

World Food Programme Horn of Africa Update¹

Situation Overview

The continuation of the *La Niña* into 2011 in the region heavily influenced both the failure of the 2010-2011 (October to January) short rains and the erratic and below normal March to May 2011 (long rains) rains in the eastern part of the region. Pastoralist incomes and short rain harvests in the pastoral and marginal agricultural livelihood zones of Somalia, Northern and south eastern Kenya, South and Southeast Ethiopia have been severely impacted affecting household access to food. The failed October to January rains and the erratic March to May rains have led to a reduction in the availability of water and pasture for pastoral communities, and delayed or impeded agricultural production for marginal agricultural and agro-pastoral areas. The 2011 inter-agency or government-led short rains needs assessments estimated that at least 8.8 million people are affected by food insecurity of which WFP is assisting approximately 6.7 million people (Table 1). Recent follow-up rapid assessments in the region are already indicating that both the affected population and population requiring humanitarian assistance, due to the failed short rains and erratic and below normal long rains, is increasing.

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates in some of the affected areas are alarming². For example, recent nutrition assessments in the worst-affected areas of Kenya recorded GAM and SAM prevalences between 22 and 37 percent and between 4 and 9.5 percent respectively. The number of malnourished children receiving supplementary or therapeutic feeding and in stabilization centres inside the refugee camps has tripled in 2011. In Somalia rapid nutrition assessment reports indicated GAM above 20 percent across the region, with levels as high as 30 percent in some areas of Gedo, Juba, and Middle Shabelle; and in Ethiopia a recent nutrition study reported GAM at 24 percent in Meda Welabu of Bale. A survey in April found an acute malnutrition rate of 45 percent among newly arrived children under five in the camps at Dolo Ado in Ethiopia.

Table 1: Planned and Forecasted Beneficiaries affected by drought and conflict – July 2011 to December 2011 (Emergency and Recovery Programme)

Country	Affected People March to June 2011 (multi-agency assessments)	WFP Emergency and Recovery Caseload July 2011	WFP Forecasted Maximum Emergency and Recovery Caseload in the next 3 to 6 months
Somalia	2,850,000 ³	1,500,000 ⁴	3,175,000 ⁵
Ethiopia	3,200,000	2,600,000 ⁶	4,000,000
Djibouti	120,000 ⁷	108,000	96,000 ⁸
Kenya	2,400,000	1,600,000 ⁹	2,800,000
Uganda (Karamoja)	635,000	809,000 ¹⁰	809,000
Total	9,205,000	6,617,000	10,880,000
Kenya (Refugee)	410,550	420,000	520,000
Ethiopia (Refugee)	226,000	226,000	340,000
Total (Refugee)	636,550	646,000	860,000
Total	9,841,550	7,263,000	11,740,000

¹ For the countries including: Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia, Ethiopia, and the Karamoja region of Uganda

² The accepted emergency threshold for Global Acute Malnutrition is 15 percent.

³ Updated by FSNAU in June 2011

⁴ Somalia: This figure does not include people in need in parts of the south where WFP has no access.

⁵ This includes an additional 100,000 IDPs in Mogadishu, 175,000 beneficiaries in Gedo and 1,400,000 in other areas in southern Somalia

⁶ Ethiopia: This figure only includes relief beneficiaries not the PSNP, TSFP and HIV beneficiaries. It is likely to increase based on-going ad-hoc assessments in drought affected areas.

⁷ This includes 120,000 affected in rural areas alone.

⁸ Beneficiaries figures are slightly lower due to the fact that the nutrition programme was transferred to the development activities.

⁹ In the event that preliminary discussions reach agreement, the GoK will cover 800,000 of the 2.4 million and WFP will address the remaining caseload.

¹⁰ Karamoja: This figure includes 213,000 under relief and 596,000 under recovery

Table 2: Children under five years, pregnant and lactating mothers beneficiaries

Country	Approximate number of children under five, pregnant and lactating mother beneficiaries under Relief and Recovery (GFD, FFW) ¹¹	Targeted nutrition programme for children under five, pregnant and lactating mother
Somalia	300,000	235,000
Ethiopia	520,000	450,000
Djibouti	21,600	18,000
Kenya	555,600	387,000
Uganda (Karamoja)	102,000 ¹²	36,000
Total	1,499,200	1,126,000
Kenya (Refugee)	84,000	23,450
Ethiopia (Refugee)	45,200	48,780
Total(Refugee)	129,200	72,230
Total	1,628,400	1,198,230

In addition to the failed short rains, high cereal prices are reducing the purchasing power of drought affected households. The areas most affected by these high food prices are the remote deficit agro-pastoral and pastoral areas (eastern Kenya, southern-central Somalia, SNNPR and Somali region of Ethiopia) where, in certain markets, staple cereal prices have more than doubled in the last six months. The price rise is further compounded by the sharp drop in the terms of trade between livestock and cereals with reports of livestock fetching less than a quarter of the cereals earned in 2010. Given the nature of global prices, the failed short rains production and poor long rains in certain areas fuelling speculation, it is likely that prices will continue to remain high and or increase up to the long rains harvest between September and November.

