IDPs, returnees and female-headed households in the form of crop seeds, hand tools, support to local seed production, and promotion of vegetable production, mainly for the dry season.
2. Preventing livestock disease outbreaks and promoting alternative food production activities by providing fishing equipment, treating livestock for common diseases (East Coast fever, anthrax, Foot-and-Mouth disease, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, etc.) and rehabilitating cold chain facilities.
3. Enhancing the coordination of the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster through coordinated food security assessments, and planning and programming.

Please refer to the annexed programme log frame for details.



## UGANDA

- **FAO additional funding requirements: USD 6 million**
- Priority needs: livestock drugs and vaccines; cold chain facilities; strengthened laboratory and diagnostic services; support to veterinary field services.

### HIGHLIGHTS

Overall, many parts of Uganda are food secure following good aggregate cereal production in 2010 and forecast favourable production in most of the country in 2011. Pockets of chronic food insecurity exist, particularly in northern Uganda. The principle threats to food security include outbreaks of animal diseases (including contagious bovine pleuropneumonia and Foot-and-Mouth disease), transboundary crop diseases affecting staple crops (cassava and banana), natural disasters, and continuing challenges of post-conflict recovery of livelihoods. An estimated 600 000 people are moderately food insecure, mainly in Karamoja and Acholi subregions, a figure that could rise, depending upon rainfall and other factors.

The drought crisis affecting much of the Horn of Africa has a localized impact in parts of eastern and northern Uganda. Late rains delayed planting of crops. This, in turn, will likely delay harvests in September, thereby lengthening the lean period. While good rains in March improved pasture conditions and livestock body condition, an outbreak of Foot-and-Mouth disease in February closed livestock markets and disrupted livelihoods in Nakapiripirit and Amudat districts.

### **Ongoing emergency and rehabilitation programme:**

- building the capacity of resettling farming communities in northern Uganda through FFS;
- supporting the multiplication and dissemination of disease-tolerant cassava and sweet potato planting materials;
- rehabilitating productive rural infrastructure (e.g. feeder roads, markets, water structures);
- promoting rural agribusiness (village savings and loans schemes, etc.);
- providing basic agricultural input kits during emergencies;
- supporting pastoral livelihoods in Karamoja through Agropastoral Field Schools;
- supporting animal health service provision (vaccination, training CAHWs);
- supporting seed and livestock trade fairs; and
- coordinating the food security and livelihood interventions of all actors.

### **FAO proposed additional assistance:**

FAO's programmes in Uganda strive to address the immediate needs of pastoralists in the context of a broader approach to climate change adaptation, DRR and strengthening resilience and mitigation strategies at the community and household levels.

FAO's funding gap is USD 6 million for emergency interventions that will include providing veterinary drugs and vaccines to protect livestock health; strengthening laboratory and diagnostic services; and supporting the CAHW network. The main activities seek to support the recovery of agricultural livelihoods and build the resilience of communities in Karamoja to address the root causes of disasters and mitigate their impact. These activities complement FAO's ongoing programmes throughout the country, including in northern Uganda.

Please refer to the annexed programme log frame for details.

## ERITREA

- Priority needs: Monitoring, continued ongoing emergency and rehabilitation programmes.

### HIGHLIGHTS

Eritrea is vulnerable to recurrent prolonged dry conditions and occasional floods, with devastating impacts on crop and livestock production. As with the rest of the Horn of Africa, Eritrea is currently affected by drought conditions, with satellite imagery (from FAO's Global Information and Early Warning System for Food and Agriculture) indicating another poor Azmera rainy season (March to May). The rains were delayed by four weeks, affecting the cropping cycle of the main crops (sorghum, millet and maize) and resulting in deteriorated pastures.

The most affected regions are Debub, Gash Barka and Anseba, although at present there is not sufficient information on the exact cropping area or number of animals affected by the drought. The poor rainfall season is likely to have led to unusually low production levels, creating food insecurity among some rural households. It is from the country's cereal supply and demand balance sheet that the country faces a domestic cereal production deficit of 337 000 tonnes, which must be imported.

### **Ongoing emergency and rehabilitation programme:**

FAO is currently assisting some 12 500 households through support to livestock development, and crop production and intensification.

### **FAO proposed additional assistance:**

FAO is not submitting a programme proposal for Eritrea at this time. However, should the Government request assistance, FAO is ready to propose support to agropastoral households in the form of animal feed, vaccines, water supply and restocking, and improved water management for irrigated farming.



## REGIONAL LOG FRAME

### 12-month - immediate response

Impact	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions
Improved food and nutrition security and restored livelihoods of crisis-affected populations in the Horn of Africa	% of targeted vulnerable households (HH) with access at HH level to staple food	Country reports	Political, social and economic stability maintained; buy-in of national, regional and international stakeholders
	% increase in food availability in markets in intervention areas		
Outcome	Increased consumption of diverse food by vulnerable HHs.	Source of verification	Assumptions
	# of relevant products available and used by field actors and decision-makers (updates, analysis, guidelines, strategy, action plan)		
Outputs	Indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions
Regional food security and nutrition coordination mechanism for information-sharing, advocacy and response identification and prioritization is strengthened	# and frequency of FSNWG meetings	Minutes of meetings; stakeholders' feedback (surveys and reports); DRR/M guideline; IGAD FS strategy and HoA Plan of Action	Buy-in of national, regional and international stakeholders
	DRR/M guidelines for drought in HoA developed		
Regular & timely regional consensus-based food security & nutrition situation & outlook updates & analysis are available	IGAD FS strategy and HoA Plan of Action developed	FS & Nutrition updates & analysis of the FSNWG; IPC national & regional reports available on the Web site.	Data & information availability; agreements with stakeholders for consensus-based products.
	# of national & regional IPC analysis produced		
Food security & nutrition situation & outlook analysis-based regional responses are identified & prioritized	# of response analysis disseminated	Response analysis reports available on Web site; minutes of meetings; Guidelines disseminated & available on the Web site.	Data & information availability; buy-in of national, regional & international stakeholders; agreements with stakeholders
	# of response coordination meetings		
Activities	Inputs	Pre-conditions	
Coordinate the regional FSNWG and its subgroups	Human resources, meeting facilitation	Buy-in of national, regional and international stakeholders	
Provide technical and secretarial support to the FSNWG platform	Human resources, presentations, technical inputs and materials	Agreements with partners of the platform	
Establish national coordination mechanisms to ensure a regional harmonized approach	Human resources for consultations	Buy-in of relevant country FSN system/cluster leads	
Timely dissemination of relevant FSN information (early warning, situation, outlook, advocacy messages, prioritized response guidelines)	Web site development and maintenance	Data and information availability	
Drawing from best practices and lessons learned, develop DRR/M guidelines and guidance specific to drought in the Horn of Africa	Stakeholders' guidance and facilitation	Buy-in of national, regional and international stakeholders	
Support policy and planning at regional level: IGAD for Regional FS strategy and alignment with AU FS strategy in line with the HoA Plan of Action (WFP, FAO and Oxfam)	Country and regional consultations and resources for drafting of strategy	Buy-in of intergovernmental body and regional partners	
Facilitate and support regional consensus-based FSN updates production	Meeting/workshop facilities	Buy-in of stakeholders; data and information availability	
Provide technical and coordination support for IPC in affected countries	Meeting/workshop facilitation; technical material	Buy-in of national, regional and international stakeholders	
Facilitate and support identification, prioritization, advocacy & dissemination of regional cross-sectoral response guidelines (e.g. agricultural guidelines, livestock guidelines, gender & drought guidelines, global recognized standards for humanitarian interventions & responses)	Meeting/workshop facilitation; technical material	Buy-in of national, regional and international stakeholders	
Provide technical advice and support for coordinated sectoral interventions	Resources for technical advice/support	Buy-in of national, regional and international stakeholders	



