

**UNITED NATIONS  
EMERGENCY APPEAL FOR THE**

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**DROUGHT IN THE HORN OF AFRICA  
ETHIOPIA, KENYA, ERITREA,  
SOMALIA AND DJIBOUTI**

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**JUNE - DECEMBER 2000**

**JUNE 2000**



**UNITED NATIONS**

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*Photos Credit: WFP / Mr. Thierry Geenen*

## **FOREWORD BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S SPECIAL ENVOY FOR THE DROUGHT IN THE GREATER HORN OF AFRICA**

In January this year, nine countries, Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda of the Greater Horn of Africa indicated that they had some 16 million people affected by drought and displaced by internal conflict. As the main rains failed across the region and the situation worsened, it became evident that the United Nations would have to focus their humanitarian efforts on the drought related needs of populations in these countries separately from the needs of populations affected by the conflicts in the region. In this context, the UN system is now launching the emergency drought appeal covering 13.4 million drought-affected persons in the five most affected countries in the region. The drought-induced needs in the other four countries will be covered through ongoing humanitarian programmes.

As we launch this Appeal, timely assistance is the difference between survival and death for a large section of the 13.4 million people, mostly women, children and elderly persons, whose households and communities have succumbed to several vicious cycles of drought, and instability, in the Horn of Africa. If medicine, safe water, food, and livestock regeneration support are provided in time, we can save lives and support the initial stages to restoring communities. If relief aid is late and inadequate, this humanitarian crisis can easily become a human tragedy of historic proportions.

Mechanisms set up by Governments and UN relief agencies to address the needs of populations affected annually by drought have also been overwhelmed. Late last year, humanitarian organisations assumed that the primary rainy seasons throughout the region would enable communities to have a good harvest. This assumption was the basis for the common humanitarian action plans in the Appeals for Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia.

As the failure of the main harvest seasons became increasingly apparent across the Horn, UN relief agencies recognised the need for an urgent consolidated plan of action to target those hardest hit by this natural disaster.

It is of utmost importance that our efforts go beyond saving lives to supporting efforts to build local capacities, to mitigate and prevent similar levels of distress from what is a recurrent disaster in this part of the world. Failure to do so will condemn the future ability of these nations to deal with similar calamities, as most of those affected are their leaders of tomorrow – their children. With a view to going beyond life-saving assistance, humanitarian organisations have incorporated activities that will ease the return to normalcy for the surviving members of families decimated by the drought, particularly women and children. The success of this approach will depend to a large extent on the commitment of the international community to support this Appeal, long after the image of the starving child is no longer shown on the evening news. We also count on the close links we maintain with development actors to ensure that longer-term recovery activities closely follow the recovery initiatives in this Appeal.

The UN Emergency Appeal for the Drought in the Horn of Africa, provides us with a unique opportunity to save lives today and avert the large-scale and expensive humanitarian operation that may otherwise be required tomorrow.

Catherine Bertini, UN Special Envoy for the Drought in the Greater Horn of Africa



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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In response to the increasing concern for the drought situation throughout the region the Secretary General appointed Ms Catherine Bertini, Executive Director of WFP as his Special Envoy for the Drought in the Greater Horn of Africa. As a result of Ms Bertini's visit to the region and consultations with government and UN officials, donors, NGOs and other concerned partners there was a significant increase in the level of awareness of the plight of millions of families in the region and, even more importantly, significant increases in both food and non-food pledges. However, the full effects of the drought are still being felt and additional food resources, as well as, interventions in health, water, agriculture, livestock and other areas are now critical if a major human tragedy is to be avoided.

Three consecutive years of poor rains and the total failure of rains last April throughout the Horn of Africa have affected particularly the pastoral and agro-pastoral areas of Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. Successive droughts have also meant that traditional coping mechanisms have been exhausted, thus increasing the vulnerability of populations already in critical conditions. In this context, UN humanitarian organisations and their partners have revised the emergency requirements to respond to the effects of the drought in this part of Africa. Sparse rains during late May alleviated some of these problems through increased access to water that is expected to last for a short period of time unless rains fall again during June-September. Due to their lateness, these rains will have no positive impact on the harvest. Recent significant increases in food and non-food pledges against the appeal launched in January have increased the potential for relief agencies to address some of the needs of those affected. It is important, however, to note that the full effects of the drought are more severe than was previously forecast in January, hence additional food resources as well as interventions in health, water, agriculture, and livestock regeneration remain critical to avert a major human tragedy.

UN relief agencies and partners are seeking US\$ 378 million to address the immediate needs of 13.4 million people affected by the drought in the Horn of Africa, specifically in Ethiopia (10 million), Kenya (2.2 million), Somalia (750,000), Eritrea (335,000) and Djibouti (150,000). The hardest hit are Ethiopia and Kenya with more than 90% of the total drought-affected population. Priority emergency requirements include food aid, health services and safe water. The importance of addressing food and non-food aid needs concurrently cannot be over-estimated. Populations affected by the drought require food aid for survival as well as access to shelter, safe water and adequate sanitation conditions, and health and nutrition services. Other interventions of significance for these populations to initiate the quest for recovery include livestock regeneration, and the provision of seeds and tools. As part of efforts to ensure the successful provision of adequate humanitarian assistance to those affected by the drought in the Horn of Africa, relief agencies will have to mount a large-scale logistics operations including common transport, communications and safety systems in the region.

Two factors are of particular importance for humanitarian actors involved in this operation. The first is the need to ensure coordinated humanitarian strategies in border areas to avoid exacerbating population movements across borders. The second is the need to ensure that relief agencies have the capacity to respond to humanitarian crises before they assume tragic dimensions. In this context, efforts will be made to reinforce monitoring, information exchange and early warning systems, in addition to measures to improve the quality of analysis and information-sharing and the safety of relief workers and populations in the affected areas.

The United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) in Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia are appealing for funds through this Appeal. The UNCTs in Burundi, Tanzania and Uganda will not be appealing for funds through this emergency drought Appeal as

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humanitarian interventions in support of drought-affected populations are being undertaken within the context of the ongoing humanitarian programme for these countries.

***Total Number of People Severely Affected by the Drought in the Horn of Africa***

	ETHIOPIA	KENYA	ERITREA	SOMALIA	DJIBOUTI	TOTAL
<b>CURRENT ESTIMATE OF SERIOUSLY DROUGHT- AFFECTED PEOPLE</b>	10,000,000	2,200,000	334,613	750,000	150,000	<b>13,434,613</b>

## II. REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE

**TABLE 1: TOTAL REASSESSED DROUGHT EMERGENCY REQUIREMENTS TO THE  
UN EMERGENCY APPEAL FOR THE DROUGHT IN THE HORN OF AFRICA  
BY SECTOR  
JUNE – DECEMBER 2000**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Reassessed Drought Emergency Requirements (US\$)</b>	<b>Confirmed Pledges against Requirements (US\$)</b>	<b>Total Unmet Drought- Related Requirements (US\$)</b>
Food	301,647,162	4,113,092	<b>297,534,070</b>
Shelter	1,671,000	-	<b>1,671,000</b>
Water & Sanitation	11,957,506	306,000	<b>11,651,506</b>
Health & Nutrition	24,350,455	1,660,000	<b>22,690,455</b>
Livestock	11,406,720	-	<b>11,406,720</b>
Seeds & Agriculture	10,881,230	1,950,000	<b>8,931,230</b>
Logistics	11,333,070	1,578,060	<b>9,755,010</b>
Coordination & Common Services	8,144,100	250,000	<b>7,894,100</b>
Other Support Services	2,981,975	22,500	<b>2,959,475</b>
Regional Support Costs	3,222,448	-	<b>3,222,448</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>387,595,666</b>	<b>9,879,652</b>	<b>377,716,014</b>

**TABLE 2: TOTAL UNMET DROUGHT-RELATED REQUIREMENTS TO THE  
UN EMERGENCY APPEAL FOR THE DROUGHT IN THE HORN OF AFRICA  
BY SECTOR AND COUNTRY  
JUNE – DECEMBER 2000**

<b>SECTOR</b>	<b>ETHIOPIA (US\$)</b>	<b>KENYA (US\$)</b>	<b>SOMALIA (US\$)</b>	<b>ERITREA (US\$)</b>	<b>DJIBOUTI (US\$)</b>	<b>REGIONAL (US\$)</b>	<b>TOTAL (US\$)</b>
Food	152,660,953	131,858,259	5,600,000	5,996,350	1,418,508	-	<b>297,534,070</b>
Shelter	471,000	-	-	-	1,200,000	-	<b>1,671,000</b>
Water & Sanitation	3,520,000	3,460,000	1,405,000	2,494,506	772,000	-	<b>11,651,506</b>
Health & Nutrition	13,700,455	3,347,000	2,795,000	2,545,000	303,000	-	<b>22,690,455</b>
Livestock	2,490,000	3,086,720	1,500,000	3,780,000	550,000	-	<b>11,406,720</b>
Seeds & Agriculture	6,694,100	835,000	659,000	717,500	25,630	-	<b>8,931,230</b>
Logistics	7,050,400	1,186,840	-	-	1,517,770	-	<b>9,755,010</b>
Coordination & Common Services	2,940,700	2,500,000	2,200,000	153,400	100,000	3,222,448	<b>11,116,548</b>
Other Support Services	483,975	-	675,000	1,800,500	-	-	<b>2,959,475</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>190,011,583</b>	<b>146,273,819</b>	<b>14,834,000</b>	<b>17,487,256</b>	<b>5,886,908</b>	<b>3,222,448</b>	<b>377,716,014</b>

Note: Reassessed drought emergency requirements include unmet needs against earlier appeals, plus additional needs recently identified.

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## Overview

"We believe that the initial impetus for concerted solutions to the other problems we are facing should come from our determination to come to grips with the humanitarian aspects of the challenges of our region. Our people's humanitarian needs cry out for joint action and urgent solution".<sup>1</sup>

The countries in the Horn of Africa that are included in this Appeal are: Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. These countries cover an area of about 2.5 million square kilometres (sqm) and are home to about 100 million people, with projections indicating that the population will exceed 140 million by 2015.

The countries of the region share many common features, but there is also great diversity between them in terms of languages, ethnicity, resources, history and politics. Yet, these countries all suffer similarly from under-development and poverty. In the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)'s Human Development Report 1999, all except Kenya are listed under the "low human development" category, with the best performer - Kenya - appearing only 136th amongst 174 countries. The others rank as follows: Djibouti, 157<sup>th</sup>; Eritrea, 167<sup>th</sup>; Ethiopia, 172<sup>nd</sup>. (Somalia, which has no government since 1991, is not included in the UNDP report). About 56% of the total population live in absolute poverty in the rural areas area, a figure that clearly indicates the magnitude of the poverty problem in the region. Even in a non-drought year, the caloric intake is low, with all countries covered in the Appeal falling below 2,200 daily per capita. According to UNICEF's *State of the World's Children 2000*, access to safe water is particularly poor in Eritrea and Ethiopia while measles immunisation for all countries except Kenya is only around 50%. A critical indicator of the well-being of children is the under-five mortality rankings where, again, the picture is bleak with even the best country, Eritrea, ranked only 45<sup>th</sup> out of 189 countries. The same report shows that adult literacy is also low, as is net primary school attendance, particularly in Somalia, Ethiopia and Eritrea.

Another major defining characteristic of the Horn is that it has served as a theatre of war for generations, while related political and social instability remain a feature in the region. Instability in the Horn of Africa is occasioned not only by internal conflicts but also by those that flow across borders, the most notable historically being between Ethiopia and Somalia in 1997-98 and the current crisis between Eritrea and Ethiopia. The almost constant refugee flows and displacement of large sections of civilians throughout the region are among two of the many consequences of this instability. Tensions that exacerbate the problems of development exist elsewhere, even if they do not always translate into full-scale war.

It is now generally recognised that the fate of the countries of the Horn are intertwined and that they face a common destiny. Any strategy that seeks to bring about lasting peace and development in the region must take this fact into account. There is considerable interaction between the peoples of the Horn, especially along the borders and there are also many shared resources. Implementing new UN thinking on concepts such as "preventive development" and integrated, "trans-national" emergency interventions and programmes will require close collaboration and coordination between agencies working in neighbouring countries.

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<sup>1</sup> IGADD Countries *Horn of Africa Summit on Humanitarian Issues, Declaration, Framework of Co-operation and Action Plan*, Addis Ababa, 9 April 1992

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### III. THE CURRENT DROUGHT EMERGENCY

Consecutive years of poor rains throughout the region have affected many of the highland areas of Ethiopia where it is now estimated that up to ten million people are in need of food assistance; but, even more severely affected have been the pastoral and agro-pastoral areas of Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. Successive droughts have also meant that traditional coping mechanisms have been exhausted and an increasing number of families are becoming more dependent on relief distributions for survival. Total failure of the *belg* rains in Ethiopia, usually from mid-February to May, have increased relief requirements while severe drought in the pastoral areas has resulted in very significant livestock losses. This in turn has forced pastoralists to move further afield in search of grazing land or water for their ever-diminishing herds. Recent rains have alleviated some of these problems but herd regeneration will take considerable time. For the vulnerable areas of the Ethiopia highlands, food insecurity, malnutrition and land degradation will remain major challenges for many years to come.

### IV. THE REGIONAL EMERGENCY DROUGHT APPEAL

#### ***Rationale for the Appeal***

The current emergency drought Appeal is being launched to encourage prompt and generous international donor support to obtain US\$ 378 million, to address the immediate needs of 13.4 million people affected in Ethiopia, Kenya, Eritrea, Somalia and Djibouti.

Government relief institutions, UN Agencies, and NGOs based their requirements for their humanitarian programmes for the year 2000 on the good rains expected in March and April this year. Insufficient, or the outright absence of, rains throughout most of the Horn of Africa has pushed vulnerable populations to critically low thresholds as the impact of lack of water, food and health care reached unforeseen heights. People, mostly pastoral communities, were forced to migrate after losing all their livestock in search of basic humanitarian assistance – food aid, medicines and safe water. In most instances, vulnerable persons such as women and children have been forced to walk great distances within their countries or across borders seeking refuge and humanitarian assistance.

During the coming months, humanitarian agencies will focus simultaneously on addressing the life-saving needs of the drought-affected people and concurrently on developing modalities to undertake recovery activities as soon as opportunities to do so arise.

### V. REGIONAL ISSUES

The crisis in the Horn of Africa has had a direct impact on the lives and livelihoods of an estimated 13.4 million people. In the semi-arid plains of north-eastern Kenya, Somalia and Southern Ethiopia, the drought has resulted in an increase in unusual cross-border movements as people move with their animals in an desperate search for water and better grazing land. While such movements are now and have always been an integral part of everyday life for the nomadic peoples of the Horn, this year people have had to migrate much greater distances, often to areas where competition for scarce water and grazing is already intense.

The movement of people and the inter-clan relationships that allow the sharing of limited resources cut across international boundaries and characterise the historic means by which people survive in this harsh and unforgiving environment. But there have been fundamental changes in these regions in the past two decades that have greatly increased the inherent vulnerability of people to the effects of cyclical droughts. Increasing population pressure,

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urbanisation, civil war, political instability and changing patterns of pastoralism and agro-pastoralism have played a part.

Increasingly, people in the dry lands of the Horn of Africa have become less mobile and more settled, have switched from drought-tolerant camels and goats to the potentially more profitable but fragile cattle, while the enclosure of land and the loss of traditional markets have also featured in recent years. The sudden return of refugees (caused by the 1977-78 Ogaden War) from Somalia to Ethiopia in the wake of the collapse of the Siad Barre regime in 1991 has also played a role in creating the basis for the crisis affecting the region today. Compounding these historical factors, has been the apparent increase in the frequency and intensity of droughts in the region in recent years and the chronic lack of development assistance and investment in what are generally remote and inaccessible peripheral regions.