Current international commodity prices are envisioned to remain high and volatile for the rest of this year and into 2012. Fuel prices, are expected to remain high (above 100 USD per barrel) and could potentially rise, up to 110-115 USD per barrel¹³ which may also impact the prices of agricultural inputs and influence food prices in non-producing/deficit areas.

Continued fighting along border areas of **Somalia**, Kenya and Ethiopia and in Mogadishu has increased the vulnerability of Somali households already greatly affected by high food prices, failed rainfall and displacement. Increased fighting is expected with the African Union-supported government forces preparing to take over areas in southern Somalia from rebel groups. This is likely to further impact household food security and cause increased displacements in these areas as well as contribute to the already-increased refugee influx into Kenya, Ethiopia and Djibouti.

Currently¹⁴ UNHCR estimates that there are 1.46 million IDPs in Somalia, 325,000 IDPs and refugees in Ethiopia and 465,000 refugees in Kenya. Since September 2010 there has been a significant escalation of refugees into Kenya, Ethiopia and Djibouti. In the five first months of 2011, the average influx of Somali refugees rose to 10,000, 5,000 and 350 refugees per month into Kenya, Ethiopia and Djibouti respectively. However, in June alone over 30,000 new refugees arrived in areas just outside the over-crowded camps at Dadaab in north-eastern Kenya; while over 34,000 new refugees arrived in Dolo Ado, Ethiopia in the same period. Currently it is estimated that refugees are continuing to arrive at a rate of around 1,300 per day in to Kenya and over 1,100 per day in to Ethiopia. This has been attributed to the escalation in violence and the rapidly deteriorating food security situation in Somalia coupled with limited humanitarian access, especially in the southern areas.

Areas of highest concern for the coming 6 months include: Southern and Central Somalia, the South and Southeast areas of Ethiopia, northeastern and southeastern Kenya and the refugee camps in Kenya and Ethiopia. In addition the food security

¹¹ For emergency operation, this include 20% of the total relief beneficiaries estimated to be children under five years, pregnant and lactating mother

¹² Uganda: this includes 28,000 children (20% of 140,000 relief beneficiaries) and 68,000 of community based supplementary feeding and 6,000 therapeutic feeding beneficiaries

¹³ <http://www.eia.doe.gov/EME/steo/realprices/index.cfm>

¹⁴ UNHCR 5/7/2011

situation in Karamoja region of Uganda as well as in rural and urban Djibouti is also of increasing concern.

Current and Projected Needs in the next 6 months

Current resource requirements from July to December 2011 are USD 476 million, with a current shortfall of USD 190 million or 40%. Current assessed needs indicate over 6.6 million people in need of humanitarian food assistance. However, as the current drought, conflict and high prices continue the population in need of urgent humanitarian assistance could increase by as much as 60 percent. Furthermore, given that between three to four months is required between contribution and distribution, flexible funding is needed immediately to address the needs of the millions facing a life threatening situation. Contributions to repay advances taken to ensure a continued pipeline are also required, to allow WFP the means to continue to respond in a strategic and effective manner.

Below are the requirements and shortfalls for the next six months

Table 3: WFP Beneficiaries & Shortfalls at a Glance- as of July 1st, 2011¹⁵¹⁶

Country	Total Affected People (March 2011)	WFP planned Beneficiaries (July 2011)	Total Project Requirement (July 1 to December 31 2011) 6 months		Shortfall (July-December 2011) 6 months		
			Mt	Million USD	Mt	Million (USD)	% Shortfall (USD)
Somalia	2,850,000	1,500,000	78,913	100.00	14,068	28.00	28%
Ethiopia	3,200,000	2,600,000	215,614	164.00	63,000	50.40	31%
Djibouti	120,000	108,000	9,199	8.90	1,385	1.37	15%
Kenya	2,400,000	1,600,000	125,845	111.00	65,485	69.50	63%
Uganda	635,000	809,000	17,300	16.80	5,096	5.2	31%
Total	9,205,000	6,617,000	446,871	400.70	149,034	154.470	39%
Kenya (Refugee)	410,550	420,000	58,197	58.00	17,453	27.00	47%
Ethiopia (Refugees)	226,000	226,000	29,520	22.00	11,765	8.55	39%
Total Refugees	636,550	646,000	87,717	80.00	29,218	35.55	44%
Grand Total	9,841,550	7,263,000	534,588	480.70	178,252	190.02	40%