## SOMALIA LOG FRAME

immediate response through end December 2011

Impact	Indicators	Source of Verification	Assumptions
Improved food and nutrition security and restored livelihoods of drought-affected population	(Increase # of) months of targeted households' food availability. Target: CFW income equals at least 4 months of food requirements for 100% of CFW beneficiaries	Baseline and follow-up survey results; reports from participatory poverty assessment or rural/urban appraisal exercises	Price of food and inputs kept within tolerable ranges, no extraordinary unfavourable climatic or geological conditions; no extreme biotic (e.g. plant diseases) or abiotic (e.g., drought, water shortages, localized floods, frost) stresses in target areas; political, social and economic stability adequate at an operational level
	% of targeted VHHs with access at household level to staple food. Target: 100%		
	(Improved) Targeted households' food insecurity access scale		
Outcome	Indicators	Source of Verification	Assumptions
Restored agricultural and livestock production by drought-affected target beneficiaries	( % increase in) Total production (tonnes, kg) obtained from seed distributed to target beneficiaries (by crop and zone). Target: +50% ( maize) and +30% (sorghum)	Surveys and reports	No extreme biotic (e.g. plant diseases) and abiotic (e.g. drought and water shortages, localized floods, frost) stresses in target areas; political, social and economic stability adequate at an operational levels
	Percentage of households with effective access to and use of developed/rehabilitated infrastructure. Target: 30% of households		
	# of livestock owners with livestock preserved as a result of livestock interventions. Target: 212 000 livestock owners		
	Amount of cash received per beneficiary. Target: USD 60/month for a minimum of 3 months.		
Outputs	Indicators	Source of Verification	Assumptions
1. Agricultural inputs provided on time in sufficient quantity and quality for target beneficiaries	110 000 households beneficiaries of the distribution of inputs (by input type, disaggregated by sex)	Project records (distribution lists, attendance sheets, field visits reports, etc.)	Political, social and economic stability adequate at an operational level; funds are received in a timely fashion
	Timing of inputs distribution compared to seasonal calendar		
	2 200 tonnes of cereal distributed (by unit, disaggregated by sex)		
	27 286 households (163 716 beneficiaries) of the distribution of inputs (by input type, disaggregated by sex)		
2. Livestock morbidity/mortality risk mitigated	4 000 000 animals treated and vaccinated		
	212 000 livestock owners who have benefited from the livestock assistance (disaggregated by activity and by sex)		
3. Timely implementation of slaughter destocking and post drought restocking	50 000 households benefited with animals purchased/slaughtered/meat distributed		
	1 000 tonnes of meat produced and distributed		
	USD 3 million worth of animals purchased, slaughtered and meat distributed		
	Timing of activities compared to seasonal calendar		
4. Improved availability of water	200 collapsible water tanks distributed		
	6 000 households (36 000 beneficiaries) increase access to water (by item, disaggregated by sex)		
	130 000 households with livestock benefit from improved access to water		
5. Productive infrastructure rehabilitated and cash-for-work opportunities generated	145 000 households (845 000 beneficiaries) receive cash (disaggregated by sex)		
	# of beneficiaries of constructed/rehabilitated infrastructure (disaggregated by sex)		
	USD 25 million injected through CFW		
	# of canals rehabilitated		
	# of water catchments rehabilitated		
	Km of feeder roads rehabilitated		

## SOMALIA LOG FRAME

Activities	Inputs	Pre-conditions
Distribution of inputs (seeds, tools, fertilizers, equipment, machinery), and technical assistance in CA. Technical support to herders on pasture/rangeland management.	Cereal seeds (sorghum and maize), fertilizer (urea and DAP/TSP)	Timely allocation of funds in order to meet planting season; animals are available for destocking and post drought restocking; political, social and economic stability adequate at an operational level
Emergency destocking and post drought restocking	Cash, animals, vouchers	
Animal health and nutrition (immunization, examinations and treatment, emergency feeding, provision of water, relocation)	Vaccines, treatments, fodder, grazing blocks, collapsible tank	
CFW opportunities (rehabilitation of canals, water catchments, fodder, roads, etc.)	Cash, voucher and tools	

## ESSENTIAL TIMING OF PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Funds needed by
Restore the crop production capacity of farmers through the distribution of appropriate agricultural inputs (cereal seeds and fertilizers), and technical assistance in CA							August – engagement with seed producers in time and ensure distribution of appropriate seeds/varieties. A delay in funding could affect the availability of appropriate inputs.
Safeguard the livelihoods and remaining assets of vulnerable, small-scale herders through improved fodder production and pasture/rangeland management							Immediately – drought mitigation through fodder production, conservation and preservation (inputs, certified fodder seeds, training, bailing and bracketing machines)
Emergency livestock feed distribution (procure feed from riverine farmers and feed animals in the hinterland)							Immediately – to minimize deaths due to drought and save breeding stock
Emergency disease surveillance, treatment and vaccination							Immediately – placement of immediate orders for emergency vaccines and drugs
Slaughter destocking for nutrition support and post drought restocking							Immediately – early culling will save the assets, ease pressure on the depleted pastures, meat will be used to meet nutritional requirements for the destitute households (4 kg per household per week for 4 weeks)
Provision of collapsible water tanks and water trucking							August – to save lives and livelihood assets of vulnerable pastoral and agro-pastoral households
Cash-for-work opportunities for the rehabilitation of productive infrastructure (water catchment, canal rehabilitation, feeder roads, etc.)							Immediately