Experience in the past decade has demonstrated that, unless properly coordinated, humanitarian assistance in these border areas can create dangerous social and economic imbalances and exacerbate the movement of people across borders, leading to conflict and greater instability. There is also recognition of the high degree of inter-dependence between the peoples of neighbouring states. The response to a crisis of regional dimensions has to be sophisticated, tailored to the specific conditions, integrated, and managed from a regional perspective.

This Appeal outlines a number of specific interventions that will provide opportunities for adopting such a regional approach. One such intervention is the development and improvement of the existing trading corridors linking the ports of Djibouti and Berbera with Ethiopia. Although these interventions are intended to enhance the logistics of moving relief supplies into Ethiopia, there are also any number of associated benefits that will enhance trading relationships between people along these corridors, and so help move the region towards greater economic integration. In the future, investment in the development of other corridors such as those linking Ethiopia with Port Sudan and Mombasa could have similar benefits. WFP will take the lead in the coordination of logistics issues at country and regional level.

Still in this context, efforts will be made to ensure that emergency recovery initiatives support the massive logistical operation required in the region and in the process, reinforce communications and transport networks. In the short-term, this will improve the efficiency of humanitarian activities and in the long-term, provide affected communities with a sustainable basis for future development.

A major reason why the peripheral border zones of the Horn of Africa have suffered neglect and indifferent investment over the years is based on concerns over political instability and personal insecurity. It is essential that a safe and a secure working environment be established in these critical zones, not only to allow safe and unimpeded access to people in desperate need of relief assistance, but also to provide access to better basic services and encourage external investment in long-term recovery and development. Under this current Appeal, mechanisms are proposed to improve the level of analysis and information-sharing on issues of security so that appropriate measures can be taken in cooperation with national governments to protect relief and development workers.

Being able to respond to emerging crises before they reach unmanageable proportions is important in these peripheral pastoral lowlands of the Horn of Africa. Therefore, appropriate monitoring, information exchange and early warning systems have to be implemented. In Ethiopia, there is a well-established and sophisticated national early warning system, but it is largely geared to monitoring farming communities and has little coverage in the lowlands. In Somalia, an innovative programme is being jointly implemented by a number of organisations to support a network of monitors and provide regular analysis and reporting on food security and other developments. The approaches adopted in different countries need to be integrated and expanded to provide the kind of region-wide coverage required.

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The scale of the problems facing the Horn of Africa at present, especially people in the vulnerable border areas, requires new ideas, innovation and a commitment to an integrated regional approach. The regional and country-specific interventions outlined in this Consolidated Appeal are seen as a first step in this direction.

## **VI. REGIONAL COORDINATION**

The UN Special Humanitarian Envoy for the drought in the Greater Horn of Africa provided the Secretary-General with a series of recommendations to improve the response of the UN to this crisis after a whirlwind visit to the region at the end of April. On 1 May 2000, the Secretary-General appointed Mr. Manuel Aranda da Silva as the UN Regional Humanitarian Coordinator (RHC) for the Drought in the Horn of Africa, which was one of the primary recommendations made by the Special Envoy. The Regional Humanitarian Coordinator reports to the Secretary-General through the Emergency Relief Coordinator.

The Office of the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator for the Drought in the Horn of Africa (ORHC) has been established in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. While core staff are in the process of being recruited, the RHC has already initiated the implementation of his mandate. The ORHC is to ensure coordination at the regional level of the inter-agency humanitarian response to the drought in the Horn of Africa, including the preparation of the present inter-agency emergency drought appeal.

Coordination will be undertaken at two levels, regional and country. The RHC for the Drought in the Horn of Africa will continue to liaise closely with the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinators in the drought-affected countries to identify constraints to the delivery of humanitarian assistance and agree on feasible solutions. This will be done through periodic meetings among the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinators and the RHC. At country level, the RHC will work closely with the UNCTs through the respective Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator. This will include regular updates on their activities and concerns as well as occasional visits by the RHC to the respective countries. In addition to his Regional role, the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator will be responsible for coordinating the humanitarian response to the drought in Ethiopia.

The Office of the UN Secretary-General will revise the current coordination arrangements, instituted in light of the unforeseen scope of the drought in the Greater Horn of Africa, by the end of September this year. If the crisis has abated, coordination will revert to the regular arrangements.

## **VII. FINAL REMARKS**

The negative effects of the drought in the Greater Horn of Africa can be contained if the required resources are committed in time. The additional resources being requested through this UN regional emergency drought Appeal are relatively modest compared to the resources that would be needed if the current crisis is allowed to degenerate into widespread famine. During the last six weeks, the international community has displayed evidence of its great generosity which will soon enable relief organisations to increase the flow of much needed humanitarian assistance to the affected populations being targeted through this effort.

This Appeal is aimed at sustaining the current relief efforts, overcoming the present crisis and simultaneously creating an enabling environment to initiate recovery activities, before the end of the year.

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The effectiveness of the humanitarian programme outlined in this Appeal will be measured by the duration of the period during which affected populations will require humanitarian aid. The shorter the duration, the more efficient one may consider the programme to have been.

## **VIII. REGIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR COORDINATION**

The ORHC has been established in Addis Ababa with the aim of ensuring coordination at the regional level of the inter-agency humanitarian response to the drought in the Horn of Africa. OCHA is supporting the ORHC by advancing funds and providing staff as well as temporary deploying experts in information technology and geographic information systems. Further to the recommendations made by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General upon conclusion of her visit to the region, the World Health Organization (WHO) is in the process of seconding staff to the ORHC for the Drought in the Horn of Africa to facilitate the coordination of regional issues in the health sector, respectively. FAO is the lead coordinating agency within the UN system in the support to the agriculture and livestock sector. FAO has seconded a staff member to assist the RHC with the coordination of agricultural issues related to the drought in the Horn of Africa. In addition, they have fielded an agronomist and a livestock expert to strengthen the UN Country Team in Ethiopia and the capacity of the country office. Funds are also urgently required to continue the FAO sectoral support to the regional coordination of agricultural interventions in Somalia. The budgetary requirements for coordination are included in the respective country appeals. Further, a Regional Safety Officer will be temporarily assigned to the ORHC to establish an adequate safety network for humanitarian operations in the region and ensure that country-specific security arrangements are interlinked.

The present UN communications capabilities in various emergency operation locations within the Horn of Africa are fragmented, with each agency having its own designated frequency. In most cases the number of available repeaters in each locality and the terrain also restricts the communications range. The scope of the operation now dictates that the special drought emergency appeal include funding for a special common trunked radio network that will enable all parties involved in the Horn of Africa emergency operations to communicate effectively on a regional and cross border basis.

The RHC will focus on: (a) continuing to strengthen cooperation between the UNCTs in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Eritrea and Djibouti, in particular; (b) enhancing the capacity of UNCTs to address common regional issues such as security, trans-border movements and monitoring; (c) reinforcing the use of a common approach to humanitarian advocacy in the region; and (d) sustaining a comprehensive network of international and national actors involved or interested in the drought-relief operations. **US\$ 542,295 for OCHA** (on behalf of the ORHC).



BUDGET	
ITEM	(US\$)
Regional Humanitarian Coordinator (6 months)	(WFP)
Humanitarian Affairs Officer (6 months)	65,000
Special Assistant/Resource Management Officer (6 months)	54,000
Public Information Officer (6 months)	65,000
Regional Safety Officer (3 months)	32,500
Consultants	100,000
Telecommunications/office equipment	50,000
Publications and advocacy material	50,000
Vehicles <sup>2</sup>	60,000
Travel for ORHC staff	50,000
Sub-total	526,500
Programme Support 3%	15,795
<b>Total</b>	<b>542,295</b>

## IX. UNICEF REGIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR COORDINATION

In the Special Envoy's mission report, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was identified as the lead coordinating agency within the UN system in the areas of water, sanitation and environmental hygiene, health (relating to control of epidemics and immunisation against vaccine-preventable diseases) and nutrition in coordination with WHO and WFP respectively. UNICEF will deploy three highly experienced staff to coordinate technical leadership to cover these three areas. These staff will provide technical back-up training and support other technical staff the UNICEF Country Offices plan to second to local and central line Ministries and to other partners. This will be particularly important in nutrition where Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) will be agreed, defining standards and protocols for supplementary and therapeutic feeding that will then have to be disseminated to all partners.

These staff will be essential to augment the country office capacity in the five affected countries and will be managed through UNICEF Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO's) Regional Director based in Nairobi. **US\$ 401,153 for UNICEF**

BUDGET	
ITEM	(US\$)
Emergency Nutrition Adviser (6 months)	97,000
Water & Sanitation Adviser (6 months)	97,000
Health (EPI) Emergency Adviser (6 months)	97,000
Travel for ESARO staff support	30,000
Programme Support	61,050
Sub-Total:	382,050
5% Indirect Programme Support Costs	19,103
<b>Total</b>	<b>401,153</b>

<sup>2</sup> Second-hand cars to be purchased.

## **X. WHO Regional Requirement to Promote and Coordinate Health Response to the Drought**

### **Objectives**

- ☐ To coordinate public health management and accountability
- ☐ To expand it's existing HOA Initiative (1997) which covers border areas of Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda

### **Justification of the Regional Plan of Action**

Key issues in all countries of the Horn are the scarcity and inadequacy of health facilities and the limited managerial capacities. Communicable disease (CD) transmission across borders in the sub-region has also been aggravated by the high percentage of mobile populations.

Health Ministers of Countries in the Horn of Africa shared this concern during a Regional Conference on Public Health held in Addis Ababa in March 1998 and a Protocol for Cooperation was signed. The document called for inter-country collaboration on human security and cross border control of major health problems.

### **The WHO-Horn of Africa Initiative (HoAI)**

For these reasons, WHO established a Horn of Africa Initiative. This programme has established cross border institutional channels for communication, joint planning and implementation. These channels can now be used through other forms of inter-country and inter agency collaboration in delivering emergency humanitarian assistance in health and related areas.

Furthermore, the programme can provide substantial opportunities for shifting focus from emergency to rehabilitation and development in critical and post conflict situation and vice versa. It provides early warning, community emergency preparedness and response, food security and even conflict mitigation and peace building activities.

<b>Budget of WHO regional Plan of Action</b>	
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>BUDGET</b>
<b>Continue to strengthen</b> capacity of cross border health relief committees	100,000
<b>Urgent</b> review priority needs (assessment visits)	160,000
<b>Joint</b> planning for priority needs response	40,000
<b>Facilitating</b> joint public health interventions in areas of malnutrition, diseases prevention, case management, surveillance and epidemic response specially for diarrhea, malaria, measles and meningitis	50,000
<b>Strengthening</b> border health facilities through procurements	250,000
<b>Consolidating</b> cross border communication-information systems	200,000
<b>Harmonisation</b> of HIS and case management, development of cross border communication-information network	80,000
<b>Contribute</b> to the establishment of a sub-regional data base and network	150,000
<b>Conduct</b> community risk assessment	100,000
<b>Develop</b> preparedness and response plans for management of emergencies and contingencies involving border areas:-	50,000
<b>Develop</b> early warning systems and action plans	120,000
<b>Provide</b> emergency stockpile and operational support	250,000
<b>Provide</b> Mental Health care and psychosocial response	350,000
<b>Regional</b> Coordination, monitoring and reporting	250,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	2,150,000
<b>PSC 6%</b>	129,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,279,000</b>

<sup>1.</sup> Field coordination and programme management will be ensured by a team of WHO experts based in Addis Ababa under the guidance and administration of WR/Ethiopia and the back up of HQ and Regional Offices.

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# UN SPECIAL DROUGHT EMERGENCY APPEAL FOR ETHIOPIA

## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ethiopia is facing a serious humanitarian challenge. Failed or poor rains over the past three to four years have rendered many agriculturalists, agro-pastoralists, and pastoralists increasingly destitute through the gradual loss of their productive assets. In an appeal for international assistance launched on 21 January 2000, the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) estimated that 7.7 million victims of natural disasters would require a total of 836,800 Metric Tonnes (MTs) of emergency food aid during the year in addition to approximately US\$ 63 million in non-food assistance. Responding in support of the GoE Appeal, on 28 January the UNCT launched its own consolidated appeal requesting donor assistance amounting to 250,000 MTs of food aid through WFP (reflecting a WFP commitment to meet approximately 30% of total food requirements) and US\$ 18.3 million in priority non-food emergency assistance.

The numbers presented by the GoE in its January Appeal were based on the assumption of favourable weather during the course of the year. With the much delayed start to the 2000 rains, it is anticipated that the numbers of people in need of assistance for the second half of the year will rise, probably as high as 10 million. Reflecting this increase in numbers as well as the requirement for full rations and an extended period of assistance, it is estimated that additional food needs in the range of 400,000 to 450,000 MTs. will be needed for the remainder of the year. Following completion of the annual Belg Season Assessment, the federal Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC) is expected to issue a formal update of the national appeal by the end of June/early July.

On the basis of consultations with the DPPC and a number of field assessments in the Somali region and other drought-affected areas, this updated UNCT Consolidated Appeal takes into account the changed circumstances in the country since the launching of the January appeals. It also makes provision and establishes the basis and required resources for an expanded humanitarian intervention during the second half of 2000. It reflects priority humanitarian needs in the context of the current situation, taking into account the existing donor contributions and the need to support the process of recovery. This updated Appeal also places the UNCT response within the regional context of the crisis, emphasising coordination and collaboration with neighbouring Country Teams within the umbrella of the UN Regional Humanitarian Coordinator. Attention is also given to additional staff security needs.

The revised UNCT programme of assistance to victims of natural disasters includes the following specific priority interventions requiring additional donor support:

**Food Assistance:** Based on the need for full rations and an enhanced food basket, additional donor commitments of approximately 255,000 MTs of food are being sought by WFP to assist the existing 2.3 million beneficiaries under EMOP 6218, for an extended duration until December 2000, plus additional beneficiaries being identified by ongoing assessments as being in need.

**Shelter:** To reduce the effects of exposure, plastic sheeting and blankets will be provided to a targeted 15,000 destitute and vulnerable families.

**Water and Sanitation:** Emergency interventions, including limited water tankering, aimed at improving access to sufficient quantities of potable water will be strengthened with efforts to rehabilitate water sources and establish sustainable community water supplies in drought-prone areas.

**Health and Nutrition:** Emphasis is placed on disease control, surveillance and response, training of health workers, strengthening of laboratory services, the provision of essential drugs, emergency vaccination campaigns, support for expanded and improved targeting of supplementary and therapeutic feeding, technical support, and assistance with operational costs and health logistics.

**Seeds, Agriculture and Livestock Support:** To ensure that destitute and drought-affected farmers throughout the country are able to cultivate a crop this year, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is seeking donor support for the provision of seeds, hand tools and irrigation pumps. Interventions are also planned that will protect livestock assets and assist the recovery of pastoral communities.

**Logistics:** A range of interventions are being undertaken to ensure adequate logistics and infrastructure capacity in the region, including special operations to upgrade the Port of Djibouti and rehabilitate key access roads.

**Coordination and Common Services:** Additional funding is required to enable the UN Emergencies Unit for Ethiopia to maintain an increased level of reporting, provide operational support and data management services and to assist the liaison and management functions of the newly appointed RHC for the Drought in the Horn of Africa, who is based in Addis Ababa. The UNCT is also seeking support for common staff safety, communications and air transportation services.

