

Food security crisis in the Horn of Africa

The UN currently estimates that 11.5 million people in parts of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya and Somalia are severely affected by the major food security crisis and in need of assistance ([UNHCR, 17 July 2011](#)). The Horn of Africa has been building since the complete failure of the October-December 2010 rains. Consequent harvest failure was followed by late and erratic rains between March and May 2011.

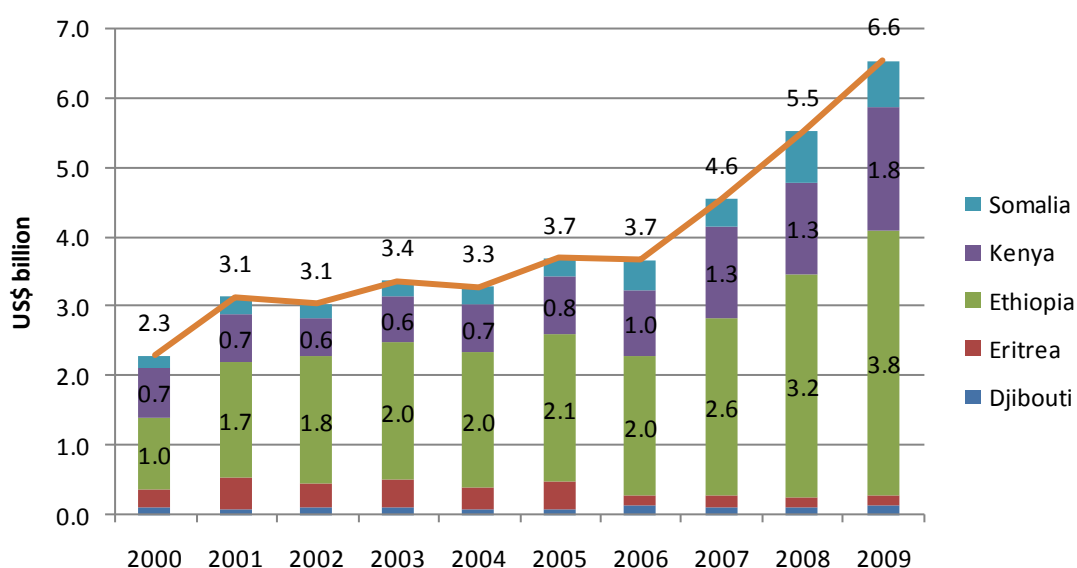
The worst affected country is Somalia. The UN Food and Agriculture's (FAO) [Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit](#) (FSNAU) declared on 20 July that the crisis in the Lower Shabelle and Bakool regions of southern Somalia had breached the famine threshold and predict that without a major scaling up of humanitarian response, all regions of southern Somalia will be in famine within the next one to two months. Of 11 nutrition surveys conducted by FSNAU in southern Somalia, the prevalence of acute malnutrition exceeds 20% in all areas and the highest recorded rate was 38%. Access to southern and central Somalia is extremely limited owing to insecurity. The Al Shabab militant group has denied lifting restrictions on humanitarian access.

The following factsheet aims to provide a summary of:

- humanitarian funding this year in response to the crisis-affected countries by donor
- humanitarian funding received by crisis-affected countries since 2000
- total official development assistance to crisis-affected countries since 2000
- UN consolidated appeals for the region/in the crisis-affected countries, together with a list of commitments and pledges
- links and updates on other current appeals
- factfile: (1) food prices in the region (2) numbers of people affected in the region (3) history of drought and food crises in the region