## KENYA LOG FRAME

### 12-month - immediate response

Impact	Indicators	Source of Verification	Assumptions
Improved food & nutrition security & restored livelihoods of pastoral & agropastoral communities in Kenya arid & semi arid lands	50% of targeted VHHs (n=501 500) with access at HH level to staple food Target households are able to access food (of sufficient quantity, diversity & quality) throughout the final six months of the project	Baseline & follow-up survey results; reports from long & short rains assessments	Political, social & economic stability maintained at an operational level; Government's agricultural policies remain conducive to project implementation
Outcome	Indicators	Source of Verification	Assumptions
Restored agricultural & livestock production of drought-affected target beneficiaries	90% of target HH successfully harvest a crop or fodder after short rains	Household survey; monitoring reports against baseline information; livestock production survey reports; beneficiary feedback, animal disease surveillance reports; minutes, reports, communication reports	Short rains are at least average; no major flooding delays/destroys irrigation works; no major transboundary diseases or shifts in price of food & commodities force households to sell livestock assets; no major transboundary disease from neighbouring countries; efficiency & pro-activeness of partners at grassroots level
	Area under smallholder irrigation increased by 100 ha		
	60% of beneficiaries reporting increased herd sizes & meat & milk production as a result of vaccination, treatment & improved feeding		
	75% of beneficiaries reporting crop & livestock production/productivity increases		
	Monthly Agriculture Task Force meetings & weekly sector coordination meetings conducted, monthly agriculture, DRM & food security information disseminated in at least 75% of cases		
Outputs	Indicators	Source of Verification	Assumptions
Agropastoral communities supported in the short-term	# of HH who have received drought tolerant seeds & fertilizers (Target 4 500 HH)	Surveys & reports; Epicollect; before & after studies, water quantity per location uploaded onto Epicollect; Vaccination information collected using the Epicollect; Nokia Data Gathering information;	It is assumed that, through a combination of livestock treatment, provision of feed & water trucking, it is possible to keep core breeding animals alive. The provision of money & meat to poor households through the purchase of excess animals will provide for immediate household needs & mitigate the need for panic sales of core breeding stock. Provision of seeds, tools & fertilizers, as well as support to soil & water conservation to agricultural families will facilitate rapid recovery. One successful harvest will enable the vast majority of agricultural households to return to pre-drought production levels. Additional human resources are made available through project to support coordination & monitoring.
	# of households who have received range seeds & feed supplements (Target: 6 500 households, with a special focus on women-headed households)		
	# of HH provided w/multivitamins & de-worming for livestock (Target: 10 000 HH)		
Marginal agricultural communities supported in the short-term	# of households who have received drought-tolerant seeds & fertilizers for October 2011 conservation structures (Target: 36 000)		
	# of HH w/rehabilitated their irrigation schemes through cash for work. (Target 5 000)		
	Land surface under irrigation as a result of the CFW		
Pastoral communities supported in the short-term	# of animals vaccinated (3 000 000 animals)		
	# of households supported with animal vaccination (Target: 100 000)		
	# of animal slaughtered (Target to be defined)		
	Tonnes of meat available locally as a result of the slaughtering		
	Amount of money available per household as a result of selling their animals		
	# of households who benefit from livestock water trucking		
Resilience of targeted communities to cope with future drought strengthened	Quantity of water delivered by the trucking system		
	# of households who have benefited from animal vaccination & treatment (Target: 100 000 households with a special focus on women-headed households)		
	# of households who have received animals (Target: 10 000 households, including IDPs to rural towns & with a special focus on women-headed households)		
	# of households supported with community planning (Target: 100 000 HH)		
	# of water points rehabilitated		
	# of alternative carrier opportunities created by the project		
	# of farmers & herders trained in the use of drought tolerant crops (Target 50 000 HH)		
Early warning information informs the effective coordination & project management	# of farmers & herders trained in conservation agriculture (Target 50 000 HH)		
	Coordination meetings organized & attended (both ASLWG & UN Cluster meetings)		
	Bi annual Long & Short rains food security assessments supported		
	Monthly early warning, prevention systems & food security information received, analysed & disseminated.		
	Effective project monitoring informs activity development		



## KENYA LOG FRAME

Activities	Inputs	Pre-conditions	Pre existing FAO activities / links to longer term interventions
1.1 Increase access to drought-tolerant seeds & fertilizers	Seed, fertilizer	Agreements w/local authorities & integration into government seed provision programme	FAO has secured USD 500 000 to support activities 1.1, 2.1, 2.2.
1.2 Increase access to range seeds & feed supplements	Grass seed (primarily Sudan grass) concentrated hay blocks, mineral licks, concentrate feed	Agreements with local authorities as well as traditional institutions	An ongoing FAO project has established fodder plots for 3 rivers in Kenya's dry lands; areas will be expanded. To ensure seed availability, FAO works with Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate.
1.3 Livestock treatments	De-wormers, multivitamins, long-acting antibiotic	Support from the national veterinary services	FAO's ongoing programme for livestock surveillance & capacity support to national veterinary services for disease diagnosis/response will be used to identify priority areas of animal health activities.
2.1 Provision of drought-tolerant seeds & fertilizers with voucher for work on soil & water conservation structures	Seed, fertilizer, vouchers	Agreements with local authorities & integration into the government seed provision programme	This will complement ongoing work
2.2 Rehabilitation of smallholder irrigation schemes via cash for work	Seeds, fertilizer, tools	Suitable irrigation schemes for renovation; community management agreements	This will complement ongoing work
3.1 Animal disease surveillance & control	De-wormers, multivitamins, long-acting antibiotic	Support from national veterinary services	See activity 1.2 for ongoing activities & links to longer-term work
3.2 Livestock off-take	Slaughter equipment	Agreements with local authorities as well as traditional institutions	Destocking will be through support to local markets with slaughter destocking & slaughter for disposal will be carried out at as a last resort
3.3 Water trucking for livestock	Vehicles (hired)	Agreements with local/traditional authorities	Work is based on minimum standards guidelines by FAO
4.1 Livestock vaccination & treatment	PPR, CCPP, sheep & goat pox, NCD, FMD, CCBP, ECF vaccine, de-wormers, multivitamins, long-acting antibiotics & other therapeutic drugs	Support from the national veterinary services	See activity 1.2 for ongoing activities & links to longer term work
4.2 Re-stocking	Sheep, goats, camels, chickens (actual numbers will be defined by beneficiaries)	Sufficient numbers of livestock (apart from chickens sourced locally). Supply contract for four week old pullets developed with Kenya Agricultural Research Institute	This will support an ongoing project of USD 100 000
4.3 Community planning (CMDRR)	Training, capacity building, procurement of inputs for water structure rehabilitation	Agreements with local authorities as well as traditional institutions	This builds on a project on pastoral community resilience via improved access to markets, fodder production, & research into rangeland management for pastoral settings (incl. conflict, movement restrictions)
4.5 Promote drought-tolerant crops via community seed multiplication, support to seed enterprises, post-harvest handling improved w/extension	Training & the provision of drought-tolerant seed	Agreements with local authorities as well as traditional institutions	This will be supported by research to explore why, after years of drought-tolerant crop availability, and extension, do households still prefer to grow maize
4.6 Promotion of conservation agriculture	Training	Agreements with local authorities as well as traditional institutions	This build on a regional initiative that built capacity for conservation agriculture and feed into a planned drylands farming project
5.1 Weekly sector coordination meetings & monthly ALSWG meetings	Staff time	Agreement among partners that meetings are worthwhile	Weekly sector coordination meetings; FAO is co-chair of Agriculture & Livestock Sector Working Group (chaired by government)
5.2 Long & Short rains assessments supported w/funding & training	Training/staff time	Availability of partners (Government, WFP, UNICEF) to participate in assessments	Activity is supported by a separate project that trains government personnel and funds assessments
5.3 Analysis & dissemination of monthly early warning information	Digital pens & mobile phones	The government structure of district monitors	FAO has been supporting the Arid Lands structure to improve the reliability of monthly drought bulletins
5.4 Quarterly monitoring missions & end of project evaluation	Staff time	The availability of an M&E expert	FAO has one person assigned to M&E, but more human resources are needed.