**Other Support Services:** This category of interventions covers special assistance to women and children who have migrated as a result of the drought; and, a proposal to track and monitor unusual population movements.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ETHIOPIA</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>TABLE 1: TOTAL REASSESSED DROUGHT EMERGENCY REQUIREMENTS TO THE</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>UN EMERGENCY APPEAL FOR THE DROUGHT IN THE HORN OF AFRICA</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>BY SECTOR AND AGENCY</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>JUNE – DECEMBER 2000</b></p>				
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Main UN and Partner Agencies Responsible</b>	<b>Reassessed Drought Emergency Requirements (US\$)</b>	<b>Confirmed Pledges against Requirements (US\$)</b>	<b>Total Unmet Drought-Related Requirements (US\$)</b>
Food	WFP	152,660,953	-	<b>152,660,953</b>
Shelter	UNICEF	471,000	-	<b>471,000</b>
Water & Sanitation	UNICEF & WHO	3,520,000	-	<b>3,520,000</b>
Health & Nutrition	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA	14,260,455	560,000	<b>13,700,455</b>
Livestock	FAO	2,490,000	-	<b>2,490,000</b>
Seeds & Agriculture	FAO	7,894,100	1,200,000	<b>6,694,100</b>
Logistics	WFP	8,451,300	1,400,900	<b>7,050,400</b>
Coordination & Common Services	All Agencies	3,190,700	250,000	<b>2,940,700</b>
Other Support Services	UNICEF, IOM, WFP	506,475	22,500	<b>483,975</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>193,444,983</b>	<b>3,433,400</b>	<b>190,011,583</b>

Note: Reassessed drought emergency requirements include unmet needs against earlier appeals, plus additional needs recently identified.

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## II. SITUATION ANALYSIS

The onset of heavy rain in many parts of Ethiopia at the end of April and first part of May added a new dimension to the humanitarian situation. In some respects, in lowland pastoralist areas, the long overdue rain exacerbated an already fragile situation, complicating the delivery of assistance and raising fears of outbreaks of dysentery and malaria. In the mid-term, however, with the rain comes the possibility of a gradual recovery, though this will be highly dependent on the short season, *deyr* rains in October/November in the south-eastern lowlands and, in the highlands, on the coming main season, *kiremt* rains. Currently in highland areas, while too late for the planting of normal *belg* (secondary season) crops, farmers have taken advantage of the rain to begin limited planting for the main growing season (*meher*). Meanwhile, in the lowlands of the south and southeast, the replenishment of ground and surface water sources and improved grazing should be followed by a recovery in milk production and the gradual dispersal of people and their animals to the normal wet season grazing areas.

For Ethiopia, the normal pattern is a break in the rains from May to June, when the main season rains should commence. According to meteorologists, there are two possible negative scenarios at present, both of which would further undermine food security. Farmers are now planting crops for the main growing season. If there is an extended dry spell beyond the end of June, the young crops will become extremely vulnerable. Furthermore, such a dry spell, combined with young crops, raises the possibility of large-scale outbreaks of pests which, under similar circumstances in previous years, have had a devastating impact on food production in some areas. If there is no break in the weather and the current rains bridge into the main *kiremt* season, farmers in parts of the northern highlands will face the possibility of crop losses due to water-logging, hail, and storm damage.

In the lowlands of the south and south-east of Ethiopia, though the recent rains have helped to replenish depleted ground and surface water sources and will enable the regeneration of pastures, the immediate impact of the rain was an increase in animal mortality. According to reports, weakened animals drowned in numbers during flash floods around Gode while in places such as Borena, where herders had lost perhaps between 50 to 80% of their cattle due to the drought, reports indicate that the onset of the rains may well have pushed these figures even higher. There is also concern that surviving animals are now even more susceptible to many endemic and opportunistic diseases. Endo- and ecto-parasites are already very common among the livestock populations in both the Somali region and Borena and without treatment, heavy infestations will delay the recovery of animals and suppress milk production. With the sudden flush of vegetation and moist environmental conditions that will prevail after the rains, there are also fears that the region will again suffer an upsurge in Rift Valley Fever.

With the rain, comes the hope of a gradual recovery from the effects of the prolonged drought. However, in the Somali region and in Borena, people are now more vulnerable than at any time in the past decade or more. The livestock losses, especially of cattle have been so dramatic that it will be several years before the herds recover and people regain some measure of economic independence. Large numbers of people have lost everything and without appropriate assistance may have no choice but to swell the ranks of the urban poor.

Even in good food production years, Ethiopia is one of the world's poorest countries and women and children suffer the most. Infant and under-five mortality rates of 116 and 171 per thousand live births are among the highest in the world. It also has one of the world's highest levels of chronic malnutrition, poor access to drinking water, poor health services and low net primary ratios. Drought and food shortages only serve to exacerbate these problems. Malnutrition is a major contributor to child morbidity and mortality especially in emergencies. The major causes of childhood morbidity and mortality in drought-prone areas are the following, all of which are complicated by malnutrition (including vitamin deficiencies): measles, acute upper and lower respiratory infections, diarrhoeal diseases, intestinal

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parasites, tuberculosis and skin diseases. These are further exacerbated by deficiencies of micro-nutrients especially vitamin A, a lack of which plays a significant role in increased morbidity and mortality particularly among children under-five.

While an upsurge in water-borne diseases once the rains start is not unusual, given the vulnerability of people now congregating in the hope of receiving relief assistance, outbreaks of dysentery or even cholera could be devastating. In many places water tankering has stopped for the moment either because surface sources have been fully replenished or roads closed due to local flooding. As tankered water was generally taken from boreholes, it was hygienic and fully potable. It is reported that in areas such as Degehabur Zone in the Somali region, where there is a high dependence on water taken from surface catchments, there has already been a dramatic increase in acute diarrhoea and dysentery. The pattern is expected to be similar in urban areas where environmental sanitation is poor and people are living in crowded conditions. In places such as Gode, Imi and Denan where migrants are living under rudimentary shelters, exposure to cold and damp increases the risk of pneumonia among both children and adults as well as add to the already existing high rate of pulmonary tuberculosis (PTB).

In the area of emergency health assistance and disease control, the coming months will see a need for increased vigilance and preparedness. The rain has brought an enhanced probability of an increase in the incidence of communicable diseases in all areas, particularly malaria, acute diarrhoeal disease and acute respiratory infections (ARI). If major outbreaks occur, especially in the Somali region where the health infrastructure is already weak, the health services will be rapidly overburdened. The requirements for essential drugs and medical supplies will be greater than usual and this will be the time that the regional health authorities will need maximum support.

The human impact of the drought has many dimensions. Of particular concern is the social and psychological effect on people, especially women and young children. Schools in many drought-affected areas have been closed due to a dramatic fall in attendance, while the widespread social dislocation associated with the search for food and water has increased the risk of children being separated from parents.

The border areas where the drought has been particularly severe are remote, lack infrastructure and have a reputation for being volatile and insecure. Before the present emergency, several security incidents in recent years had led a number of international agencies to institute special measures to improve the safety of staff. With the current expanded humanitarian response, under the UN Regional Humanitarian Coordinator, additional measures are being proposed to strengthen information sharing, communications, and operational support in the field, including the establishment of a common air service to improve mobility and to provide a capacity for the evacuation of staff.

In terms of the overall food relief response the pledging situation has improved significantly since mid-April. There is still some concern, however, that because of initial limited resources and high beneficiary numbers, full rations have not been distributed for the past year and available supplementary food continues to be spread too thin and therefore does not have the desired nutritional benefit. Regarding food logistics, with a substantial quantity of food aid due to arrive at the ports in the coming months, the focus of attention is switching to port operations and the efficient allocation and management of available transport resources. The Ethiopian government has recently established a National Transport Co-ordination Committee which has been given the task of managing the allocation of available trucking capacity in order to maximise offtake from the ports and deliveries to distribution points. The recent rain and closure of some remote rural roads have highlighted the acute shortage of appropriate four-wheel drive trucks in the secondary transport sector and the need to pre-position food.

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### **III. ASSISTANCE STRATEGY**

This enhanced UNCT humanitarian programme is intended to strengthen federal and regional government efforts to assist populations affected by the drought, using an approach that is consistent with the overall development priorities of the Government of Ethiopia and which emphasises support to the existing social and relief services infrastructure. Recognising that in some areas where local government capacity is quite weak, both local and international NGOs are in a position to make a significant contribution to the emergency response, the UNCT will seek to strengthen existing mechanisms of cooperation and collaboration with the NGOs including the provision of common services.

### **IV. HOST COUNTRY INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

The National Policy on Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Management, promulgated in November 1993, provides the legal and institutional framework for the Government of Ethiopia's response to this emergency. The main Government counterpart for coordinating the UNCT response is the Federal DPPC, which works in close cooperation with the administrations of the affected regions, the technical line ministries, principally the Ministries of Health, Water and Education, and NGOs. The Federal DPPC also plays a central role in organising and coordinating joint needs assessments with the UNCT, NGOs and donors, and is responsible for preparing consolidated appeals for international assistance and managing the allocation and delivery of relief resources. At the federal, regional and local levels, various working mechanisms have been established to coordinate and facilitate the overall humanitarian response.

### **V. UN COUNTRY TEAM**

The UNCT in Ethiopia has developed a cooperative framework for the design, implementation and monitoring of an integrated humanitarian response to the Ethiopian Government's appeal for international assistance to meet the needs of victims of natural disasters.

This updated UNCT drought Appeal has been formulated as a joint, inter-agency exercise aimed at providing a flexible mechanism for the rapid utilisation of a variety of funding sources and arrangements, including donor emergency funding given in direct support of the UNCT multi-sectoral humanitarian programme. The implementation of the programme will be achieved by the operational agencies (primarily WFP, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, and IOM) using established operational mechanisms and modalities.

As a specific response to the drought emergency in Ethiopia, this UNCT initiative comes under the authority of the UN Regional Humanitarian Coordinator. It is the role of the RHC to ensure that interventions in Ethiopia are consistent with activities being planned in the neighbouring drought-affected countries in the Horn of Africa, to ensure that there is cooperation among UNCTs, and to develop an effective strategy for advocacy and resource mobilisation in respect of the regional dimensions of the drought. As in other UN humanitarian interventions, however, country-level operational issues regarding coordination, planning, monitoring and reporting will be handled cooperatively within the mandate of the UN Disaster Management Team (UNDMT) which comprises the senior management of the operational UN Agencies.

Under general government policy, WFP will provide logistics, transport and telecommunications support to the UN system and other partners who may require such assistance.

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While the operational agencies will be responsible for monitoring and providing technical reporting on the implementation of the different sectoral components of the programme, generic/contextual reporting on the humanitarian situation as well as general narrative reporting to donors on the programme and information/data management will come under the responsibility of the UN Regional Humanitarian Coordinator who will be supported in this role by the UN Emergencies Unit for Ethiopia.

## **VI. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

This humanitarian programme is a collaborative effort of the Government and the UN Country Team in Ethiopia. The programme has been designed to make the optimal use of the management capacities, expertise and resources available from the operational and technical agencies working in the country, while avoiding any duplication of effort and making the best use of existing working arrangements with the Government and other partners.

Under the previous UNCT Appeal, WFP sought to resource approximately one-third of the total amount of cereals requested by the Government, and one half of the supplementary food. It is envisaged that WFP will cover a higher proportion of the revised Government appeal expected to be issued when the results of the *Belg* season assessment are known. In this integrated UNCT approach, as requested by the donors, following the visit of the UN Special Envoy for the drought, WFP will take a lead role in coordinating food and logistics interventions within the UN system. In addition, WFP will assist in the provision of common support services in the field including communications, operational security, and staff transport.

FAO will be responsible for supporting the agricultural and livestock sectors, incorporating both emergency interventions to protect surviving animals and furnish destitute farmers with the means to plant crops, and longer-term recovery measures. The interventions of FAO in the livestock sector are seen as crucial for the eventual recovery of livelihoods in the mainly pastoral areas of southern and south-eastern Ethiopia.

The World Health Organization (WHO) in collaboration with UNICEF and UN Population Fund (UNFPA) will combine efforts to provide a comprehensive response to emergency needs in the health sector. UNICEF with WHO's technical support, will apply its extensive programme and operational experience at national, zonal and wereda levels in revitalising immunisation services in drought-affected areas, expanding access to clean drinking water and basic sanitation, providing technical support to a more effective national, and especially regional/sub-regional nutrition surveillance system with relevance both to food aid and supplementary food aid targeting as well as the overall health response, ensuring appropriate targeting and distribution of supplementary foods and blankets to children under-five as well as pregnant and lactating women, and reducing drop-out rates from primary schools. UNICEF and WFP will provide further support to the DPPC Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit. WHO will assist in strengthening the existing capacity to (a) undertake assessments, coordinate and manage public health interventions and supply management systems (SUMA); (b) sustain health and nutritional surveillance, an early warning system and epidemiological outbreak response; (c) control of communicable diseases, including TB and malaria, (d) control malnutrition and (e) water quality assurance.. WHO will also provide essential drugs and medical supplies, vaccines, cold-chain equipment and technical support for immunisation campaigns as well as reproductive health (RH) supplies and equipment. In the process, all agencies will work with each other and with national, regional and wereda level Government counterparts and NGOs.

Through this updated Appeal and in collaboration with WFP, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) intends to undertake a number of initiatives geared towards population stabilisation and restoring livelihoods in Ethiopia and other countries in the region in the shortest possible time. This will include a mechanism for monitoring and reporting on



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population movements and patterns of migration within the region as well as the development of appropriate strategies to assist communities living in border areas.

Other UN Agencies may also be involved either directly or through support to the operational agencies. The office of the UN Regional Humanitarian Coordinator, supported by the UN Emergencies Unit for Ethiopia, will assist with operational support services to the agencies working in the field as well as facilitating an expanded level of field monitoring, information and data management and overall reporting.

For essential and technical services – health, nutrition, education, agriculture, water and sanitation, protection – the individual specialist agencies already enjoy well-established working relationships with the relevant line ministries and governmental agencies, several of which are already collaborating with the UN on national programmes for development as well as for emergency response and rehabilitation. These linkages have proven to be particularly well developed in Tigray and Amhara regions where the administrations are relatively sophisticated and technically competent. As much as possible the UNCT will work through the established line ministries and coordination mechanisms, expanding existing programmes where possible and providing additional capacity building support as needed. In areas such as the Somali region where the administrative capacity to manage a large relief operation is weak, the UNCT will be providing what technical and material assistance it can to strengthen the response and provide effective support.

For food distributions, WFP works in partnership with DPPC. This is particularly effective in regions where the existence of WFP sub-offices ensures regular and productive contact with officials in the zones and weredas. In the Somali region as in a number of other peripheral areas, however, owing to a lack of human and institutional capacity, particularly at those levels nearest to the beneficiaries, accurate and relevant information on requirements, food deliveries and distributions has not always been available in a timely manner.

## **VII. SECTORAL ACTIVITIES AND SUPPORT COMPONENTS**

### **Food (US\$ 152,660,953)**

#### ***Relief Food Commodities (approximately US\$ 145 million for WFP\*)***

The original government appeal launched in January was for a total of 836,800 MTs. of food aid (of which 758,039 MTs was for cereals) for 7.7 million people affected by natural disaster. Following the Appeal, WFP EMOP 6218 was approved on 25 February 2000 to provide 253,500 MTs of food for 2.3 million people. WFP is now putting together a budget revision based on increased needs, the results of assessments, the need to modify the food basket and increase the ration size.

*\* includes associated direct and indirect support costs.*

#### ***Overall objective***

To support the Government's efforts in saving lives and livelihoods and improving the nutritional status of people affected by natural disaster, with special focus on women and children.

#### ***Specific Objectives include the following:***

- ☐ To meet the minimum food requirements (15 kg/person/day) of pastoralists who continue to be very vulnerable to drought and subsistence farmers who were not able to realise a *Belg* harvest in 2000 and who because of cumulative poor seasons are unable to sustain themselves through traditional coping mechanisms.
- ☐ To contribute to preserving household assets, particularly oxen, thus ensuring that the long-term vulnerability of households does not increase.

- ☐ To maintain or improve the nutritional status of affected vulnerable populations, with a particular focus on women and the young, thereby reducing their susceptibility to disease.
- ☐ To increase the institutional and human resources capacity of the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission.
- ☐ To strengthen partnerships between WFP and other multi- and bilateral agencies.

**Activities:**

Resourcing to the existing WFP assisted emergency operation 6218 has been very positive to date. As of 23 May, out of the total requirement of 311,570 MTs originally requested to meet needs based on the January appeal figures, 244,221 MTs (78.4%) has been resourced.