WFPs Response

In the current Horn of Africa crisis, WFP in partnership with national governments, UN partners and NGOs is scaling up the immediate and urgent humanitarian lifesaving operations as well as integrating longer term solutions to reduce future vulnerability to the drivers of the current crisis. The scaled up operations, to respond to this growing crisis, place emphasis on child-focused programmes through the use of special nutritious rations, targeting young children and women under the 1,000 days framework. WFP also focuses on the immediate humanitarian needs of vulnerable community members such as the elderly and the handicapped, as well as the displaced, refugees and households

¹⁵ Figures are per the June 2011 regional pipeline report with CO adjustments as per personal communications.

¹⁶ Total project requirements and shortfalls do not take into account WFP Forecasted Maximum Emergency and Recovery Caseload in the next 3 to 6 months presented on page1

that have become destitute due to the drought, high prices and conflict. For example WFP is:

- In Kenya continuing to provide school meals to 670,500 school children and a blanket nutrition supplementary feeding programme for all children under 5 in all of the districts with Global Acute Malnutrition rates above 10 percent. For Somali refugees fleeing the violence and drought, WFP, in the camp, provides Nutributter and or Super Cereals to all children under 2. These activities are undertaken in partnership with the Government of Kenya, UNICEF, UNHCR and several NGOs.
- In the Karamoja Region of Uganda, WFP is providing support to 67,000 malnourished children and adults through a supplementary feeding programme that, in conjunction with Mother, Child Health and Nutrition as well as Early Childhood Development, forms a comprehensive child-focussed safety net in collaboration with the Government of Uganda and NGO partners.
- In Djibouti, providing emergency relief rations of cereal, oil and pulses to over 60,000 rural marginal pastoralists that have suffered massive livestock deaths. In addition WFP is working with IFAD and UNICEF and the Government of Djibouti to build water catchments in rural areas to reduce household vulnerability to failed rainfall. WFP is also planning to implement blanket supplementary feeding programme for under 5 children during the lean season (up to September) in close coordination with the Ministry of Health, UNICEF and MSF.
- In Ethiopia, with the Government of Ethiopia targeting 1.2 million children and adults through the Children in Local Development (CHILD) and MERET programmes in drought affected areas. In pastoral areas, WFP is providing lifesaving rations to pastoralists who have lost their ability to access food due to livestock deaths and high prices.
- In Somalia, with UNICEF providing emergency food assistance and targeted supplementary feeding with fortified foods to children under five through nutritional centres complemented with relief rations targeting the households. Emergency school feeding to children is ensuring that school age children have a hot meal each day. The potential rescinding of restrictions to food and other assistance as well as access by humanitarian actors in Southern Somalia by Al Shabab, could led to significant increases in WFP's lifesaving operations in the worst affected areas.

Coupled with a scaled up, and robust response to the immediate humanitarian needs in the Horn of Africa, WFP is working with partners such as FAO and NGOs to build longer term hunger solutions into emergency responses. Through the inter-agency HoA Plan of Action, WFP together with FAO, OXFAM and the other IASC members will continue to link immediate response activities for the people affected by the drought, to longer term mitigation measures to reduce the impact of future droughts in the region. Examples include, WFP together with the Government of Kenya and the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) investing in communities to construct rainwater harvesting and engage in dry lands farming techniques and reforestation.

In addition WFP is strengthening market linkages between surplus and deficit areas through a combination of cash and voucher responses, when appropriate, and shifting to a food-based approach when commodities are limited in the market, or prices atypically high. Furthermore, WFP is deepening the market linkages between small producers in surplus areas and traders through the expansion of '**Purchase for Progress**' activities (P4P) in the upcoming long rains harvest. The East and Central Africa Regional Bureau is also taking advantage of WFP's **Forward Purchasing Facility** (FPF) to reduce lead times between available funding and deliveries of food, ensuring the commencement of operations on time with the right types of food in the right quantities.