## ETHIOPIA LOG FRAME

### 9-month - immediate response

Impact	Indicators	Source of Verification	Assumptions
Improved food & nutrition security & restored livelihoods of drought-affected populations	Market prices of selected staple food crops in target villages is stable in 50% of cases & food availability on markets increased by 25%	Woreda/Zone ag dept. statistics; health & nutrition reports; market price reports; Baseline & follow-up surveys; WFP records; case studies	Political, social & economic stability maintained at an operational level & no major conflict & migration from neighbouring Somalia; No extreme drought & water shortages, or localized floods in target areas; No major shift in price of food & food commodities for pastoralists; Awareness in nutrition & market stability
	Increased frequency of consumption of diverse food by 60% of 700 000 VHHs		
	50% of targeted women & children with severe immune-compromised disease, & destitute HHs have access to nutritious food.		
Outcome	Indicators	Source of Verification	Assumptions
Restored agricultural & livestock production of drought-affected targeted beneficiaries	50 % increase production (tonnes, kg) from cereal & pulse seeds, cuttings & vegetables distributed to 230 000 beneficiaries in belg producing & agropastoral areas	Surveys & reports; Beneficiary/community surveys/ feedback; Livestock production survey reports; animal disease surveillance reports; Feedback from water user associations; Woreda reports in water point areas; Minutes, communication reports	No extreme drought, plant pests & localized floods in target areas
	75% of targeted beneficiaries report crop & livestock production/productivity increases		No major transboundary disease from neighbouring countries
	60% of beneficiaries increase herd sizes, meat & milk production		Shocks do not cause distress selling of animals
	75% of 44 rehabilitated water points effectively used by beneficiaries & 75% of trainees utilized knowledge in efficiently using water points		No major drought aggravate evapo-transpiration from water points & drying of ponds
	50% reduction in morbidity/mortality in animals after rehabilitation of water points		No other major cause of mortality/morbidity
	75% of HHs with assets preserved /by programme		No major & uncontrollable transboundary epizootics
	Monthly agricultural task force meetings conducted, monthly agricultural DRM & food security information disseminated in 75% of the cases		Efficient utilization of products & services
Outputs	Indicators	Source of Verification	Efficiency & pro-activeness of partners at grassroots level
1. Cereal-pulse seeds, sweet potato cuttings, vegetable seeds & farm tools provided to beneficiaries in sufficient quantity & quality	Quantity of agriculture inputs distributed by the project [Target: 3 012.8 tonnes of seeds]	Delivery & distribution reports, beneficiary feed back; gender disaggregated distribution reports; distribution, planting, & germination reports; monitoring reports, field visit reports; Kebele level reports; procurement & distribution reports; vaccination performance reports; veterinary services records; Reports to OIE. CAHW reports; pictorial evidence.	Adequate access & availability of disease-free planting material
	# of beneficiaries [Target: 230 000 HH receiving cereals-pulses, sweet potato cuttings & vegetable seeds.]; % of the most vulnerable receiving inputs [25% of 230 000 vulnerable HHs receive inputs & 30% vulnerable HH receive of sweet potato cutting/vegetable seeds.]		Transparent grassroots beneficiary selection committee
	Timeliness of inputs distributions with the agriculture calendar [Target: Inputs distributed within the planting windows of late meher, belg & meher seasons]		Counterparts are fully interested in timely distribution of inputs
	# of new gardens established with vegetable seeds. [Target: 50% of the beneficiaries of vegetable seeds established new gardens]		Well functioning extension system
2. Increased availability of cash & meat in target HHs	# of HHs who salvaged animals. [Target: 95% of 1 107 HHs]		Rapid change of disaster events
	Increased consumption of meat w/in 30 days in targeted HHs [ Target: 95% of 1 107]		Probable share of meat beyond HH
	# of animals slaughtered. [Target: 11 076 are slaughtered]		Transparent grassroots level procedures
	Cash amount received by HH for slaughtering. [Target: 95% of 1 107 HHs receive USD 45/HH]		Transparent grassroots level procedures
3. Improved availability & utilization of feed resources	Quantity of fodder provided by the project. [Target:75% of feed resources in targeted 25 400 HHs are improved through simple to apply feed technologies.]		Well functioning extension system
	% of targeted animals of the feed support. [Target: 80% of 57 500 animals of 25 400 HHs received improved feeding for 45 days.]		Level of management
	75% x 100 trained people & 75% x 6 exchange participants apply/share information		Turnover of trainees
			Local vaccine production capacity (risk low)
4. Livestock morbidity/mortality risk mitigated	# of vaccination doses distributed. [Target: 7.5 million PPR-SGP; 5 million CBPP doses]		Market availability (risk low)
	7.5 million goats & 5 million cattle vaccinated against PPR-SGP & CBPP respectively.		Drought doesn't compromise immunity during vaccination
	All reported outbreaks of transboundary diseases are effectively controlled		No disruption of vaccine supply; functioning CAHW network
			Adequate access
5. Improved availability of water	44 water points (wells, elas, boreholes) improved/rehabilitated/established		Minimal resource conflicts
	35 000 cattle benefit from improved access to water		



Activities	Inputs	Pre-conditions	Ongoing & similar recently achieved activities
1.1 Distribute seeds & farm tools	Cereals, pulses, vegetable seed, farm tools, sweet potato cuttings, root & tubers, conservation agriculture tools	No major plant disease outbreak	Farmer-to-farmer distribution of cereals & sweet potato cuttings in Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP & Tigray Regions as ripple effect of recent 5 projects.
1.2 Introduce & promote conservation agriculture	Technical support (to complement the tools above)	Effective extension system	Introduction of conservation agriculture through Austria-funded project
1.3 Establish vegetable gardens & fast growing back yard fruit trees	Vegetable seeds, watering cans, small plots, hand tools, nurseries & fruit seeds/ seedlings	Gardening methods	Distribution of vegetable seeds in Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP & Tigray regions under ECHO, CERF, & Belgium-funded projects.
2.1 Conduct slaughter destocking	Cash & cash transfer systems	Transparent implementing counterpart	Slaughter de-stocking in Borena Zone of Oromiya & SNNP regions under ECHO & CERF projects.
3.1 Improve utilization of available feed resources & stimulate fast growing forage	Feed treatment materials (Urea, Molasses), MNBs, forage seeds, expertise	Extensive awareness of beneficiaries	Fast growing forage production & distribution of MNBs in Afar, Oromiya, SNNP & Somali regions
4.1 Distribute vaccines	Vaccines, cold chain, vaccination equipment	Continuous cold-chain	Recent vaccinations against PPR under ECHO & CERF Tigray regions
4.2 Distribute veterinary drugs	INPUTS: 500 000 boli of Albendazole 2 500 mg, 500 000 boli of Albendazole 300 mg, 2 000 bottle (1 000 ml) of Cypermethrin 1% Pour-on a topical solution, 1 500 sachets of Isomethamidum chloride (pack of 10 sachets, each sachet containing 1 gm of Isomethamidum), 1 500 sachets Diminazine aceturate, 2 000 vial (100 ml) of Oxytetracycline 20% LA & vial (100 ml) Procaine Penicillin & Streptomycin Sulphate: injectable solution, 2 000 000 IU + 200 mg/ml.	Long expiry duration & appropriate ingredient of active element	Distribution of veterinary drugs & equipments under various projects in Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, Somali & Tigray regions
5.1 Rehabilitation of livestock water points	Hand pumps, installation materials, rehabilitation tools & water technicians	No resource competition that will lead to conflict	Rehabilitation of water points in Borena & Somali regions under ECHO, CERF & Swiss-funded projects