RESOURCING AGAINST ORIGINAL WFP FOOD REQUIREMENTS				
	Original Requirement*	Confirmed Pledges	Shortfall	
Commodities	(Jan-Dec)	(as of 23 May)	MTs	%
Cereals	273,083	210,056	63,027	23.08
Blended Food	34,987	31,730	3,257	9.30
Vegetable Oil	2,900	1,907	993	34.24
Biscuits	600	528	72	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>311,570</b>	<b>244,221</b>	<b>67,349</b>	<b>21.60</b>

\* EMOP 6143 budget revision, and EMOP 6218

Under the January 2000 UNCT Consolidated Appeal, WFP appealed for resources to cover approximately one-third of the total amount of cereals requested by the government, and one-half of the supplementary food. Based on preliminary findings and discussions with the Government, it is projected that an additional 400,000–450,000 MTs of cereals will be requested as a bridging measure until end of the year. This additional tonnage requirement will be confirmed by the forthcoming *belg* assessments. In the meantime, WFP is proceeding with a budget revision to resource the following additional quantities (which will amount to more than one-third coverage of the expected Government Appeal):

ADDITIONAL WFP FOOD REQUIREMENTS			
Commodities	(June-Dec)	Outstanding balance to be resourced	Total Quantity required
Cereals	205,705	63,027	268,732
Blended Food	10,790	3,257	14,047
Vegetable Oil	6,100	993	7,093
Biscuits	0	72	72
Pulses	32,473	0	32,473
<b>Total</b>	<b>255,068</b>	<b>67,349</b>	<b>322,417</b>

The value of this additional assistance amounts to US\$ 152.7 million (food value of US\$ 72 million and associated transport and other related costs of US\$ 81 million). The reasons for this increased tonnage are to allow for the provision of full rations of 15 kg cereal per person per month to existing 2.3 million beneficiaries under EMOP 6218, for an extended duration until December 2000, including pastoralists who will remain in a weakened vulnerable condition over the coming months, plus an additional 845,000 beneficiaries identified by recent assessments as being in need.

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Distribution of WFP-provided fortified supplementary food is targeted at vulnerable groups, including pregnant and nursing women, children under five and the elderly.

### **Other Food-Related Interventions (approximately US\$ 6.3 million for WFP)**

WFP budgetary provision has been made to cover a range of management, operational and administrative interventions associated with the delivery of relief food assistance planned under WFP Emergency Operations. These funds will be used to support a number of operational activities associated both with WFP-specific interventions and collaborative actions in support of UNCT common services.

As described under section 8, these include helping to equip and staff a field unit in Gode, Somali region; providing a Staff Safety Officer who is stationed in Gode; and providing further telecommunications and computer equipment for field offices, especially in the Somali region. In addition, funds are being requested under the budget revision for non-food items for the Somali region, including kitchen sets and Jerry cans in addition to moveable storage units to position food in outlying areas. Funding is also being sought to provide grinding mills to communities where beneficiaries, particularly women may benefit from them.

### **Shelter (US\$ 471,000 for UNICEF)**

The effects of exposure to cold temperatures can be serious not only for populations living in highland locations but also in lowland “hot” areas where normal environmental conditions change with the onset of rains and cooler temperatures. In such cases, body resistance weakens and susceptibility to pneumonia and related respiratory tract infections increases. Inevitably, the populations most affected are the displaced, the ill and the malnourished. Among children already weakened by malnutrition caused by disease and inadequate caloric intake, shocks can prove fatal. In highlands, colder temperatures will also take their toll, especially among the most destitute, those unable to afford clothing and warmth in conditions that can get as cold as 5° Celsius. It is therefore essential that basic shelter can be afforded in the form of blankets and plastic sheeting. Since 1999 UNICEF has been one of the major providers of emergency shelter assistance in Ethiopia and will continue to address related needs under this emergency programme.

#### **Objective:**

To reduce the effects of exposure among 15,000 highly vulnerable families with children under five as a consequence of the drought.

#### **Activities:**

As part of contingency efforts, local procurement of shelter materials and pre-positioning of stocks in Addis Ababa in anticipation of the long rains. UNICEF’s emergency store will be used in Addis Ababa and DPPB/D stores in the field.

Field targeting, distribution, impact monitoring and assessment in cooperation with DPPB/D and NGO counterparts.

BUDGET SUMMARY		
ITEM	QUANTITY	TOTAL (US\$)
Rolls Plastic Sheeting (200 M <sup>2</sup> per roll)	1,000	200,000
Blankets	20,000	140,000
Transportation	-	70,000
Programme Support	-	61,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>471,000</b>

### **Water and Sanitation (US\$ 3,520,000 for UNICEF and WHO)**

In Ethiopia as a whole, it is estimated that fewer than 19% of rural communities have access to safe drinking water. In most of the drought-affected areas of southern and south-eastern Ethiopia, household consumption is estimated to be far below five litres per capita; and much of this water is polluted. Three consecutive seasons of failed rains have fostered a major crisis for often nomadic populations dependent on mobility and access to opportunistic water sources and pasture land. Among the drought-affected areas, water shortages are currently worst in Somali region, Borena and South Omo areas. While international attention increasingly focuses on the disastrous conditions of drought-affected populations in Somali region of Ethiopia, UNICEF, which is taking the lead in this sector, seeks to ensure that equally hard-hit drought-affected populations in the South Omo area (Southern Nations and People's Region) as well as Borena and Bale zones (Oromiya region) receive immediate water supply assistance. In addition, many zones in Amhara, Tigray and Afar regions have been badly hit by the drought and UNICEF plans to provide emergency assistance if sufficient funds become available. WHO will ensure water quality control.

#### **Objectives:**

The overall objective of emergency interventions in this sector is to reduce the morbidity and mortality due to water, sanitation and hygiene-related diseases among 500,000 severely drought-affected people, particularly among the children, through the provision of safe water and improved sanitation and hygiene practices.

#### **Activities:**

- ☐ Limited water tankering where no other option exists, together with storage facilities and chemical disinfectants.
- ☐ Provision of fuel and lubricants to run existing water supply schemes.
- ☐ Repair of existing Afridev and India Mark II hand pumps and replacement of other broken hand pumps with Afridevs to help achieve standardisation, which is a precondition to long-term sustainability.
- ☐ Repair or rehabilitation of deep borehole pumps and generators.
- ☐ Construction of new schemes such as spring protections with and without distribution, shallow wells and boreholes fitted with Afridev hand pumps and motorised pumps.
- ☐ Establishment and training of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education Committees, including the provision of tools and spare parts.
- ☐ Training of pump caretakers and operators on operation and maintenance, including environmental sanitation and hygiene.

SUMMARY BUDGET	
REGION	BUDGET (US\$)
Somali	640,000
Oromiya (Bale & Broena Zones)	713,000
SNNPR	340,000
Amhara (Wag Hamra & North and South Welo Zones)	599,000
Tigray (Southern, Central and Eastern Zones)	600,000
Afar	200,000
UNICEF Programme Support	328,000
WHO Technical Support	100,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,520,000</b>

### **Health and Nutrition (US\$ 14,260,455 for WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA)**

The top seven causes of ill health in drought-impacted areas are measles, malaria, diarrhoea, intestinal parasites, RTI, TB, and skin diseases. These diseases are frequently associated with malnutrition and together can lead to serious ill health and death particularly among children. Malaria, particularly among mothers and children, has shown an alarming increase in prevalence in recent years. With the recent rain come fears of major outbreaks, particularly of malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in areas where people have been congregating in the hope of receiving assistance. The scarcity of safe and adequate water supply in drought-affected areas exacerbates the problem beyond the capacity of the weak health infrastructure that exists in the affected regions.

Immunisation coverage, in general as well as in remote, drought-prone areas in particular, is very low while cold-chain facilities remain inadequate in many areas. In general, a shortage of essential drugs and medical supplies, laboratory reagents, HIV test kits, and cold-chain supplies has been reported as commonplace. The need to strengthen the capacity of health institutions as well as upgrade the skills and knowledge of health workers through improved in-service training has also been recognised as a priority by the UNCT in many of the crisis-hit areas as has the need for better coordination between different actors in the health sector. The low health service and immunisation coverage in the regions and zones affected by drought will trigger outbreaks of measles, which is also aggravated by concentrations of malnourished children particularly in displaced areas. Immediate vaccination campaigns need to be initiated.

To treat ARI, diarrhoea, malaria and other endemic and epidemic diseases, sufficient quantities of antibiotics, dehydration fluids, and anti-malarial drugs, including bed nets need to be available in sufficient quantities. Furthermore, health education and community mobilisation aimed at preventing the spread of communicable diseases will be crucial components of the programme to be conducted in the affected regions.

Moderate to severe malnutrition is widespread in the affected regions and particularly in Somali region. While increased food deliveries, better targeting and the provision of supplementary and therapeutic feeding should contribute to stabilising the situation there remain concerns over the impact of poor nutrition on the physical and mental development of children and as a factor leading to an increase of serious disease and ill health.

Interventions in the health and nutrition sector will be managed by WHO with UNICEF and UNFPA. Discussions have taken place internally and with the federal and regional health authorities to ensure the best use of resources and expertise available to the UN Country Team in Ethiopia. WHO in particular will be working to strengthen inter-sectoral collaboration between all the major actors (UN, MoH, DPPC/B and NGOs) and at all levels to maximise the impact of emergency interventions, avoid duplication of effort and to fill gaps where needed. In this respect, WHO is providing overall technical leadership in the emergency

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health sector. WHO with UNICEF's assistance will support a major measles/vitamin A vaccination campaign targeting the worst drought-affected areas, set to begin in late June. UNICEF will take the lead in overall emergency nutrition coordination working in close consultation with WFP and WHO. In this respect, UNICEF will be providing a qualified international nutritionist to support the DPPC Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit which will be active supporting field nutrition survey activities. UNFPA will ensure technical coherence in measures intended to support reproductive health management resources and capacities targeting the worst drought affected areas. WHO will provide capacity building support to reinforce the Ministry of Health's activities regarding assessments, coordinated public health management and accountability.

**Objectives:**

To prevent a deterioration of the health and nutritional status and excessive morbidity and mortality especially among women and children in drought-affected and food insecure regions of Ethiopia and strengthen the emergency response and management capacity of the Ministry of Health at all levels.

**Activities:**

In the light of a likely worsening of the situation, WHO with the support of UNICEF is planning to provide additional emergency assistance in the health sector, including an expansion of assistance to improve the coverage of measles vaccination and Vitamin A. The aim of the measles component will be to vaccinate 2.1 million children of 6 – 59 months of age in drought-affected areas in the Somali, Oromiya and SNNP regions in the first phase and Amhara in the second phase and provide simultaneously Vitamin A. This will be achieved through the provision of vaccines, needles and syringes, cold-chain equipment, capacity building of health workers and provision of operational support. WHO and UNICEF will also be working to reduce morbidity due to common infectious diseases such as malaria, diarrhoea, ARIs, intestinal parasites and skin infection through the provision of essential drugs, bed-nets and anti-malarials. Funds are also being sought for the deployment of public health and nutrition experts to provide technical support and improve coordination in the field.

In addition to providing special foods for the treatment of 10,000 severely malnourished children for six months, UNICEF will also support nutrition interventions through the provision of 100 nutrition survey kits, 40 supplementary feeding kits and technical assistance. Six vehicles and 48 motorcycles will be deployed to support emergency operations in drought-affected areas. WHO will provide technical support to strengthen nutritional surveillance and training for health workers.

Both UNICEF and WFP will provide support to the DPPC Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit. The general aim of the unit is to have an improved efficiency and efficacy of supplementary and therapeutic feeding interventions by giving greater prominence to the nutrition unit as part of the early warning department of the DPPC. WFP will assist the unit in monitoring and targeting of supplementary foods.

In the UNCT January Appeal, WHO requested donor support for strengthening national capacities to control selected priority diseases, including the strengthening of disease surveillance mechanisms in drought-affected areas. In addition, support was requested for enhancing emergency health services to drought-affected populations through the provision of essential drugs and medical supplies, laboratory reagents and supplies, development of surveillance systems and training. In consultation with the federal Ministry of Health, regional Health Bureaus and UNICEF, WHO is now planning to expand the scope of its interventions, focusing on the procurement of emergency drugs, laboratory supplies and other medical supplies and the provision of technical support services to five Regional Health Bureaus and 20 Zonal Health Departments. At the federal level, WHO plans to reach agreement on national guidelines for the provision of free emergency health care (including drugs) in severely drought-affected areas, as well as help establish a national emergency preparedness unit. WHO will also be providing operational support for disease surveillance

and response, tuberculosis control as well as assisting with coordinating the distribution of drugs, vaccines, and medical supplies.

The requirement for essential drugs to be provided by WHO will conform to the standard Emergency Health Kit. Drugs to be procured by UNICEF will be selected as a special package to treat the most common diseases affecting children under-five: acute respiratory infections, malaria, diarrhoea, and parasitic infections.

As part of the overall emergency response of the UN Country Team, UNFPA has been providing technical assistance and support to the health sector working in close conjunction with UNICEF and WHO. Under the revised UNCT response, UNFPA is seeking donor support for the provision of basic drugs, equipment and supplies for providing emergency safe motherhood and reproductive health services. The project aims to assist approximately 1.5 million women of child-bearing age in drought-affected areas over a period of six months. The project includes the provision of drugs, equipment and materials for: safe delivery; blood transfusion; treatment of STDs; referrals for complications arising from pregnancy and child birth.

<b>BUDGET SUMMARY (IN US\$)</b>				
<b>AGENCY</b>				
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>UNICEF</b>	<b>WHO</b>	<b>UNFPA</b>	<b>TOTAL US\$</b>
Essential Supplies	730,000	5,700,000	-	6,430,000
EPI Support, Vaccines and Cold Chain Equipment	842,765	450,000	-	1,292,765
Reproductive Health Supplies and Equipment	-	231,000	896,850	1,127,850
Nutrition Surveillance, Rehabilitation & Training	1,530,980	150,000	-	1,680,980
Disease Control, Surveillance & Training	-	2,027,000	-	2,027,000
Diarrhoeal Disease Treatment & Case Management	268,860	100,000	-	368,860
Malaria Control	178,000	200,000	-	378,000
Strengthening Capacity for Assessment, Coordination and Management	-	423,000	-	423,000
Programme Support	532,000	-	-	532,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,082,605</b>	<b>9,281,000</b>	<b>896,850</b>	<b>14,260,455</b>

### **Livestock (US\$ 2,490,000 for FAO)**

It is estimated that up to three million cattle, calves and milking cows have died as a result of the drought in Ethiopia. In some areas, livestock losses have reached 90%. The most negative impact of cattle mortality and poor body condition is the lack of milk for human consumption, particularly for children. Even drought resistant animals such as camels have died. The mortality figures for camels vary from 5-10%, for sheep between 10-20%.

The human tragedy, with millions of people suffering from hunger and malnutrition, was preceded by severe losses of livestock, especially cattle, which started dying as early as October last year. When animals die on a massive scale this will lead to severe food security problems in livestock dependent communities. Livestock production is crucial for the survival and welfare of pastoral communities. The pastoral communities in Somali Regional State, Borena Zone of the Oromiya Regional State and South Omo Zone of the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Regional State are the most affected having had three consecutive years of little or no rainfall.

In addition to the lack of rain, deterioration of the rangeland, over-population and poor marketing facilities have aggravated the situation. Surviving animals are less resistant to disease after being weakened by a lack of feed and water. The occurrence of any disease would have a disastrous effect on livestock. As most of the affected areas lie along international borders with Kenya, Somalia and southern Sudan, strengthening disease surveillance will be very important.

As part of efforts to improve the level of preparedness for the future, it will be important to salvage some value from animals (meat and hides) and provide some income to the owners in the form of cash or grain. Although these requirements are not included in this Appeal, we encourage donor to support FAO's plan to establish seven slaughter slabs in Somali region, Borena Zone of Oromiya region and South Omo Zone of SNNP suitable for the emergency slaughter of around 11,000 weak cattle. Meat could be dried and re-distributed to needy people.