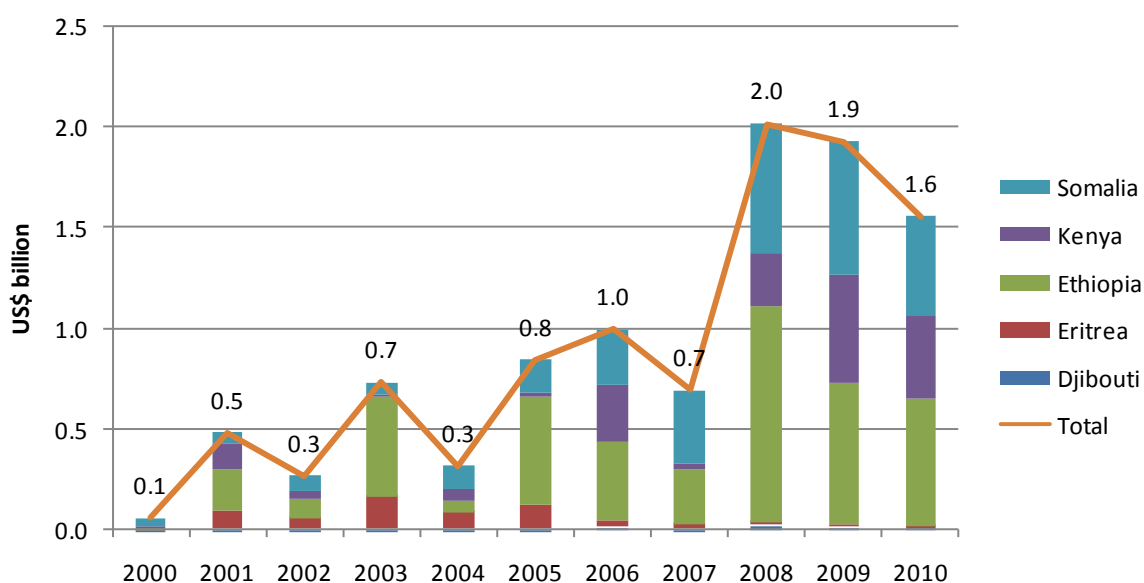
We aim to post regular blog updates of funds reported for the crisis to the OCHA Financial Tracking Service (FTS). Key countries: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya and Somalia

Development aid in the region



Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC data, US\$ billion, constant 2009 prices