## DJIBOUTI LOG FRAME

### 12-month - immediate response

Impact	Indicators	Source of Verification	Assumptions
Improved food and nutrition security and restored livelihoods of the drought-affected agropastoral communities living in rural and peri-urban areas in Djibouti.	61 000 vulnerable people increase access to staple foods Target households access food of sufficient quantity, diversity and quality over the final six months of the project	Baseline and follow-up survey results; Emergency Food Security Assessment (EESA) Reports	Political, social and economic stability is maintained at an operational level, including through the August 2012 election period; Government's agricultural policy environment remains conducive to project implementation
Outcomes	Indicators	Source of Verification	Assumptions
Restored agricultural and livestock production by targeted drought-affected beneficiaries	% increase in livestock production (milk yield and kidding rate) among target households % improvement in terms of trade of goats to grain (compared to long-term averages) % of the rehabilitated water points effectively used by the targeted beneficiaries # of beneficiaries adopting new farming techniques in hay production and animal husbandry	HH surveys and reports; FEWS-net Djibouti Price Bulletins; project accounts	The drought is not broken by floods that cause further stress to agriculture and livestock production systems. Seasonal rains favour crop and livestock production. Grain prices stabilize.
Outputs	Indicators	Source of Verification	Assumptions
Small-scale farmers' vegetable and forage production capacity strengthened	# of HH that access quality farm inputs from programme [target: 2 400] # of people (# men, # women) trained on water management [target: 600] # of lead farmers (# men, # women) trained in improved agronomic practices [target: 100] # of community leaders (# men, # women) trained in community planning [target: 100] # of lead farmers (# men, # women) trained in animal husbandry (poultry) # of fodder supply points established per district [target: 25] # of trained cooperatives producing and distributing MNBs in remote areas [target: 50] # of micro-gardens established/rehabilitated [target: 10] Average value of income per CFW participant [target: 12,000 FDI equivalent to US\$ 67.79] # of water points rehabilitated/created [target: 30 groundwater catchments and 450 wells/boreholes] # of alternative carrier opportunities created by the project [target: 2 500 donkeys] # of HH benefiting from livestock water trucking [target: 2 500 HHs] Quantity of water delivered by the trucking system	Surveys, reports, beneficiary assessments, project accounts; cooperatives' records; training attendance records	Targeted individuals, households and cooperatives are able to focus on programme activities so they can benefit from the provision of seeds, tools and fertilizers, training, and income-generating support.
Improved availability of drinking water for both human and animal consumption) and grazing through the rehabilitation of groundwater catchment facilities	# of thematic maps produced [target: 4 thematic maps issued quarterly] # of EW and food security information reports disseminated [target: >4 per year] # of sensitization meetings held Rapid Assessment report completed in a timely fashion [at least one during the dry period season] # of HH (male-headed HH; # female-headed HH) benefitting from animal vaccination and treatment [target: 20 000] # of HH (# female-headed HH, # IDP HHs) that receive animals [target: 2 400] # of HH (# female-headed HH, # IDP HHs) that receive animal feed [target: 4 000]	Surveys and reports  Quarterly project reports Implementing partners and/or quarterly project reports	Rehabilitated water catchments markedly and rapidly increase drinking water availability for human and animal consumption. CFW income helps targeted poor families to meet immediate household needs and limit distress sales of assets, including core breeding stock. Donkeys play a key role in water transportation, keeping animals alive.
Capacity for surveillance and monitoring of food security situation in rural areas strengthened			Implementing partners easily access project areas for implementation and monitoring; programme stakeholders participate and are in agreement with project objectives and goals.
Morbidity/mortality risk of core breeding animals mitigated		Surveys and reports	Through a combination of disease surveillance, animal health strategies, provision of feed, water trucking and an easing of drought conditions, it is possible to keep core breeding animals alive. Export markets remain open.



## DJIBOUTI LOG FRAME

Activities (Agriculture)	Inputs	Pre-conditions
1.1 Provision of farming inputs (drought-tolerant forage seeds, tools, vegetable seeds, etc.)	Forage seeds, tools, vegetables seeds, etc.	National capacities in place and functioning
1.2 Capacity building, sensitization and training in water management, improved agronomic animal husbandry practices, use of processing equipment and community planning	Training materials, study tours, trainers	Participants are available to be trained
1.3 Distribution of poultry farming inputs	Poultry items	
1.4 Creation of community fodder banks	Construction materials, trainers	Community-level support for the implementation of fodder-bank supply
1.5 Provision of processing equipment for MNIs	1 grinder per targeted site	1 hangar (working area) available
1.6 Establishment/rehabilitation of micro gardens through CFW	Cash, drip irrigation items	Local communities support CFW activities
Activities (Water)	Inputs	Pre-conditions
2.1 Rehabilitation and construction of water harvesting structures	Construction materials	Equipment available and functioning from the government
2.2 Sensitization and promotion of water management at community level	Training materials, trainers	Existing community-level structure and interest in improved water management
2.3 Distribution of donkeys for local transport water	5 000 donkeys	Water catchment facilities in need of repair (wells, surface water harvesting structures, etc.)
2.4 Water trucking	5 new trucks and spare parts for existing truck fleet	Availability of water in existing water catchment facilities
2.5 Construction of subsurface dam	1 contract	Presence of wadi (surface water formed from heavy rainfall)
Activities (Monitoring food insecurity)	Inputs	Pre-conditions
3.1 Trade terms, fuel and food price monitoring	Vehicles, fuel, contracted monitors	Government fuel and food price monitoring office (DISED)
3.2 Monitoring of water points status	Vehicles, fuel, contracted monitors	Trained auxiliary for water point monitoring
3.3 Issuing food security alert bulletins	Staff time	WFP monthly surveys can be augmented
3.4 Disease surveillance and control	Laboratory equipment, training materials, contracts for monitors/extension officers	One mobile medical team per region
3.5 Provision of training for veterinary auxiliaries on improved animal health techniques for containment and prevention of epizootics	Training material, trainers, veterinary equipment	Trained auxiliaries for disease diagnostic and prevention
Activities (Livestock)	Inputs	Pre-conditions
4.1 Provision of livestock treatments for animals affected by drought	De-wormers, multivitamins, long-acting antibiotics	Available veterinary doctors and assistants
4.2 Promotion and rehabilitation of local veterinary clinics	Equipment + 1 contract for training per region	Clinics exist in areas where they are needed and are in need of repair
4.4 Training of veterinary regional assistants and auxiliaries	1 local contract for the country	Existing auxiliaries are interested (and require) augmented training
4.5 Distribution of animal feed blocks with additional nutritive elements	Local contract	Existing local contractors/food companies
4.6 Rehabilitation/promotion of stockyard to serve as extension services	Local contract	Existing stockyards are strategically located and require rehabilitation