In the same context, donors are encouraged to contribute outside of the Appeal to FAO's interventions aimed at supporting; a) livestock markets in drought-prone pastoral areas of Ethiopia and, b) the long-term recovery of animal herds. Furthermore, FAO will be looking into the idea of constructing special camps where at times of drought the more valuable animals, preferably one or two from each household, can be assembled together and provided with feed, water and veterinary services. At the end of the crisis animals would be returned to each household. More immediately, FAO will be working closely with the emergency water programme of UNICEF in the Somali region and Borena Zone of Oromiya to ensure that when bore holes are constructed or rehabilitated provision is made for the watering of livestock.

Veterinary support, especially for sheep and goats and other species, is also important as these would be the sources of nutrition and income until the crisis is over and cattle numbers stabilise. Including technical and other operating expenses, FAO has proposed an emergency rescue programme to mitigate further deterioration of livestock in drought-affected areas.

SUMMARY BUDGET	
ACTIVITY	BUDGET (US\$)
De-stocking (11,000 cattle)	500,000
Disease Surveillance	530,000
Animal Vaccines and Drugs	860,000
Strengthening of Coordination	600,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,490,000</b>

### Seeds and Agriculture (US\$ 7,894,100 for FAO)

Preliminary assessments indicate around 1.6 million agricultural households in Ethiopia have been seriously impacted by the drought in primary crop production areas. The most seriously affected of these farmers require an estimated 15,235 MTs of cereal/pulse seed to enable them to take full advantage of the coming rains. Needy farmers also require special assistance amounting to 652,117 assorted pieces of tools and 715 irrigation pumps (500 treadle and 215 motorised) along with sweet potato cuttings. FAO is proposing a series of interventions that will address production needs for the current *meher*-growing season and help farmers prepare for the next *belg*. Efforts will be made to co-ordinate seed distribution with the distribution of general rations.

The *belg* season (small rains) failed this year due to the late start to the rain. This has affected producers in parts of Amhara, Tigray and the Southern Nation's, Nationalities and People's region. Although seed and agriculture interventions for the 2001 *belg* are not budgeted in this Appeal, it is crucial that immediate attention is given to farmers in these



regions for them to prepare for the 2001 cropping season. Without assistance, many impoverished *belg* farmers will not be able to plant next year. The requirements are 9,337 MTs of cereal seed, 84.85 MTs of vegetable seed, and 400,660 hand tools. A total of 133,553 farming households are being targeted for special assistance ahead of the 2001 *belg* season.

Target areas for emergency agricultural assistance in the current year include North Omo Zone of SNNP region where more than 170,000 households are considered acutely food insecure. Farmers in North Omo lack quality seed for the all-important *meher*-cropping season starting in June. Provided that funds are made available, FAO will provide 3,600 MTs of barley and wheat seed to enable up to 164,000 farmers to resume their farming activities. In addition, sweet potato vines, an important secondary crop, are required for 44,000 drought affected farm families. In addition to seeds, 164,000 farmers in North Omo who do not have access to oxen will each receive cultivating hoes.

The Amhara Region is one of the major areas of the country having a significant number of *belg* crop producers. The poor *meher* crop of 1998 and the failure of the 1999 rains and late start of the 2000 *belg* rains has led to deterioration of the food security situation affecting an estimated 506,800 farming households in the region. To enable drought-affected farmers to plant for the current *meher* season and prepare for the 2001 *belg* planting season, approximately 4,122 MTs of cereal seeds in addition to distributing 9,135 cultivating hoes need to be distributed to farming households who do not have access to oxen for land preparation. There is also a need for 90 motorised pumps to help increase food production in areas where small-scale irrigation is practised.

A total of 272,600 households are considered affected by the delayed *belg* rain in Tigray. These farmers rely on the *belg* season for about 80 percent of their food production. They are mainly situated in the southern zone and it is foreseen that they will be critically in need of inputs to take advantage of the coming main season rains and to help prepare for the 2001 *belg* season. FAO is seeking to target just over 100,000 of the worst affected farmers with up to 2,270 MTs of cereal seed. In addition, FAO will be providing 145,350 cultivating hoes for farming households who do not have access to oxen for land preparation. FAO is proposing to supply 55 motorised pumps and 500 treadle pumps to affected farm families who have constructed small-scale dams but are currently unable to deliver water to their fields.

Other agricultural interventions include: provision of sweet potato vines for 10,000 drought-affected farm families in Oromiya region; distribution of 652 MTs of cereals, 50 MTs pulse, 350 kilos vegetable seeds and 70 irrigation pumps to farmers settled along riverine areas of the Somali region and Borena Zone of Oromiya.

FAO will be available to provide technical support to ensure a coordinated distribution of seeds and tools made available directly to NGOs.

SUMMARY BUDGET	
ACTIVITY	BUDGET (US\$)
Seeds	4,188,100
Hand Tools	1,533,700
Potato Vine Cuttings	988,700
Irrigation Pumps	427,600
Strengthening of Coordination	756,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,894,100</b>

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## Logistics (US\$ 8,451,300 for WFP)

The World Food Programme will take the lead in the provision of logistics to all partners. To this end, certain interventions have been initiated by WFP to ensure adequate logistics and infrastructure capacity in the region to support Ethiopia relief operations. These are summarised in the table below:

ACTIVITY	APPROXIMATE COST (US\$)	REMARKS
Special Operation for Logistics Coordination Cells in Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa	727,500	For coordinating shipping arrangements, air movements, and in-country food movements. Cells will also liaise with the GoE, NGOs, and donors to ensure effective coordination, reporting and management of all special operations
Special Operation to Upgrade the Port of Djibouti	2,600,000	Project to upgrade the infrastructure of the port of Djibouti, resulting in increased off-take and storage capacity. Work in progress. Will create additional space enabling berth 13 to handle larger vessels more efficiently. WFP will also be installing weighbridges and erecting an additional 5,000 MTs mobile storage unit to increase port storage capacity.
Special Operation for Road Upgrade from Port of Djibouti to Ethiopia	4,100,000	This project will upgrade the Djibouti-Galaffi road, thus reducing the turn-around time for trucks carrying food.
Special Operation for Road Upgrade Project in the Berbera-Jigjiga corridor	1,000,000	Project to upgrade the 70-km truck running from Jigjiga to Tug Wajaale, on the Somaliland border, to turn it into a dry weather road. (Under preparation)
Ethiopia-Djibouti Railroad Assessment	23,800	Funding required to cover a none month study to investigate the possibility of increasing the take-off from Djibouti port by using the rail line that goes from Djibouti port-Dire Dawa – Nazareth-Addis Ababa

Not mentioned in this table is a WFP-led initiative to provide air transport services to the humanitarian community, targeted at supporting operations in the Somali region but also available for other regions when and where needed. WFP is currently preparing a Special Operation budgeted at US\$ 2 million for the establishment of this service for which donor support is being sought. The full details and budget for the proposal are given under Section 8, Coordination and Common Services.

## Coordination and Common Services (US\$ 3,190,700)

### *Emergency Staffing and Programme Support*

To ensure the effective delivery of assistance described in this updated appeal, most operational members of the UNCT are taking measures to strengthen their emergency management and technical and logistical support capacities. This covers emergency staffing (international and local staff), transportation, communications, administrative and other related costs. In general, these are not budgeted as separate line items, rather these are built into the overall programme support requirements.

In response to the drought crisis, WFP, UNICEF, WHO and the UN Emergencies Unit for Ethiopia are taking steps to increase their emergency management, coordination and monitoring systems both in Addis Ababa and in the field based on an expanded, emergency presence in the worst affected areas. Both WFP and UNICEF are enhancing their operational capacities with additional personnel for field monitoring, reporting, logistics and communications.

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At the field level, additional international field officers will be deployed where required to ensure effective coordination and coherence of non-food interventions following close consultations with the Government. Additional teams of technical public health, nutrition and water national officers will also be deployed after consultations with government officials to keep abreast of new developments in locations to be determined.

Through this Appeal, WFP will also be enhancing its operational effectiveness in the field with the deployment of additional food aid monitors and logistics staff. In addition WFP will assist the DPPC to strengthen its commodity tracking system.

The Gode Field Unit will function as an important logistics and administrative base for UN-supported relief operations in the Somali region. The office will be furnished with the necessary computer and telecommunications equipment and manned by experienced staff provided by WFP, UNICEF and the UN Emergencies Unit for Ethiopia. The cost of maintaining the Gode Field Unit will be borne jointly by the UNCT on the basis of the interventions and budgets for the Somali region described in this Appeal. Where needed, and in close consultation with the DPPC, additional temporary field offices will be established in drought-impacted areas in order to strengthen operations and provide an enhanced level of logistics and administrative support. The existing UN common office in Mekelle, Tigray, operated jointly by WFP and UNICEF, will also be reinforced to support interventions for drought affected populations in that area.

### **Coordination and Reporting (US\$ 361,250 for OCHA on behalf of the ORHC/EUE)**

Acting on behalf of the UN Regional Humanitarian Coordinator and the UN Disaster Management Team, the UN Emergencies Unit for Ethiopia will provide consolidated reporting on the progress of drought relief operations in all areas where the UN is providing assistance. In conjunction with the specialised agencies, the information gathered will be disseminated as widely as possible through regular situation updates and other publications issued by the office of the UN RHC in order to provide the UN, donors, NGOs and the Government with a broad overview of the relief situation as it evolves. The UN Emergencies Unit will also continue to provide support to the UN Disaster Management Team in its coordinating role, and will support the UNCT in its resource mobilisation efforts.

In addition to its normal country-level reporting, with the appointment of the UN Regional Humanitarian Coordinator the work of the UN Emergencies Unit is expected to expand to include additional regional reporting and support services. There will be an emphasis on enhancing mechanisms for monitoring and analysing the regional dimensions of the humanitarian crisis and as well as the need to support the strengthening and further development of inter-country information exchange mechanisms. There may also be a requirement to provide additional support to UNCT relief operations in the field. At least in the short-term, these additional responsibilities will require additional staff and other resources.

The UN Emergencies Unit presently faces a core budget deficit of US\$130,000, which needs to be urgently met to ensure continuity of the normal work of the Unit through to the end of 2000. Over and above this, funds amounting to US\$ 231,250 are needed to meet additional costs related to its direct support functions vis-à-vis the UN Regional Humanitarian Coordinator. These additional funds will cover immediate needs in terms of temporary support staff, short-term consultants and equipment (vehicles, computers and communications equipment) and local and regional travel costs. A total of US\$ 361,250 is therefore urgently needed to strengthen the UN Emergencies Unit to undertake its new support functions and to ensure the continuation of its core operations.

### **Field Staff Safety (US\$ 379,450 for OCHA on behalf of the ORHC)**

In a fluid and volatile situation staff safety is an issue of concern to all humanitarian workers in the field. The UN Country Team in Ethiopia has already taken steps to recruit a Field

Safety Advisor who, under a cost-sharing arrangement among the UN agencies, will manage and co-ordinate staff safety services in the field. In addition, WFP has provided to the UNCT one Staff Safety Officer (SSO) who is currently stationed in Gode. The initial cost of this post is being covered by WFP under its expanded emergency operation for the Somali region. In addition to these officers two additional SSOs are needed in order to provide adequate coverage for UN workers in the field and to support and provide assistance to the NGOs.

Significant improvements will also have to be made in the telecommunications systems in the field and in Addis Ababa to regularise the flow of information throughout the operational areas between these areas and Addis Ababa and between the Staff Safety System in Ethiopia and other UN Country Offices in the region. Likewise, SSOs will need staff support, minimum office equipment, vehicles and funds to cover flights on the UN light aircraft service to be managed by WFP.

<b>SUMMARY BUDGET</b>	
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>BUDGET (US\$)</b>
Two staff safety officers (international) for 7 months plus per diems and travel	205,000
Three drivers, three office support staff and per diems	14,250
Three field vehicles	96,000
Computer equipment	13,200
Office supplies, furniture, equipment, sundries & rent	41,000
Vehicle maintenance and operations	10,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>379,450</b>

#### **Telecommunications (US\$ 150,000 for WFP)**

WFP will be taking the lead in establishing common field-level telecommunications in the field as well as providing advice and technical support to members of the UN Country Team that do not have their own telecommunications capability. In Gode, WFP has established HF and VHF radio communications and will be providing other UN Agencies with e-mail by radio facilities. E-mail connectivity through a local VHF network for NGOs working in the Gode area is also planned. The system allows the routing of data through the WFP LAN server in Addis Ababa. It is envisaged that similar common services will be established elsewhere if needed.

To enhance communication coverage for staff safety and security, the WFP radio room in Addis Ababa will be equipped and manned for 24-hours coverage if needed. In the field, portable HF radio equipment, VHF handheld radios, air band radios, portable satellite telephone (Inmarsat Mini-m terminals) and GPS units will be procured for staff deployed in support of current operations in the Somali region and other operational areas, including the Staff Safety Officers. Additional communications packages will also be procured to provide support to other members of the UN Country Team and its implementing partners.

#### **Institutional Capacity Building for an Improved Emergency Response (US \$300,000 for OCHA on behalf of the ORHC/EUE)**

With the assistance of UNDP, the UNCT is seeking ways to build the emergency management and response capacities of government institutions at the federal, regional and local levels. Such assistance includes logistical support, equipment and technical assistance. Similar support will also be extended to other such institutions as and when these are established by government to support operations in the field. Technical assistance is also being requested to support the federal Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission to enhance capacities in the areas of relief coordination, information management and resource tracking.

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## **Air Transport Services (US\$ 2 million for WFP)**

WFP is preparing a Special Operation to finance the creation of a common light aircraft service to assist the movement of humanitarian personnel to/from insecure areas. Due to security constraints, UN staff movement in Somali region is limited. It is planned that the air service will ferry staff and limited essential supplies and equipment in and out of areas where UN staff are not allowed to stay overnight to undertake necessary tasks on a daily basis. The air service will also provide an emergency medivac service within the country for which specialised medical equipment will be procured and training given. Aircraft contracted to provide the service will have short take-off and landing capabilities and be equipped for operations in remote areas. To provide access to locations without suitable airstrips and to provide greater mobility, a helicopter will also be deployed to Somali region for a limited period. Management of the service will be evaluated after three to four months and then, if necessary, a partial cost-recovery system implemented. Initial service will be provided under the Special Operation.

## **Other Support Services (US\$ 506,475)**

### **Children and Women with Special Protection Needs (US\$ 176,000 for UNICEF)**

The severe drought in Somali region, in particular, has led to the migration of at least 10,000 people into the Gode area in search of food and basic social services. In the present situation, it remains likely that further migrations may take place in other drought-affected areas. Recent UNICEF and UN/Government/NGO child protection assessments in Gode and Dessie, South Welo, suggest that the most vulnerable segments of the population, women and children, represent the largest proportion of the displaced population, and clearly have a greater need for special protection measures and services. Women of all ages, and especially young girls, are vulnerable to rape and assault when fetching water and gathering firewood. Girls are also less likely to attend school without adequate clothing and basic sanitation facilities. In addition, wide-spread displacement and the desperate search for food and basic social services, increase significantly the risk of separation of children from their families including increase in street children and prostitution. Pregnant and lactating women may suffer from a lack of services that meet their particular needs. Children orphaned as a result of displacement require special services and protection measures. UNICEF will take the lead in implementing a range of interventions in this sector in cooperation with Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Bureau and Zonal counterparts and NGOs including WFP and the Save the Children's Alliance.

#### **Objectives:**

- ☐ To reduce the effects of drought on an estimated 25,000 women and children already in difficult circumstances;
- ☐ To ensure that women and children with specific protection needs are targeted for allocations and interventions in emergency activities.