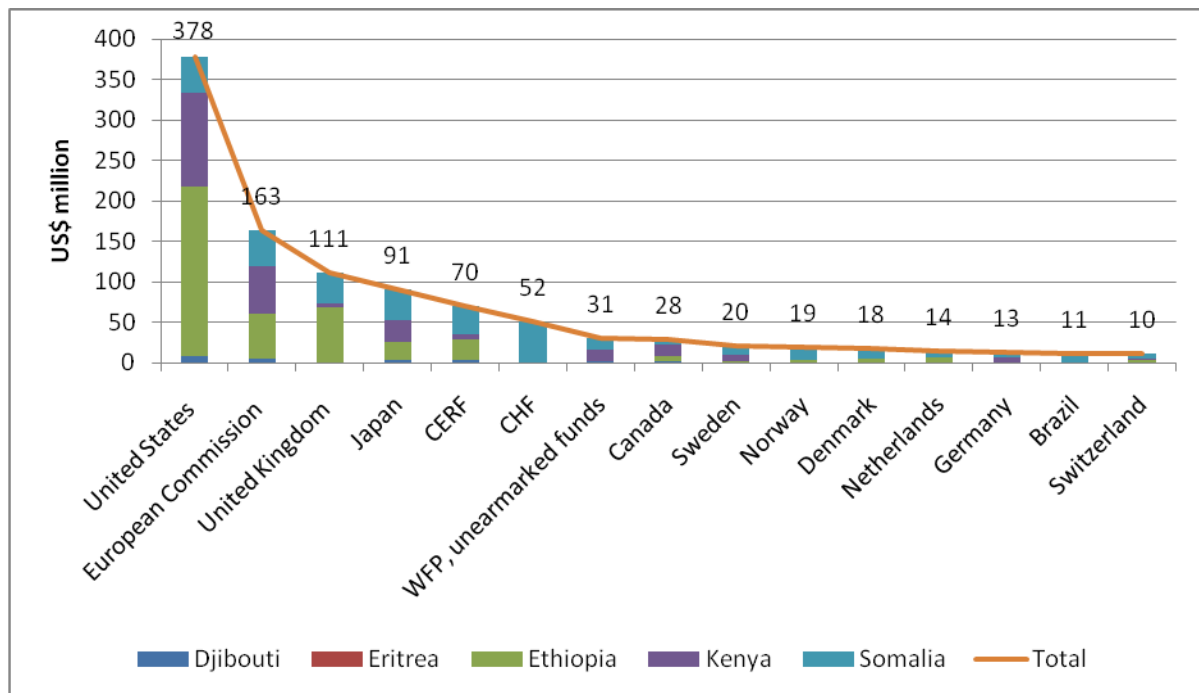
Humanitarian aid trends in the region



	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Djibouti	0.4	0.1	1.2	4.7	0.5	2.7	8.6	2.0	21.0	8.0	6.7
Eritrea	2.6	95.9	59.2	164.1	86.4	120.1	36.8	25.7	18.7	16.5	15.9
Ethiopia	6.1	202.7	92.3	496.4	58.9	544.7	393.1	276.0	1077.8	707.7	626.9
Kenya	7.7	130.5	41.0	7.3	62.0	19.4	283.9	29.8	259.7	535.3	414.9
Somalia	46.2	54.7	76.4	63.6	112.6	158.7	275.8	363.3	639.8	663.9	494.7
Total	63.0	483.9	270.2	736.1	320.4	845.6	998.2	696.8	2017.0	1931.5	1559.1

Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS, US\$ million, current prices

Contributors of > US\$10 million to crisis-affected countries in 2011



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS, downloaded 22 July 2011. Note that government donor contributions include amounts spent via the country-level common humanitarian funds (CHF) or emergency response funds (ERF). It is important to recognise that governments might also make contributions to the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), unearmarked core funding to UN agencies and the European Commission that those agencies may deploy in these crises.

UN consolidated appeal process (CAP)

The UN has not launched an appeal for the Horn of Africa in 2011 which makes it difficult to track funding for this particular crisis separate from humanitarian funding for the numerous ongoing crises in the region.

However, there are already consolidated appeals for Kenya, Djibouti, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan and since a food crisis was anticipated at the time these appeals were being prepared, funding requirements were anticipated to a certain extent in these appeals – the Djibouti appeal for example is a flash appeal specifically to address drought.

In the UN's mid-year review of their consolidated appeal process, launched on 20th July 2011 in Geneva, overall global requirements were only revised upwards by 3% from the anticipated requirements announced at the end of last year. In the appeals in drought affected countries, requirements have not been revised upwards substantially. Kenya's appeal has only been revised upwards by 15% and Somalia's by 6%. In short, the UN and partners participating in the UN appeal feel they have anticipated their funding requirements for this crisis fairly accurately. Donors on the whole have not responded so well to these funding requests – the Djibouti drought appeal for example was only 30% funded at the mid-year point whereas the Afghanistan appeal, the best funded of all, was 63% funded.

By 21 July 2011, UN OCHA reported that of the funds required for the three appeals in Djibouti, Kenya and Somalia, plus assessed financing requirements for Ethiopia, US\$1.1 billion had been committed, with unmet needs of US\$850 million outstanding.

Within these existing appeals, what is most striking is the relatively poor funding response to agriculture in comparison with funding levels for food aid. In Kenya for example, just 12% of agriculture and livestock funding needs have been met compared with 105% of food aid needs.

Funding for clusters relevant to the current food crisis in Kenya, Djibouti and Somalia appeals at the mid-year review point

		Cluster requirements (\$)	Funding to date (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% funding coverage
Kenya	Agriculture and livestock	33,153,036	4,034,847	29,118,189	12%
	Food aid	129,949,729	136,969,113	-7,019,384	105%
	Food aid for refugees	91,201,066	76,471,980	14,729,086	84%
	Nutrition	55,694,268	6,895,956	48,798,312	12%
	Water, sanitation and hygiene	14,026,680	3,932,415	10,094,265	28%
	Flexible funding (potentially available to these clusters)		822,644	n/a	
	Subtotal for Kenya	324,024,779	229,126,955	94,897,824	71%
Djibouti	Agriculture and livestock	6,540,918	749,596	5,791,322	11%
	Food aid	16,230,614	9,727,842	6,502,772	60%
	Health and nutrition	7,672,500	659,559	7,012,941	9%
	Water and sanitation	2,381,606	479,012	1,902,594	20%
	Subtotal for Djibouti	32,825,638	11,616,009	21,209,629	35%
Somalia	Agriculture and livelihoods	68,837,096	16,091,249	52,745,847	23%
	Food assistance	199,405,662	124,957,307	74,448,355	63%
	Nutrition	35,516,685	13,830,756	21,685,929	39%
	Water, sanitation and hygiene	51,143,617	24,378,657	26,764,960	48%
	Flexible funding (potentially available to these clusters)		20,693,125	n/a	
	Subtotal for Somalia	354,903,060	199,951,094	154,951,966	56%

Other funding appeals

The UK based Disasters Emergency Committee East Africa Crisis appeal has reached £20 million