## SUDAN LOG FRAME

### 12-month - immediate response

Impact	Indicators	Source of Verification	Assumptions
Improved food & nutrition security & restored livelihoods of target households in Darfur, the Three Transitional Areas & Eastern Sudan	At least 75% of targeted vulnerable households have access to staple food in target areas. [Target: 406 538 HH]	Crop & Food Supply Assessment Mission report; WFP Food Security Monitoring System	Political, social & economic stability prevails in the country during the project period. Food prices remain stable & affordable by vulnerable households. Climatic conditions & other factors will be favourable for crop production
Outcome	Indicators	Source of Verification	Assumptions
Improved agricultural production & livestock protection of target households in Darfur, the Three Protocol Areas & Eastern Sudan	50% increase in total annual production (tonnes) by targeted households. [Target: Increase of 55 275 tonnes]	Surveys & reports; Project records, reviews, external evaluations & reports	Political, social & economic stability maintained at an operational level; No extreme biotic (e.g. plant diseases) & abiotic (e.g. drought & water shortages, localized floods, frost) stresses in target areas; Willingness by beneficiaries to participate in the training, stable security situation, cooperation by Government
	Increase in crop yields per hectare [Target: Above 0.52 tonnes/ha]		
	# of livestock owners with livestock assets preserved as a result of provision of water/vaccination, treatment, etc. [Target: 320 000]		
	Percentage of trainees satisfied with the training (length, methodology, topics covered, learning conditions, etc.) [Target: At least 80%]		
Outputs	Indicators	Source of Verification	Assumptions
Output 1: Crop production capacity of targeted beneficiaries enhanced	Quantity of seeds provided to households (through direct distribution, seed fairs & vouchers). [Target: 2 000 tonnes]	Project records (distribution lists, field visits reports, etc.); minutes of meetings & attendance lists; stakeholder feedback	Stable security situation in target areas, cooperation & willingness of beneficiaries, livestock owners, partners & Government; favourable climatic conditions in target areas; no extreme biotic (e.g. plant diseases) & abiotic (e.g. drought & water shortages, localized floods) stresses in target areas. Government will be able to produce adequate vaccines & in time.
	Quantity of seeds used for community-based seed production [Target: 80 tonnes]		
	Quantity of tools distributed. [Target: 155 000]		
	Quantity of irrigation equipment distributed. [Target: 1 550]		
	# of households supported with agricultural inputs. [Target: 212,600]		
	# of households trained on crop husbandry best practices. [Target: 74 410]		
Output 2: Environmental resources protected & restored	# of tree seedlings produced & planted. [Target: 700 000]		
	# of households trained on production of FES. [Target: 30 000]		
	# of FES produced by beneficiaries. [Target: 60 000]		
	# of woodlots/community forests established. [Target: 5]		
Output 3: Gaps & duplication in food security & livelihoods interventions in target areas reduced	# of partners trained on assessments, project cycle management, results-based monitoring, etc. [Target: 100]		
	# of needs assessments carried out. [Target: 7]		
	# of joint programming initiated & implemented. [Target: 3]		
	# of food security & livelihoods coordination meetings held. [Target: 12]		
Output 4: Livestock morbidity/mortality prevented/mitigated in target areas	# of animals vaccinated/treated (by species) [Target: 8 000 000]		
	Quantity of drug units used. [Target: 1 600 000]		
	Quantity of vaccines inoculated. [Target: 8 000 000]		
	# of households supported with livestock services. [Target: 320 000]		
	# of CAHWs trained & equipped with CAHWs kits. [Target: 550]		
	# of State-based Veterinary personnel trained on livestock issues. [Target: 125]		
Output 5: Income sources of target households diversified	# of water points rehabilitated/ constructed. [Target: 5 Hafirs & 10 water yards]		
	Kilometers of fire lines established for pasture protection. [Target: 5 000]		
	# of households supported with fishing equipment. [Target: 3 000]		
	# of households trained in fishing practices [Target: 600]		
	# of households provided with small ruminants/poultry. [Target: 1 850]		
	# of households supported with IGA start-up kits for agro-processing, bee keeping, etc. [Target: 1 000]		
	# of beneficiaries trained in beekeeping. [Target: 300]		



## SUDAN LOG FRAME

Activities		Inputs	Pre-conditions
Output 1:			<p>Stable security situation, cooperation by trainees, Government and implementing partners; cooperation by Government, implementing partners and the communities where fire lines are established; cooperation by Government, implementing partners and the communities where water points are located. Adequate quantities of vaccines will be produced and released by Government. Project personnel will be able to access target areas in order to vaccinate livestock. Conditions will be conducive for the seedlings to be planted.</p>
Activity 1.1: Increase access to seeds, tools and irrigation equipment to target households through direct distribution or voucher schemes		Seeds, tools, irrigation equipment, personnel, funds, etc.	
Activity 1.2: Train households on crop husbandry practices		Trainees, trainers, training venues, funds, training materials, etc.	
Output 2:			
Activity 2.1: Produce and plant multipurpose tree seedlings in form of community forests/woodlots		Seeds, tools, water, personnel, funds, etc	
Activity 2.2: Train households on production of FES		Trainees, trainers, training venues, funds, training materials, etc.	
Activity 2.3: Produce FES		Tools, soil, water, personnel, funds, etc	
Output 3:			
Activity 3.1: Train partners on various aspects including assessments, project cycle management, results-based monitoring, etc.		Trainees, trainers, training venues, funds, training materials, etc.	
Activity 3.2: Carryout needs assessments in target areas		Partners, personnel, funds, etc	
Activity 3.3: Initiate and implement joint programmes		Partners, personnel, funds, etc	
Activity 3.4: Conduct food security and livelihoods coordination meetings		Partners, personnel, funds, venues, etc	
Output 4:			
Activity 4.1: Support systems to vaccinate and treat livestock in target areas		Vaccines, drugs, personnel, funds, etc	
Activity 4.2: Train and equip CAHWs with CAHWs kits		Trainees, trainers, training venues, funds, training materials, CAHWs kits, etc.	
Activity 4.3: Train state-based veterinary personnel on livestock-related issues		Trainees, trainers, training venues, funds, training materials, etc.	
Activity 4.4: Rehabilitate/construct water points in target areas		Tools/equipment, labour, personnel, funds, etc.	
Activity 4.5: Establish fire lines to protect pasture		Tools, personnel, labour, funds, etc.	
Output 5:			
Activity 5.1: Increase access to fishing equipment to target households		Fishing equipment (Fishnets, hooks, etc), personnel funds, etc.	
Activity 5.2: Train households on fishing practices		Trainees, trainers, training venues, funds, training materials, etc.	
Activity 5.3: Increase access to small ruminants/poultry to target households		Personnel, Goats, sheep, poultry, feed, funds, etc.	
Activity 5.4: Provide IGA start-up kits for agroprocessing, bee keeping, etc.		IGA kits, funds, personnel, etc.	
Activity 5.5: Train households on beekeeping		Trainees, trainers, training venues, funds, training materials, etc.	