#### **Activities:**

- ☐ Ensure ongoing assessment and monitoring capacities of target groups: unaccompanied children, orphans, street children and mothers, and disabled children;
- ☐ Mobilise communities for assisting children and women with special protection needs: i.e., foster care, day care centres, policing, temporary shelters;
- ☐ Provide basic services for women and children, pregnant and lactating women.

SUMMARY BUDGET	
ITEM	COST (US\$)
Assessment and data collection	7,000
Training and sensitisation on special protection measures	17,000
Establishment of women's centres and stress counselling	12,000
Provision of basic materials, furnishing and expendable for women's centres	35,000
Family Reunification and orphan care	25,000
Special assistance to women and children drought migrants in Dessie and Kombolcha	80,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>176,000</b>

### Migration and Population Tracking (US\$ 330,475 for IOM and WFP)

The drought has also resulted in increased cross border movements of people particularly in the pastoral and agro-pastoral areas of south and southeastern areas of the country. People have migrated in search of food, water and grazing pasture for their animals. Women, children, elderly and other vulnerable individuals have been arriving in urban areas in various states of destitution, malnutrition and under-nutrition. Measles and dysentery cases have been reported in several areas affected by food shortages, and the danger of epidemics breaking out is dramatically increasing.

Compounding the migration is the lack of adequate infrastructure, resources and skilled personnel and chronic insecurity in the region. Furthermore, the government's early warning system is limited and primarily geared towards agricultural areas and lacks adequate capacity in equipment and training to detect problems in pastoral nomadic areas. Unless emergency interventions can be applied to both sides of the border simultaneously, cross border population movements will lead to additional stress on scarce resources.

The international relief community has undertaken surveys and assessments of various sites and currently there are a series of partial databases giving only a fragmented picture of the situation. It is critical that efforts are directed towards ensuring preparedness and mitigating the negative effects of large-scale forced migration.

#### Objectives:

Through the establishment of a Geographical Information System (GIS) and information gathering, analysis and sharing mechanisms with the IOM, in collaboration with WFP aims to:

- ❑ develop modalities for the regular monitoring and reporting of population movements to identify areas of vulnerability and immediate migration trends and needs in support of local capacity and international efforts for planning and coordinating emergency assistance and ensure long term preparedness (immediate);
- ❑ undertake a cross-border analysis of population movements within the region and its most affected areas drawing upon historical patterns, causes, policy responses and strategies adopted in the past that will feed into local migration management efforts and strengthen the migration management capacities of concerned local entities (medium term).

#### Activities:

At the initial stage, two main categories of migration inducing factors will be utilised for developing a GIS. These are:

**Food insecurity:** Information on people who are migrating from areas that are suffering from food insecurity, looking for key trends and patterns which will indicate the major problem areas and causal links with food insecurity.

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**Special focus on agro-pastoral communities on the borders:** Information on agro-pastoral communities migrating across regional borders in search of water, food and fodder for their livestock. Mapping population movements from and to neighbouring countries (Kenya, Somalia, Djibouti) and analysing historical trends, causes, policy responses and strategies so as to help formulate appropriate emergency interventions to reduce stress migration.

In the long-term and subject to prevalence of stability in the region and to funding availability, the database can be expanded to gather and store information also on those displaced from the conflict areas. The database can help in detecting the origin of the displaced, where they have been displaced to and what their needs are so as to engage them in sustainable activities within the framework of resettlement / reintegration programmes upon cessation of hostilities.

Under this emergency intervention a multi-phase approach is envisaged, with Phase I, the initial intervention, expected to last three months. Phase II, the expansion of the programme, will be undertaken following a joint assessment of progress. A phase III, the final expansion, will be conditional on future stability in the region. WFP support is to be made available under Phase I of this project.

SUMMARY BUDGET	
ACTIVITY	BUDGET (US\$)
Phase I : Establish database, initial data collection, and training	110,037
Phase II : Baseline data collection, regional expansion, data processing	220,438
<b>Total</b>	<b>330,475</b>

## VIII. MODALITIES FOR DONOR FUNDING

Funding and reporting will be through individual agencies, and against their individual appeal proposals to donors. Donors are requested to communicate their intention to contribute to the concerned UN agency as well as the Office of the RHC in Addis Ababa, which will be responsible for tracking of all donor response to the regional Drought Emergency Appeal.

# ANNEX I

DETAILS OF POPULATIONS AT RISK		
	2000 BENEFICIARIES	DPPC BENEFICIARY ESTIMATE
REGION	21 JANUARY APPEAL	24 MAY 2000
Tigray	1,047,40	1,208,58
Amhara	2,,534,91	3,022,14
Oromiya	1,598,24	2,319,77
Beneshang	4,201	4,201
SNNPR	852,740	1,302,41
Gambel	46,600	46,600
Harar	7,070	7,070
Dire Dawa	47,459	47,459
Afar Region	272,704	272,704
Somali	1,321,00	1,785,20
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,732,335</b>	<b>10,016,149</b>



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## UN SPECIAL DROUGHT EMERGENCY APPEAL FOR KENYA

### I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kenya is a low-income food deficit country with an estimated population of 28.6 million people. The Human Development Index ranks Kenya 136<sup>th</sup> out of 174 countries (UNDP, 1999), and poverty and vulnerability assessments indicate that 48% of the population is living in absolute poverty. Vulnerability to food insecurity is highest among pastoralists and small-scale agriculturists in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs). The country remains disaster-prone, experiencing successive droughts in 1991/92, 1996/97, 1998/99 and devastating floods in 1997/98. Pastoralist groups in the arid districts are highly marginalised, geographically, economically, socially and politically. Loss of key resource areas and an increasing human to livestock ratio have interfered with physical mobility, one of the most important drought-coping strategies of pastoralists.

For the past three seasons, these areas have registered partial to total crop failure and shortages of pasture and water for livestock. Livelihoods, and hence the purchasing power of many Kenyans in the mentioned areas, have been seriously eroded. In most households, grains harvested in 1998 and 1999 have been consumed. As a consequence the Government of Kenya (GoK) launched an appeal in November 1999 to which there has been considerable response from Kenya's development partners. The present Appeal is, therefore, complementary and reflects updated requirements to December 2000.

Long rains in most areas of Kenya normally begin in mid-March, but this year they generally began during the first week of April. In addition, through mid-May, rainfall in most pastoral, agro-pastoral and marginal agricultural areas was well below average and poorly distributed, except in some areas of Tana River and southern Garissa Districts. It is anticipated that during the October 2000 rains (short rainy season) many farming households in the mentioned areas will have no seeds for planting purposes.

It is estimated that over 2.2 million people will be in need of general distributions of food aid: over one million children will require food at school, and over 430,000 pregnant and lactating women and children under-five will need supplementary food in targeted areas. There is also a need for major emergency water and sanitation, livestock off-take and health and nutrition interventions as well as veterinary input and seeds distributions. To ensure effective implementation of these programmes, additional funding for capacity building, security, road repairs, coordination and monitoring and evaluation is needed. This Appeal is the result of a well-coordinated effort between the GoK and the UN System with additional inputs from other partners.

KENYA				
TABLE 1: TOTAL REASSESSED DROUGHT EMERGENCY REQUIREMENTS TO THE UN EMERGENCY APPEAL FOR THE DROUGHT IN THE HORN OF AFRICA BY SECTOR AND AGENCY JUNE – DECEMBER 2000				
Sector	Main UN and Partner Agencies Responsible	Reassessed Drought Emergency Requirements (US\$)	Confirmed Pledges against Requirements (US\$)	Total Unmet Drought-Related Requirements (US\$)
Food	WFP, GoK, NGOs	131,858,259	-	131,858,259
Shelter	-	-	-	-
Water & Sanitation	UNICEF, UNHCR, GoK, NGOs	3,766,000	306,000	3,460,000
Health & Nutrition	UNICEF, GoK, NGOs	4,447,000	1,100,000	3,347,000
Livestock	FAO, GoK, NGOs	3,086,720	-	3,086,720
Seeds & Agriculture	FAO, GoK, NGOs	835,000	-	835,000
Logistics	WFP, GoK	1,364,000	177,160	1,186,840
Coordination & Common Services	UNDP, GoK	2,500,000	-	2,500,000
Other Support Services	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>147,856,979</b>	<b>1,583,160</b>	<b>146,273,819</b>

Note: Reassessed drought emergency requirements include unmet needs against earlier appeals plus additional needs recently identified.

## II. SITUATION ANALYSIS AND EMERGENCY REQUIREMENTS

### A. Overview of the humanitarian situation

Kenya is a low-income food deficit country with an Aggregate Household Food Security Index of 71.7 (FAO), ranking it 51st out of 61 countries. The under-five mortality rate is 102 per 1,000 (1998). The country has an estimated population of 28.6 million and a gross domestic product (GDP) of 281 dollars per capita. The high food costs, poor state of major inter-urban roads, poor rural road network and escalating localised conflict have resulted in a dramatic depletion of the asset base and increased vulnerability to food insecurity for populations in ASALs.

The current drought emergency is being experienced in an environment where the general health status of the population is under severe pressure, due to the frequent recurrence of drought and the effects of the country's economic difficulties especially hitting the most vulnerable groups of women and children. Results of the Welfare Monitoring Surveys indicate that poverty has increased, with 47 percent of the population in rural areas and 29% in urban areas being affected by poverty.

In the drought-prone arid and semi-arid lands, lack of resources and poor infrastructure further increase poverty levels. Reduced budgetary allocations for the social sectors, in addition to a drop in donor support to basic services in Kenya, have also contributed to the present vulnerability of these groups. A Medium-Term Expenditure Framework focusing on poverty reduction is currently under preparation and sectors will be expected to compete for funds from the exchequer. Unless linked with reform of the country's basic social services, this will further constrain the health sector in the delivery of cost-effective health care to the marginalised populations such as the pastoralist groups in the arid districts..

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The second group with high vulnerability to food insecurity includes small-scale agriculturists and agro-pastoralists in semi-arid areas in Eastern Province and inland areas of Coast Province. Maize production, the most important food crop in these relatively densely populated areas, varies widely as a result of highly erratic rainfall. As a coping strategy, poor agriculturists rely heavily on the market for food. They obtain a major portion of their food and/or money through agricultural and domestic labour, migration, charcoal burning, petty trades and handicrafts.

Water sources in most parts of Kenya are affected by the prolonged drought over the last three years. Only the major permanent rivers, the Tana and Athi still have water. The levels of water in the major hydropower dams constructed along the Tana River are significantly below normal. Rationing of power and water in key areas of Kenya is likely to intensify over the July-September period.

Northern pastoral districts are experiencing severe water deficits. The major rivers which run through the pastoral areas -- the Ewaso Nyiro River flowing through Samburu and Isiolo districts, the Kerio River in Turkana, the Turkwell river in West Pokot and the Dauda river in Mandera -- are unusually dry. There is conflict between pastoralists and the farming community living along the Tana river over access to the River, which flows through Garissa and Tana River districts.

Competition over scarce water and pasture resources has been a common cause for the current intra- and inter-ethnic clashes in pastoral areas. Such clashes have often resulted in significant number of internally displaced people, such as those now found in Wajir and central Garissa.

Water-borne gastro-intestinal diseases are on the rise in most of the areas, indicating poor quality water sources. These areas are now facing outbreaks of cholera and dysentery.

### **III. DROUGHT SITUATION AND HUMANITARIAN IMPLICATIONS**

The long rainy season (March-May), accounts for about 80 percent of Kenya's total annual maize output. The 1999 long rains were sporadic and poorly distributed, resulting in crop failures in the marginal agricultural districts and insufficient regeneration of vegetation and water sources in the drought-prone marginal agricultural and pastoral areas in eastern and northern parts of the country. Rainfall was also lower than average in key maize producing areas of the Rift Valley. The long-rains maize harvest was 1.8 million MTs, 17% lower than the 1991-97 average of 2.18 million MTs. In Eastern, Central and Coast Provinces, where harvests were less than 40 percent of normal, the impact of the poor season was significant at the household level.

The onset of the 1999 short rains season (October-December) was delayed by approximately three weeks, and during much of November rainfall was poorly distributed. However, after that period, rainfall during the second half of November was above normal in most arable and in some northeastern pastoral areas of the country. Consequently, crop production and pasture and water regeneration were quite variable from area to area as a result of these rains.

In the past three successive agricultural seasons following the 1997/98 El Nino rains, some parts of Kenya have experienced prolonged drought. The impact of this drought has been severe and more pronounced in arid and semi-arid zones situated in Eastern, North-eastern and Rift Valley Provinces than elsewhere. For the past three seasons, the above-mentioned areas have registered partial to total crop failure and shortage of pasture for livestock. Data from USAID/FEWS up to mid-May indicate that the long rains for 2000 have already failed in these areas. Livelihoods, and hence purchasing power of many families in the mentioned areas, have been seriously eroded and most of them are currently relying mainly on food aid.

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In most of these families, grains harvested in 1998 and 1999 have been consumed. It is anticipated that during the October 2000 rains (short rains season) many farming households in the areas mentioned will have no seeds for planting purposes.

After its February 2000 consultation, the Global Climate Outlook Forum<sup>3</sup> forecast that the eastern half of Kenya had at least a 50% chance of receiving below normal rainfall during the long rains (March-May). The Forum also forecast that much of the rest of the country would have a near normal season, except the far Northwestern and Southern areas, where there would be at least a 35% chance of below normal rainfall.

Long rains in most of Kenya normally begin in mid-March, except for the Southwestern areas of the country, where they normally commence in mid-February. However, this year's long rains season began during the first week of April in most areas of the country. In addition, through mid May, rainfall in most pastoral, agro-pastoral and marginal agricultural areas was well below average and poorly distributed, except in some areas of Tana River and southern Garissa Districts.

At this juncture, the current weather situation has proved much worse than the Forum's forecast, and the Kenya Meteorological Department has now forecast that the long rains will be a complete failure. Prediction of a total failure seems somewhat premature, particularly in high production areas where the rains can be much longer (up to a total of nine months). However, unless good rains continue throughout June (a very unlikely occurrence), the length of season, quantity and quality of rainfall will be grossly insufficient to ensure proper crop maturation and the adequate regeneration of pasture and water resources. This will lead to insufficient crop production and major livestock losses in most marginal agricultural, agro-pastoral and pastoral areas of Kenya.

Populations in the pastoral areas are now travelling considerable distances and expending a great deal of energy to obtain water. For example, the average distance to water in Wajir District is 25 kilometres. Parts of Mandera district have no ground water and populations are forced to transport by tankers. In Turkana, women have to dig more than 6 metres into dry riverbeds to obtain water.

The distance between pasture and water, a critical variable in the pastoral food production system, has increased to an average of 60 kilometres, and livestock sometimes have to wait for more than two days after reaching the watering point, to drink. Water stress is thus a major contributory factor to livestock deaths. The catastrophic break down of a watering point, especially those based on boreholes, may double the water trekking distance.

Operational boreholes are important dry season sources of water in the pastoral areas, and are heavily used. In a significant number of areas the boreholes are operational for 18-23 hours per day, causing significant strain on the systems. Some areas, for example parts of Turkana, Tana River and Moyale districts have distortions in water availability due to either breakdown or absence of boreholes at strategic dry grazing zones. Individual boreholes exist as part of a cluster consisting of several boreholes in these areas. In the event of a breakdown of one or more of the boreholes in a cluster, the other boreholes are subjected to unusual pressure resulting in the frequent breakdown of equipment. Over pumping of ground water when a significant refugee or internal displacement influx is factored into the situation, often results in a domino collapse of boreholes, as has resulted in the Dadaab, Liboi and Sabule areas of Garissa and Wajir Districts.

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<sup>3</sup> The Global Climate Outlook Forum for the Greater Horn of Africa is a grouping of agroclimatologists from meteorological services in countries in the region, regional centres and international organisations.

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Pans are important in wet season grazing as they provide access to wide grazing lands and relieve pressure on the dry season grazing areas. Excessive silting caused by the 1998 El Nino floods has reduced the storage capacity of a significant number of pans in most pastoral areas. The local variation in water availability has distorted the livestock movement and hence has affected the environment and drought coping capacity of the pastoralists.