<http://www.dec.org.uk/item/519>

The UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) has launched a general appeal for the crisis

The UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) has launched an appeal for US\$136.3 million

UN World Food Programme (WFP) has launched a US\$189 million appeal

<http://www.wfp.org/content/un-makes-189-million-dollar-appeal-horn-africa-famine>

Fast facts

1. Increase in need:
 - Ethiopia: from 3.2 to 4.5 million people in need
 - Somalia: from 2.5 to 3.7 million people in need
 - Kenya: from 2.4 to between 3 and 3.5 million in need, pending the outcome of main season assessment in August
 - Djibouti: An estimated 120,000 people require urgent assistance.

UNOCHA FTS <http://reliefweb.int/taxonomy/term/8727>

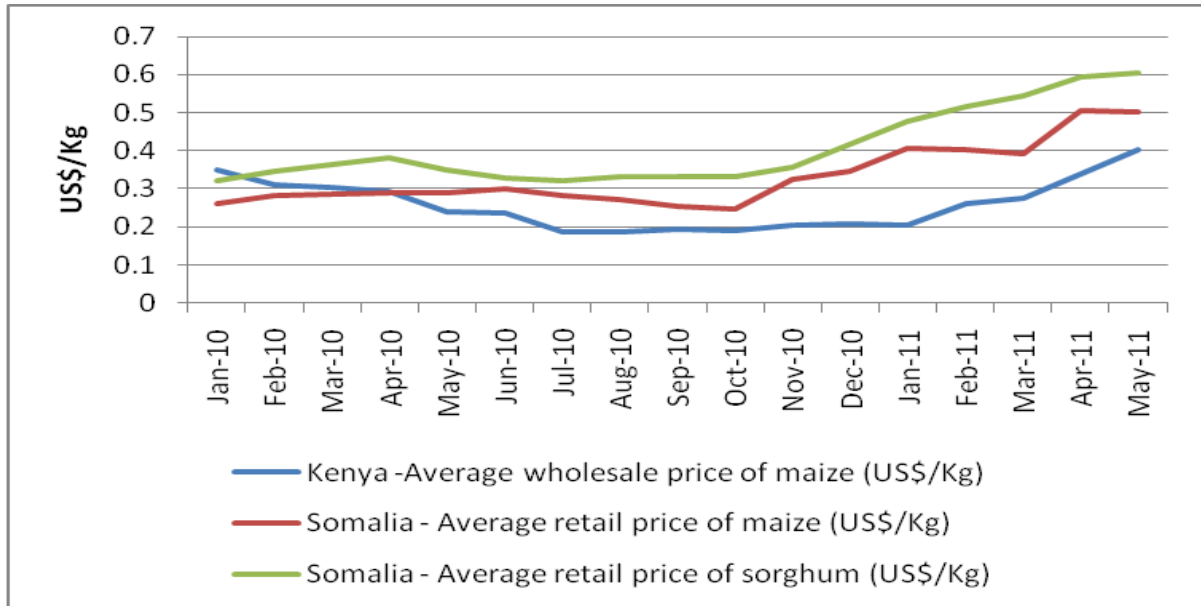
2. History of drought and food crises

History of drought in the region	History of major food crises in the region
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 42 droughts in the Horn of Africa between 1980 and 2011• Over 109 million people affected by drought between 1980 and 2011• In the last 10 years 47 million affected by drought• Peak years 1999 (30 million affected) 2008 (16 million affected) 2003 (13 million affected in Ethiopia alone)• Over 400,000 deaths (Drought in Ethiopia 1983) <p>EMDAT CRED: http://www.emdat.be</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1958 – Famine in Tigray Ethiopia• 1972-1973 – Famine in Ethiopia• 1984-1985 – Famine in Ethiopia• 1991-1992 – Somali famine• 1998-2000- famine in Ethiopia• 2006 – Horn of Africa food Crisis• 2008 – Horn of Africa food crisis• 2009 – Kenya food crisis <p>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_famines</p>

3. Food prices

Local food prices have risen rapidly, the average retail price of sorghum in Somalia for example has almost doubled from US\$0.33 in September 2010, to US\$0.60 in May 2011.

Price increases in key staple local food crops in Kenya and Somalia, January 2010 – May 2011



Source: Development Initiatives based on FAO [Global Information and Early Warning System](#) (GIEWS)