# CRISIS

FAO Short-Term Funding Needs

# HORN of AFRICA

## SOUTH SUDAN LOG FRAME

### 12-month - immediate response

Impact	Indicators	Source of Verification	Assumptions
Improved food & nutrition security & increase resilience of food insecure populations	Prices of selected staple foods decline by 70% in target villages Increased frequency of consumption of diverse food by VHIs (40% increase in) food availability on markets in interventions areas 80% of targeted vulnerable households (VHIs) with access at HH level to staple food	Market survey results; baseline & follow-up survey results	Price of food & agricultural inputs kept within tolerable ranges. No extraordinary unfavorable climatic or geological conditions; Government's agricultural policies conducive to project implementation (e.g. import regulations); political, social & economic stability maintained at an operational level; no extreme biotic (e.g. plant diseases) & abiotic (e.g. drought & water shortages, localized floods, frost) stresses in target areas
Outcome	Indicators	Source of Verification	Assumptions
Restored agricultural & livestock production of 2.5 million food insecure people	80% of targeted beneficiaries reporting production/productivity increases 15% increase in access to seed by target beneficiaries compared with 'normal amounts sown' in average year. 1 000 000 livestock owners with livestock assets preserved as a result of the emergency vaccination & treatment Average 15% increased fishery production & productivity of the targeted beneficiaries 60% of trained beneficiaries report increase in production/ decrease in loss of production as a result of training	Surveys & reports; project records, reviews & reports; external evaluation reports	Political, social & economic stability maintained at an operational level; no extreme biotic (e.g. plant diseases) & abiotic (e.g. drought & water shortages, localized floods, frost) stresses in target areas; Government's agricultural policies conducive to project implementation (e.g. import regulations); proper environmental impact considerations are included in all projects.
Outputs	Indicators	Source of Verification	Assumptions
Agriculture inputs provided on time & in sufficient quantity & quality for targeted beneficiaries	100% of inputs sourced through various means - seed fairs, vouchers, direct distribution, reached the beneficiaries 500 000 beneficiaries received inputs (by item & by sex) date of inputs distribution (by agro-ecological zones) 30 000 beneficiaries benefitted by the construction/ rehabilitation of infrastructures (disaggregated by sex) 3 000 FFS established At least 50% of the farmers participating in FFS are women	Project records (distribution lists, attendance sheets, field visits reports, etc.); surveys & reports; minutes of meetings & attendance lists	Right types of inputs sourced in time & in the required quantity Number & profile of beneficiaries are recorded Inputs distributed on time Access to land & spirit of collective action Availability of government & NGO staff facilitator Women are allowed to participate in project activities
Enhanced production capacity of targeted beneficiaries	100 000 dozens of vaccines, drugs & equipment distributed 10 000 beneficiaries (livestock owners – disaggregated by sex) receive inputs (per item distributed) 100 000 animals (by species) vaccinated & treated		Right types of inputs sourced in time & in the required quantity Number & profile of beneficiaries are recorded Animal owners willing to present their animals for examination & treatment/vaccination
Livestock morbidity/ mortality risk mitigated	10 000 kits of fishing twines & hooks distributed		Right types & quantity of fishing gears available in the market
Fish processing capacity & quality improved	10 000 beneficiaries (fishers) received inputs (by item distributed & disaggregated by sex) 1 000 fishers trained in net-making & fish processing		Number & profile of beneficiaries are recorded. Proper environmental considerations inform project approach.
Capacity of the Food security & livelihood cluster improved	12 FAO-led food security & agriculture coordination meetings held 4 joint programming/monitoring initiatives organized 6 interagency food security assessments conducted		Access to and interest by the communities Regular cluster coordination meetings are supported by government Monitoring of projects/programme not limited by access restrictions Willingness for interagency collaboration & sharing of information.

## SOUTH SUDAN LOG FRAME

Activities	Inputs	Pre-conditions
Distribution of inputs (seeds, tools, ox ploughs equipment) through various means – direct distribution, seed fairs, vouchers, etc.	Assorted field crop and vegetable seeds, assorted hand tools, micro-irrigation tools, transportation, storage facilities	Government supports sourcing of seeds and tools in country. Seeds are provided based on analysis of seed systems
Training of individuals (in production improved techniques, post-harvesting management, fish processing, pest control management, natural resources management and conservation, animal health care, animal traction)	Technical staff, training inputs (stationery, materials for demonstration, funds for hire of training halls, feeding, transport refund and facilitators)	Skills needs identified and target beneficiaries willing to be trained
Construction/rehabilitation of infrastructure (storage facilities, irrigation schemes and small dams, fish landing, processing and marketing infrastructures, water points, etc.)	Number of communities benefiting, verified by project reports and surveys	Community ownership and willingness to participate
Health care of livestock (vaccination, treatment and provision of water)	Number vaccines, drugs, cold chain (refrigerators, spare parts, cold boxes, ice packs), veterinary equipment (syringes and needles) distributed, verified by project follow-up impact surveys and assessments	Vaccines and drugs of the right type and quantities are available on the market
Support seed production/multiplication	Number of groups involved in seed multiplication, verified by project reports and household surveys	Farmers are supportive of seed multiplication initiative
Conduct baseline surveys/needs assessment	Number of surveys conducted and number of respondents, verified by project survey reports	Staff with survey skills available; access is unrestricted to key areas
Establishment, support to FFS	Number of ToTs, facilitators, micro-grants, seeds, and tools and agriculture equipment (ox plough, CA tools) distributed on group level verified by project reports and groups monitoring sheets	Farmers understand the concept of FFS and are willing to participate
Establish partnerships with existing institutions	Number of collaborative actions, verified by partnership analysis tools	Willingness to collaborate among partners; existing institutions have capacity to benefit from partnership
Promote gender mainstreaming in the agriculture sector	% of female participation in attendance and leadership functions, verified by HH surveys, group reports and training reports	Government policies and communities support gender equity





UGANDA LOG FRAME

Impact	Indicators	Source of Verification	Assumptions
Food & nutrition security of the targeted population improved	Household food stocks. [Target: +10%] Households requiring food-aid. [Target: -20%] Food-rationing coping strategies among target population. [Target: -50%]	Baseline & follow-up survey results; WFP distribution records	Price of food & agricultural inputs kept within tolerable ranges; No extraordinary unfavourable climatic or geological conditions; Government's livestock policies conducive to project implementation
Outcome	Indicators	Source of Verification	Assumptions
Livelihoods assets loss prevented among 150 000 vulnerable agropastoralists	Morbidity/mortality declines after treatment. [Target: -50%] Improvement in productivity (calving/kidding rates & milk yields). [Target: 40% of breeding livestock] % of 150 000 livestock owners with livestock preserved by immunization & treatment. [Target: 60%]	Surveys & reports; vaccination reports	Security situation is stable/improved; Government policy enhances livestock productivity; Food security is adequate to prevent distress sales of assets
Outputs	Indicators	Source of Verification	Assumptions
1. Livestock morbidity/mortality risk of cattle & goats mitigated	# of animals vaccinated & treated. [Target: 1 000 000 cattle & 3 200 000 small ruminants] # of animal health workers trained & equipped with animal health kits. [Target: 500] # of veterinary supply points established. [Target: 7/district]	Vaccination activity/progress reports; Training reports; District veterinary department periodic reports; District contingency plans; EWS products & documentation	Reliable drug-supply chain at national & regional level Continued recognition of CAHW system by Government Other factors contributing to livestock health remain favourable
2. Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries (MAAIF) & 7 district local government's capacity for response & coordination strengthened	# of MAAIF staff & district veterinary trained on LEGS. [Target: 5 MAAIF staff & all district veterinary staff from 7 districts.] 7 districts with contingency plans developed based on LEGS # of districts with improved preparedness level of the early warning systems to respond to livestock emergencies. [Target: 7]		Appropriate human resources remain available Process to review & update contingency plans is sustained Complementary support mechanisms continue to function in tandem
Activities	Inputs	Pre-conditions	
1.1 Conduct a vaccination campaign	Cold chains (14 Gas Fridges, 28 gas cylinders, 28 100-litre cool boxes & 42 50-litre cool boxes) vaccines (CBPP - 1 M doses, CCPP - 1.2 M doses, FMD - 1 M doses & PPR - 2 M doses) & drugs for supportive therapy (de-wormers - 30 000 liters, broad-spectrum acaricides - 8 000 liters, antibiotics - 200 000 100 ml bottles) equipment (500 spray pumps, 100 drenching guns, 100 automatic syringes of 20 ml, 300 spare barrels), 20 motorcycles; protective clothing - 600 overalls & pairs of gumboots) & logistics	Cooperation from the livestock owners	
1.2 Conduct refresher training & equipping of CAHWs	Training; CAHW standard kits	Existence of CAHWs in the targeted districts	
1.3 Establish veterinary supplies outlets to be managed by the CAHW system	Construction of the outlets; assortment of veterinary supplies; tailored training for the CAHW associations on managing the outlets	Reliable source of veterinary supplies	
1.4 Support animal disease surveillance & laboratory services	Equipment, training, reagents (Elika kits, FTA Card & Vacuoliner tubes) & logistics	Existence of a functional laboratory in the region	
2.1 Train MAAIF & district local government staff on LEGS	Training workshops, technical backstopping	Existence of appropriate animal health staff	
2.2 Development of district contingency plans based on LEGS	Facilitation workshops, technical backstopping, establishment/facilitation of surveillance sentinels	Willingness of the districts to adopt & operationalize LEGS	
2.3 District production departments equipped with coordination tools	Transport, information technology (7 computers, printers & modems for internet connectivity, subscription for 1 year) 14 GPSs, & laboratory sample collection equipment/materials	Capacity to maintain the system	