The concentration of large numbers of livestock around functional water sources creates ideal conditions for disease transmission as the resistance of livestock is already reduced due to the shortages of water and pasture to which they are exposed. They can thus easily die from minor diseases that are well tolerated during normal times. Cattle mortality due to drought has reached between 15 and 45% in the affected districts. Unless cattle off-take is rapidly increased, the physical condition of these animals will continue to deteriorate and their value will be severely decreased.

Reports on the population's health and nutritional status in drought-affected districts indicate that there are many cases of acute, watery diarrhoea. To date, 36 confirmed cases of cholera have been reported in Mandera District. However, neighbouring Somalia is still reporting new cases of the disease, and mobility across the border may lead to fresh outbreaks in Kenya. There are also increased incidences of measles and tuberculosis, and the situation is getting worse. Immediate support can be provided to the health sector, including among others things, water quality assurance through water quality surveillance.

The recently conducted national Expanded Programme for Immunisation (EPI) review documented a decline in national immunisation achievements, due to a number of reasons. The drought-affected areas have traditionally lower than average coverage rates. To make matters worse, Kenya is experiencing a severe vaccine shortage, partly due to global production problems and partly to bureaucratic hurdles between the GoK and EPI partners. The result is a severe national shortage of BCG, and polio vaccine, and an imminent shortage of measles and DPT vaccine. To protect the vulnerable population in the present drought-affected areas, it will be imperative to request additional resources to procure vaccines. The immediate number of children under-five to cover under this emergency assistance is 1,700,000 in 11 districts.

One of the effects of the drought has been an increase in the number of children and youth pushed out of school to the street and into child labour and child prostitution as families lost their livelihoods. Most households, having difficulty in securing one meal a day cannot see education as a priority. As other emergency interventions in health, nutrition and water are put in place to assist communities whose entire lifestyles have been devastated by drought, the need to strengthen and broaden families' foundation for survival through education becomes even more acute. More than ever before, this is the time to find ways of bringing children into a safe, protective education environment, especially for girls, who are the most likely to suffer the effects of insecurity and families breaking up due to the emergency situation.

Recent reports of fighting in Isiolo district raise more serious concerns. On 1 May, media reports indicated that up to 70 persons may have been killed in ethnic fighting in the district, ostensibly over pastureland. The current drought seems to have restricted available land for pasture and sparked off ardent, even violent, territorialism. Reports also indicate that the recent conflicts have provoked some small-scale population displacement out of the area of conflict. The current situation merits close attention as it has the potential to explode into wider conflicts that could lead to further population displacement both internally and across the border.

The drought situation in Wajir and Mandera Districts may impact upon refugee camps in this region and prompt a massive spontaneous return of these refugees to their homes in Ethiopia where relief assistance is being provided.

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## **IV. IMMEDIATELY FEASIBLE EMERGENCY RECOVERY OPPORTUNITIES**

Part of the required assistance targets immediate recovery from the humanitarian disaster that has hit the country. This applies to the proposed interventions in the agriculture, water, health and nutrition sectors that aim at immediate survival as well as early rehabilitation of economic potential among the drought-affected population. The proposals include distribution of supplementary food to the most vulnerable groups, provision of immediate access to preventative and curative health care, provision of agricultural inputs (seeds and veterinary inputs), livestock productivity, and rehabilitation of water points (boreholes and wells), road repairs and maintenance.

The nature of the recovery operations guarantee benefits in the very short-term, while at the same time establishing a structure which allows affected populations to regain resilience for the longer-term. The objectives of the assistance are to ensure that current urgent humanitarian needs will not become chronic in character. It is to help bridge the gap between emergency and development. The distribution of agricultural inputs for example will provide for the resumption of the population's capacity to cater for its own food needs and become self-sufficient again.

The early rehabilitation and recovery activities fit into the existing programme for early warning and capacity building in the nutrition, health, livestock and water sectors in ten arid districts in the country. These new initiatives will be jointly operated as appropriate among UN agencies and their counterparts and coordinated with existing development activities in the targeted districts to attain maximum effectiveness.

Project monitoring is a built-in feature of the implementation process. Monitoring of the sectoral humanitarian programmes is the responsibility of the individual appealing agencies and should directly meet the reporting requirement of the donor. Indicators for progress are the timely delivery of relief items and their use in the recovery from the drought situation.

## **V. MODALITIES FOR DONOR FUNDING**

Funding and reporting will be through individual agencies, and against their individual appeal proposals to donors. Donors are requested to communicate their intention to contribute to the concerned UN agency as well as the Office of the RHC in Addis Ababa, which will be responsible for tracking of all donor response to the regional Drought Emergency Appeal.

## **VI. UNCT MANAGEMENT OF THE DROUGHT EMERGENCY PROGRAMME**

Field coordination is managed through the Kenya Food Security Meeting (KFSM), which includes significant representation from the Government of Kenya, UN Agencies, donors and NGOs and the UN Disaster Management Team (UNDMT). The role of KFSM is to monitor the drought situation and coordinate response synchronising food distribution, distribution of fortified blended foods and other interventions.

Recommendations made by the KFSM are implemented through the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG), and are discussed within the Government of Kenya at its Inter Ministerial Committee on Drought and Food Security. KFSM Geographical Review Teams (GRT) coordinate interventions and monitoring supported by district level steering groups (DSGs) composed of line ministries and implementing agencies. At both the national and

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district levels, UN agencies coordinate closely with relevant ministries and partners on project planning. Wherever possible, implementation is managed by authorities at the field level.

Where NGOs are the implementing partners, the ministries play important coordination and monitoring roles. The UN Agencies and bilateral donors will also continue to avail technical and managerial advice to NGOs implementing relief work in all sectors. In addition, the GoK is developing an early warning system for semi-arid lands with the support of UN Agencies. Strengthening the management of information gathered will be required to ensure the establishment of mechanisms for the collection, analysis and dissemination of information related to drought management projects in various parts of the country. As part of efforts to contribute to strengthening regional and in-country coordination the exchange of information will be encouraged including participation in regional coordination meetings.

A central part of the relief efforts will be to continue strengthening local structures by involving them to the extent possible in all aspects of project design, implementation and monitoring. Therefore, collaboration will be effected with NGOs established in the field, as well as with the governmental structures with prime responsibility for emergency relief.

## **VII. SECTORAL ACTIVITIES AND SUPPORT COMPONENTS**

### **Food (US\$ 131,858,259)**

WFP intends to distribute food to almost 3.3 million drought-affected persons between July and December 2000. Almost 2.2 million people in 19 districts require general distributions, and almost 1.1 million school children in 12 drought-affected districts (not currently receiving food under the regular School Feeding Programme) will receive food at school. The total food aid requirement for both the general distributions and the Expanded School Feeding Programme between July and December 2000 is almost 206,000 MTs. In addition, WFP will procure and deliver almost 15,500 MTs of supplementary fortified blended foods to feeding centres in 11 districts for over 430,000 malnourished people.

In pastoral and agro-pastoral districts, much of the population will require food aid well into 2001. In the marginal agricultural areas, only highly targeted populations will require food aid until at least February 2001. WFP is only requesting resources through December 2000 because that is the limit of the period for this UN wide appeal, and food aid needs will be re-evaluated when the quality of the short rains season is known in early November. In addition, it is expected that the GoK will pledge some of its meagre resources to providing a limited quantity of maize toward feeding these populations.

As set forth in the inter-agency global Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between WFP and UNICEF, WFP will be responsible for procurement and delivery of the supplementary food to feeding centres. UNICEF will be responsible for the training, monitoring and evaluation components of this intervention.

Funding required for this component is as follows: Food commodities (US\$ 48,643,485); External Transport and Superintendence (US\$ 23,943,741); Landside Transport Storage and Handling (LTSH) (US\$ 43,183,772); Direct and Indirect Support Costs (US\$ 16,087,261).

### **Water and Sanitation (US\$ 3,766,000)**

UNICEF and WHO, in partnership with the GoK, UNHCR, and a few NGOs including OXFAM are the predominant actors in the Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES) sector. Emergency interventions include support to rapid response teams in the affected districts to ensure maintenance of the current water sources particularly bore holes to remain functioning throughout the drought period. In pasture areas, new water sources will be

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provided. Latrines and sanitation training will be provided in selected districts. Tools and spare parts for the maintenance of water systems will be procured.

There is a significant influx of refugees from Southern Sudan. During April alone, Kenya witnessed a sudden upsurge in the number of asylum-seekers from South Sudan when some 1,000 refugees arrived in a six-day period in extremely poor health and nutritional conditions. To cater for this increased refugee population and to decongest the Kakuma refugee camp, UNHCR intends to open a new camp in Turkana. The provision of water will be a critical activity managed by UNICEF.

Water quality surveillance will remain an important element of the emergency response as populations' scramble for the few water sources in the drought-affected districts. The targeted districts will be provided with LAVIBOND COMPARATORS and PAQUA LABS. WHO will provide technical support and training in water quality control and sanitation.

### **Health and Nutrition (US\$ 4,447,000)**

UNICEF, WHO, the Ministry of Health, and NGOs such as World Vision (WV) and Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) among others will form the backbone of the health and nutrition interventions.

Nutrition interventions for vulnerable children and women will include: supplementary feeding targeted at nutritionally vulnerable children below five years of age, as well as pregnant and lactating women on a basis of 9 kg/person for the first two months and 4.5 kg/person the last four months. Targeting will happen on the basis of nutritional selection, using W/H < 80% of reference as principal indicator. Food monitors will ensure that the most vulnerable, who are often those not living near the distribution centre, are reached. Provisions will be made to establish wet or therapeutic centres when the severe malnutrition caseload will warrant this intensive intervention. (UNICEF, MoH, and NGOs)

Health interventions include procuring Emergency Drug Kits to support outreach clinics in the most affected areas and establishing an emergency stock to respond to outbreaks. One drug kit covers the average needs for a population of 10,000 people for a period of three months. Both the vitamin A supplement and health activities will be co-ordinated with the Supplementary Feeding Programmes. The implementation strategy is to build the capacity of the District Health Management Teams and NGOs, to provide essential services. These district activities will be under the responsibility of each District Steering Committee. One important innovation will be the initiation and support of Disease Outbreak Management Teams. These are multi-disciplinary teams responsible for monitoring and responding to outbreaks of communicable diseases, thus covering integrated disease surveillance and cross-border activities. WHO will address in its Appeal cross-border initiatives and forecasting of an increase of 30 to 50% of TB cases. (UNICEF, WHO, MOH, and NGOs).

There will be the need to train health workers, provide epidemiological data collection tools and strengthen laboratory diagnostic capabilities to strengthen the surveillance of communicable diseases. This will be done through WHO's Integrated Disease Surveillance (IDS) strategy and the MoH's District Disease Outbreak Management Units (DOMUs).

Cross-border surveillance activities will also be undertaken. This will include joint training activities between Kenya and Sudan and follow-up border health committee meetings between Kenya and Ethiopia and between Kenya and Sudan.

### **Livestock (US\$ 3,086,720)**

The livestock rehabilitation programme will revive the economically very important sector of livestock production and restore livelihoods of pastoralist communities. Emergency



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interventions include the provision of necessary drugs and vaccines and improved disease surveillance targeting in 11 districts. **(US\$ 3,086,720 for FAO)**

### **Seeds and Agriculture (US\$ 835,000)**

In addition to the food emergency needs outlined in section 1 above, a number of NGOs and UN Agencies support livelihoods by assisting in the agricultural and livestock sectors. As many as 103,000 farming households are considered to require general food aid in 19 districts as well as agricultural inputs (seeds and tools). However, FAO, for reasons of efficiency, has chosen to appeal for agricultural assistance targeting the six districts in Eastern Province, covering the needs of 77,000 farming households, which is 75% of the total. It is anticipated that community-based organisations and NGOs that are already working in the remaining 13 districts are best placed to take care of the need for agricultural inputs in these districts. FAO and WFP are exploring possibilities for a synchronised seed and food distribution, to attain maximum impact of the seed assistance programme. The purpose of this type of distribution is to prevent recipient households from consuming seeds meant for planting. Such a 'Seed Protection Food Ratio' would provide for immediate food needs of communities and at the same time provide an immediate opportunity for resumption of agricultural production activities.

The agricultural rehabilitation programme will thus provide emergency inputs to severe drought-affected farming households in six key districts to achieve food security and good nutrition through their own food production. **(US\$ 835,000 for FAO)**

### **Logistics (US\$ 1,364,000)**

Proposed road repairs will facilitate access to various Extended Delivery Points (EDPs) for WFP emergency food aid deliveries. This rehabilitation will prevent disruptions to humanitarian deliveries to the locations in the short-term, i.e. up to the end of the year. The maintenance involves spot repairs to the worst sections of major routes only. If these repairs are not carried out, deliveries to the EDPs will either be delayed or not reach their destination. Security of convoys and personnel will also be severely affected. The emergency road projects target only those areas in which emergency operations are ongoing or planned.

### **Coordination and Common Services (US\$ 2,500,000)**

Most of the affected areas are under Phase Three of the UN Security Plan. This includes all of the North Eastern Province (NEP); all areas north of Loyengalani and Marsabit town in Marsabit district; Moyale District in Eastern Province; all areas north of Lodwar and the road running northeast from Lodwar to Ferguson's Gulf on Lake Turkana in Rift Valley Province. The on-going clashes between the Boranas and the Degodias in Isiolo, the Abduwak and Auliyen clans in NEP and Pokots and Turkans near Lodwar can have an impact on security and safety of staff. For these areas and as per UN Security policies, staff members can travel only with armed police escorts, although staff will not be in the same vehicle as armed escorts. Hence, all staff travel is to be undertaken in at least a two-vehicle convoy.

This system will also allow users to communicate with existing non-trunked equipment. The network control centre, once established, would link all trunked base stations throughout the operational area. The equipment used at each site is intelligent and will continue to function locally even if the link fails. A trunking system allows several regions to communicate at the individual level at the same time without restricting other users or preventing inter-regional communications. Approximate budgetary estimates for a trunked radio system with some of the technical assumptions have been provided in the consolidated appeal within the context of security.

There will be close collaboration with the GoK, UNCT and UNDP to facilitate necessary security arrangements in different locations in the field, and to provide security liaison

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functions with UN security teams, the police and other provincial and district security officials. This is in order to ensure a coordinated approach to security issues and to minimise security coordination problems that have been experienced in past joint operations. **(US\$ 2,000,000 for UNDP)**

Over the last four years, UNDP has supported repeated monitoring and assessment exercises in Northern and North Eastern Kenya undertaken by the UNCT. UNDP, together with the GoK and WFP has co-funded two other assessment missions in the normally drought-prone marginal agricultural districts of Eastern province and arid and semi-arid districts in December 1999 and February/March 2000. In addition, UNDP is already supporting the implementation of mitigation initiatives; rehabilitation of irrigation canals, disilting of dams and will be supporting evaluation of the performance of the current relief and mitigation activities.

UNDP in close collaboration with WFP and UNICEF seeks to implement the following additional activities as part of the efforts of the UNCT: (a) strengthening the network by encouraging the exchange of information, monitoring and reporting; (b) information management by ensuring the establishment of mechanisms for the collection, analysis and dissemination of information related to drought management projects in various part of the country; (c) public awareness through the promotion of general disaster management principles and plans within communities at different administrative levels and among women and civil society groups, politicians, the media, etc.; (d) training and capacity building particularly aimed at district teams, women's groups and community-based organisations to operationalise mitigation plans; and (e) the establishment of small-scale micro-enterprise opportunities for women's groups to enhance coping capacities of these groups to address water and health related needs. **(US\$ 500,000 for UNDP)**

# ANNEX I

## Details of Estimation of Populations at Risk

WFP/VAM, with input from other members of the multi-agency KFSSG, formulated "most-probable" as well as best- and worst-case (contingency) scenarios for the period June-December 2000. These scenarios incorporate in all the information above, and take into account varying degrees of success or failure of the long rains for this year. An underlying assumption in all the scenarios is an average short rains season (October-November) this year. The scenarios are also restricted to the effects of drought, and assume that rainfall amounts will be the main determining factor in the Kenya's food security situation during 2000. Under the "most probable" scenario it was estimated that over 2.2 million people will be in need of general distributions of food aid, over one million children will require food at school and over 430,000 pregnant and lactating women and children under-five will need supplementary foods in targeted areas. The table below shows the breakdown of these populations by district.