## FAO/SOMALIA CASH-FOR-WORK AND VOUCHER ACTIVITIES

FAO's USD 70 million programme for Somalia includes USD 25 million for cash for work (CFW) with 145 000 households to benefit some 870 000 people affected by the crisis. These interventions are of paramount importance to protect and restore the food security and nutritional status of the most drought-affected individuals and families.

For the past four years, FAO-Somalia has provided life-saving and livelihood-support in the form of CFW and voucher programmes (for agriculture inputs and supplies). While providing immediate cash relief to affected and vulnerable individuals and communities, FAO's community-based network of partners have rehabilitated productive infrastructure (e.g. secondary canals, river embankments, water catchments, feeder roads, etc.). An added benefit of this approach is to support resilience to disasters, especially drought, and reduce vulnerability through support to food production and increased access to food and income.

From 2010 to the present, some 50 000 households have received a total of USD 4.5 million, an average of USD 90/person. Substantive impacts on livelihood systems include improvements to over 1 000 km of canals, over, 300 km of feeder roads, nearly 100 water catchment schemes that increased livestock water availability by 231 610 m<sup>3</sup>. Work standards balance between technical expertise and the limited capacity for labour of vulnerable populations, as is appropriate for each context.

The activities will be implemented using the FAO extensive network of 24 implementing partners (both international and national NGOs), ensuring a full coverage of the most affected areas throughout the country. FAO will retain the exclusivity of the procurement of inputs, thus ensuring quality, appropriateness and timely delivery to distribution points. FAO has an exclusive comparative advantage of working country wide, allocating funds and resources according to the most emerging needs. FAO will expand its network of partners, building on the organizations that are currently engaged in a wider range of agricultural activities in key areas throughout Somalia.

Building on more than 20 years of growing experience in disasters, CFW and vouchers are highly effective, proven humanitarian tools that:

- **Save lives & livelihoods**

By helping people to access food, water, health care, shelter, agriculture inputs and veterinary services, CFW/ vouchers help fight malnutrition, disease and risky strategies to quickly obtain cash by protecting and restoring livelihood assets that are the foundations of household food security, income and nutrition.

- **Prevent displacement**

CFW/vouchers coupled with a productive and social project that rebuild livelihoods, influence migration decisions by affording vulnerable populations a reason to stay *in situ* and work for their survival.

- **Are highly targeted**

Distribution strategies focus on specifically vulnerable livelihood groups, individuals and communities.

- **Are safe**

Using private sector networks and local actors and avoiding the transportation of lootable goods, lowers risks to humanitarians. Because CFW beneficiaries are paid for their labour, they are better able to secure this income for their own use (as opposed to general distributions which are often 'taxed' by local power brokers).

- **Are cost effective**

Transportation costs are minimal in these schemes, while transaction costs are negotiated on a competitive basis with the private sector, combining to minimize the cost of these schemes, especially compared to food aid.

- **Prevent distress sales**

By placing cash and vouchers (as good as cash) in the hands of the vulnerable, the distress sales of food aid and non-food items is minimized, helping the most vulnerable to benefit from direct distributions of relief goods. Similarly, the distress sales of key live-supporting livelihood assets are minimized (e.g. livestock, tools, donkey carts, etc.).

- **Are appropriate**

In times of crises, people need access to cash. In Somalia, CFW/voucher schemes align with Islamic principles of charity that are based on helping people to help themselves; as such they are highly culturally (and politically) acceptable.

- **Capitalize on markets**

In Somalia, the most effective distribution network is the thriving private sector. CFW/voucher schemes use this sector in order to deliver, including where access is limited. In so doing, a significant amount of risk is transferred to the private sector, while limited humanitarian resources get into the hands of those who need it most.

- **Reduce risk and promote recovery**

CFW/vouchers limit the need for harmful income-generating strategies, such as accelerated charcoal production, that increase the risk of future crises. Investments in technically-sound CFW programs strengthens infrastructure useful for building resilience to future crises, e.g., water management. By bringing hope for the future, they promote the return of displaced and refugee populations.

## **Risk Analysis of Conditional Cash Transfers, Cash-for-Work and Voucher Schemes**

### **1. Risk of displacement.**

As with all forms of humanitarian assistance, CFW/vouchers risk providing highly vulnerable households with just enough resources to finance displacement, e.g., to pay for passage to refugee camps. Risk mitigation is essential, especially combining/focusing the scheme on resources to enable farmers to plant for the coming seasons (October, April), herders to capitalize on the Hajj export markets (November), and peri-urban populations to grow vegetables and manage small livestock.

### **2. Risk of inflation**

Increasing the supply of cash can lead to localized inflation. Risk mitigation, supported by close monitoring of markets, includes strategies to increase supplies (e.g., food aid, NFI distributions) to ease inflation. Strong communication with communities, civil society and traders about the schemes is critical as well.



	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
<b>SOMALIA</b>												
Rains					Gu Rains						Deyr Rains	
Livestock					Peak of Production						Peak of Production	
Farming	Deyr Harvest			Gu Planting				Gu Harvest			Deyr Planting	
<b>KENYA</b>												
Rains				Long Rains							Short Rains	
Livestock				Peak of Production							Peak Production	
Farming	Short Rains Harvest		Long Rains Planting				Long Rain Harvest			Short Rains Planting		
<b>ETHIOPIA</b>												
Rains				Belg Rains			Main (Meher) Rains					
Livestock				Major Pastoral Rains						Minor Pastoral Rains		
Farming	Meher Harvest		Belg Planting			Belg Harvest	Meher Planting				Meher Harvest	
<b>DJIBOUTI</b>												
Rains				Diraa/Sougoum Rains			Main Inland Rains					
Livestock				Peak Production				Peak Production				
Farming							Fruit Harvest					