Districts	Numbers of People Requiring Assistance		
	General Distributions	Expanded School Feeding	Supplementary Feeding
Turkana	331,000	-	86,060
Marsabit	100,132	-	26,034
Moyale	35,465	-	9,221
Samburu	124,686	-	32,418
Isiolo	83,724	-	21,768
Mandera	231,257	-	60,127
Wajir	256,800	-	66,768
Garissa	192,818	-	50,133
Tana River	143,042	-	37,191
Kajiado	87,673	11,155	-
West Pokot	74,878	-	19,468
Baringo	81,592	54,239	21,214
Machakos	125,632	281,393	-
Makueni	94,800	243,371	-
Kitui	79,989	144,,792	-
Mwingi	71,379	45,125	-
Mbeere	46,587	39,952	-
Tharaka	42,500	41,833	-
Laikipia	12,738	87,249	-
Narok	-	42,469	-
Nyeri	-	32,281	-
Koibated	-	27,917	-
<b>Total Populations</b>	<b>2,216,692</b>	<b>1,051,776</b>	<b>430,402</b>

Note: it is not appropriate to add the three "at risk " population figures together because by design, only populations receiving general distributions may receive supplementary foods to complement the general rations and discourage consumption of the supplementary rations by other household members. In addition, some school children receiving food under the Expanded School Feeding Programme (ESFP) may also receive general rations at home.

## ANNEX II

### Reassessed Requirements and Related Confirmed Pledges

During March and April, WFP and its partner agencies delivered almost 10,000 Mts. of food aid to approximately 370,000 people in the four northern districts – Turkana, Marsabit, Moyale and Mandera – worst affected by the drought. During the months of May and June, the WFP EMOP will expand to cover 12 districts for general distributions and nine districts (five of which are also covered by general distributions) for the expanded school feeding programme (ESFP). As such, WFP and its partners expect to deliver an additional 20,000 MTs of food aid to approximately two million people in May and approximately 25,000 MTs of food aid to approximately 2.4 million people in June. Therefore, from the first of July, it is anticipated that WFP will only have about 20,000 MTs of food resources remaining from the current EMOP that can be applied to needed deliveries in July.

During the period from July to December 2000, a total of just over 221,000 MTs of food aid will be required to feed drought-affected people in Kenya. Of this total, almost 186,000 MTs will be required for general distributions, almost 20,000 MTs of food is needed for the ESFP and over 15,000 MTs of fortified blended foods will be required for supplementary feeding programmes. The table below shows the allocations of food by district.

Figures are in Metric Tonnes			
Districts	General Distributions	Expanded School Feeding	Supplementary Feeding
Turkana	33,662.74	-	3,098.16
Marsabit	10,273.54	-	937.24
Moyale	3,638.73	-	331.95
Samburu	12,792.74	-	1,167.06
Isiolo	8,590.08	-	783.66
Mandera	23,726.95	-	2,164.56
Wajir	26,347.68	-	2,403.65
Garissa	19,783.17	-	1,804.78
Tana River	7,402.40	-	1,338.87
Kajiado	4,537.09	208.82	-
West Pokot	3,874.91	-	700.85
Baringo	8,371.35	1,015.36	763.70
Machakos	6,501.44	5,267.68	-
Makueni	4,905.89	4,555.91	-
Kitui	4,139.40	2,710.51	-
Mwingi	3,693.86	844.74	-
Mbeere	1,607.25	747.90	-
Tharaka	1,466.25	783.11	-
Laikipia	659.19	1,633.30	-
Narok	-	795.02	-
Nyeri	-	604.30	-
Koibated	-	522.61	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>185,974.66</b>	<b>19,689.26</b>	<b>15,494.48</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>221,158.40</b>

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During the last six months, WFP and the Government in collaboration with their partners have developed a single targeting and distribution system based on objective, technical food security information and community based targeting and distribution. Under this system, the Government has contributed large quantities of maize for distribution in the affected districts. It is expected that the Government will make a contribution towards the general distribution food needs above, but the quantity to be contributed is yet to be determined, and Government's food aid resources are very limited at this point after the long drought. As such, WFP is appealing for all necessary food for this emergency programme. Since the requirement is over 221,000 MTs, WFP will still require donor pledges of approximately 201,000 MTs of food to meet the assessed needs between July and December. While WFP is only requesting resources for the period of this Appeal through December 2000, food will be required for these same populations through at least February 2001. The KFSSG will determine by early November 2000 (when it is known whether the short rains will be sufficient or not) whether food aid will be required beyond February, when populations in marginal agricultural areas would have a crop harvest and pastoralists could have recovered enough to survive on their own.

Given the different agro-ecological zones in the drought-affected area, only six districts (in Eastern Province) are both nearly 100% dependent on crop production and on short rains. The other 13 drought-affected districts have less significant and sometimes scattered locations for crop production (rain-fed and irrigated) and are dependent on long rains in some cases.

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# UN SPECIAL DROUGHT EMERGENCY APPEAL FOR SOMALIA

## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An estimated 750,000 persons are currently at a critical threshold and in need of international assistance in Somalia. A series of stress factors, including the prolonged drought due to below average rainfall for the last three years, have resulted in asset depletion, high malnutrition rates and abnormal migration. Vulnerable populations have experienced extended drought periods and are weakened by reduced food consumption, often displaced from their place of origin, exposed to disease and without sufficient assets to assist in livelihood recovery.

Although heavy rains fell across Somalia from the end of April through the first week of May, these resulted from an unusual weather pattern moving from the Congo basin to the Horn of Africa. The rains have now subsided and their impact on crop development and pasture is uncertain.

Aid agencies within the Somalia Aid Coordination Body have been undertaking emergency interventions in drought-affected areas, in particular northern Gedo, Bakool, Bay, northern Hiran and parts of the northeast and northwest of Somalia. Such assistance has been focused on emergency food relief, nutritional, health and water inputs.

The late heavy rains in April and May have brought some benefits particularly in some pastoral areas by improving immediate water access and pasture for livestock. However, real concern remains about two sectors of the drought-affected population:

- ❑ those living in rain-fed areas which are predominantly agro-pastoralist and therefore dependent upon crop production (the main harvest is not due until August, and it is too early to predict the outcome of this harvest);
- ❑ those who have suffered such a series of shocks – unpredictable events resulting in negative impact on humanitarian conditions – (including the malnourished and displaced) that they are unable to profit from the arrival of late rain.

This Inter-Agency Emergency Drought Appeal for Somalia, part of the UN Emergency Drought Appeal for the Horn of Africa, is aimed at some 750,000 drought-affected persons who remain at a critical threshold. Most of these populations are located in southern and central Somalia (about 633,000) with others located to a lesser extent in the northwest (67,000) and northeast (50,000).

In order to meet these additional needs, UN Aid Agencies have prepared this Appeal with international NGOs. Close collaboration between UN Agencies and INGOs is vital for such a flexible and comprehensive intervention to be successful.

<b>SOMALIA</b> <b>TABLE 1: TOTAL REASSESSED DROUGHT EMERGENCY REQUIREMENTS TO THE</b> <b>UN EMERGENCY APPEAL FOR THE DROUGHT IN THE HORN OF AFRICA</b> <b>BY SECTOR AND AGENCY</b> <b>JUNE – DECEMBER 2000</b>				
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Main UN and Partner Agencies Responsible</b>	<b>Reassessed Drought Emergency Requirements (US\$)</b>	<b>Confirmed Pledges against Requirements (US\$)</b>	<b>Total Unmet Drought-Related Requirements (US\$)</b>
Food	WFP	5,600,000	-	<b>5,600,000</b>
Shelter	-	-	-	-
Water & Sanitation	UNICEF, FAO,	1,405,000	-	<b>1,405,000</b>
Health & Nutrition	UNICEF	2,795,000	-	<b>2,795,000</b>
Livestock	FAO	1,500,000	-	<b>1,500,000</b>
Seeds & Agriculture	FAO	1,409,000	750,000	<b>659,000</b>
Logistics	-	-	-	-
Coordination & Common Services	UNDP, UNCU, FSAU, UNICEF	2,200,000	-	<b>2,200,000</b>
Other Support Services	UNICEF	675,000	-	<b>675,000</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>15,584,000</b>	<b>750,000</b>	<b>14,834,000</b>

Note: Reassessed drought emergency requirements include unmet needs against earlier appeals, plus additional needs recently identified.

## II. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### INTRODUCTION

The current emergency in Somalia can only be understood within the context of underlying stress factors that have created a large vulnerable population, estimated at about 750,000 persons. These factors include:

- ☐ depletion of household assets due to over a decade of violent conflict and the deterioration of social and economic infrastructure with an absence of central authority;
- ☐ consecutive rain and crop failure, particularly since El Nino floods in 1997, resulting in poor harvest and livestock production in northern Gedo, northern Hiraan, Bay, Bakool and parts of northwest and northeast regions; and,
- ☐ environmental degradation caused by the increase of human and livestock populations putting pressure on limited pasture and water resources in an arid environment, which has received little economic or social investment.

Recent shocks include the prolonged, dry jilaal period from the end of 1999 until late April. This has further undermined vulnerable communities' ability to cope. Indications of this trend include the following:

- ☐ abnormal population movements: including migration from drought-affected regions toward riverine areas, north toward Ethiopia and to economic centres such as Mogadishu, Las Anod and Bossaso.

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- ❑ rising malnutrition rates: UNICEF has conducted five nutritional surveys in southern and central Somalia over the past six months. This *late* indicator of vulnerability places the average global malnutrition rate of children under-five at 24.4% and the average severe malnutrition rate at 4.2%. In some areas, a severe rate as high as 6% was found. Vulnerability is exacerbated where some 30% of the population surveyed are recent returnees, and 20% of the households are female-headed. UNICEF estimates about 60,000 children are at risk of severe malnutrition out of a total population of 300,000 in the southern region.

This vulnerable population has been affected by the dramatic climatic see-saw, which is part of life in Somalia – drought and flooding. Although heavy rains arrived in late April and early May, these have now subsided. In certain areas, rains were so heavy as to prevent the passing of roads and use of airstrips. Further, heavy rains in the Ethiopian highlands have dramatically increased down-river water levels and burst river embankments in Lower and Middle Shabelle regions. Consequently, acutely vulnerable communities are now facing the twin shocks of long-term drought and sudden flooding in some areas.

## IMPACT OF THE RAINS

The late heavy rains have brought some benefits particularly in some pastoral areas by improving immediate water access and pasture for livestock. However, the rains have now subsided and certain locations remain dry, including parts of northern Gedo and Bakool. In determining the impact of current rainfall on vulnerability, two factors must be borne in mind:

- ❑ although heavy rains arrived in many parts of the country over the past month, the duration and intensity of the rainy season remains uncertain. If more rain does not arrive soon, it will not have been sufficient to ensure proper crop growth and adequate yields;
- ❑ although *aggregate* national rainfall may appear normal, specific localities with poor micro-climatic conditions may still face a severe crisis due to lack of rain;
- ❑ climate experts and agronomists will only be able to determine the success or failure of the *gu* harvest by the end of June.

The recent rains have not brought an end to the emergency in Somalia. It is estimated that about 750,000 persons remain in a state of acute and chronic vulnerability without sufficient resources to profit from improving climatic conditions. In sum, although the aggregate humanitarian situation in Somalia appears to be stabilising, it is doing so at a crisis threshold.

**Positive impacts of the rain:** the onset of rains will have an immediately positive impact on the pastoralist regions of northeast, northwest and southern Somalia by increasing access to pasture and water. The condition of livestock will improve, increasing access to milk at lower costs. The rains will have contributed to the germination of cereal crops and rising river levels may result in extended use of flood cultivation. Further, increased water availability should cause a decline in the cholera outbreaks currently gripping Mogadishu and the southern regions.

**Negative impacts of the rain:** In the most severely drought-affected regions of Gedo, Bay, Bakool and Hiran (estimated vulnerable population 420,000), as well as parts of the northeast and northwest, successive years of rain and crop failure, water scarcity and low ground water levels have led to large-scale losses of livestock and extreme food insecurity. It is most likely that the delayed rains have exacerbated pre-existing high levels of this structural vulnerability across the country, reducing the capacity of local populations to recover. Vulnerable populations with a reduced capacity to cope are more exposed to further shocks – such as conflict, flooding or poor crop yield. Rainfall in Somalia and Ethiopia has



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also led to new problems of flooding and morbidity from water-borne disease is likely to increase. Also, displaced populations, often without shelter from rain and cold weather, and malnourished groups, will be particularly at risk (for example to pneumonia). Finally, livestock will again be at risk of Rift Valley fever outbreaks.

## SCENARIO SETTING AND CONTINGENCY PLANNING

The Food Security Assessment Unit (FSAU) has been tasked with establishing emergency scenarios and estimating the size of vulnerable populations, contingent on the outcome of the gu season. In so doing, it has made a number of general assumptions:

- ☐ the current security situation will not deteriorate;
- ☐ constant delivery of assistance into Ethiopia so as not to abnormally disrupt trade and population movements; and,
- ☐ an adequate mix of food and non-food aid flowing into Somalia.

After examining a number of variables, FSAU estimates that the current food insecure population could increase from 750,000 to 1.2 million people over the coming three months, and that food needs alone could increase from 44,000 MTs. to 92,000 MTs.

SCENARIO	NORMAL	MIDCASE	WORST
TOTAL POPULATION	6.2 million	6.2 million	6.2 million
POPULATION AT – RISK (incl. Mogadishu)	1.2 million	1.6 million	2 million
VULNERABLE POPULATION	750,000	900-1,000,000	1.2 million

## III. CURRENT EMERGENCY RESPONSES

UN Agencies and international NGOs working as part of the Somalia Aid Coordination Body (SACB) have developed a flexible and dynamic response programme that deals with the complexities of Somalia's volatile working environment. The SACB also ensures the need for a sophisticated approach incorporating both emergency and long-term approaches to reducing vulnerability. Hence, in some areas, UN Agencies and NGOs are working with local authorities and communities to support local capacities for disaster response and preparation.

**Monitoring:** FSAU and the Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) collect and analyse climatic, agricultural, economic and household data to track vulnerability and provide early warning. The UN Coordination Unit facilitates the work of these actors and others in the Humanitarian Response Group to ensure a constant cross-sectoral analysis including food security, health and nutritional, political, security, water and demographic indicators.

**Food:** WFP, CARE and ICRC have distributed about 7,000 MTs. food relief in southern and central Somalia since the beginning of the year. In anticipation of the emerging crisis, WFP is pre-positioning some 6,800 Mts. of food to cover needs for the next three months.

**Agricultural inputs:** A number of agencies, including World Vision, ICRC and Intersos, work with FAO to ensure the adequate provision of seeds and tools. According to FAO, some 735 MTs of seeds will be distributed before the gu rains.

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**Water:** This remains one of the key, yet most difficult, sectors of intervention. In 1999, UNICEF rehabilitated over 27 bore holes and 50 hand-dug wells serving some 300,000 people. UNDP has also supported water intervention in the north. Also in the north, NPA has rehabilitated 21 bore holes and 45 berkeds in the Sool region. This year, UNICEF is rehabilitating 20 bore-wells and over 50 hand-dug wells in Bakool, Bay and Middle Shabelle. In addition, ADRA is rehabilitating five water points in Hiran, two in Bakool and over 40 hand-dug wells across both regions. Finally, ICRC has rehabilitated over 27 borewells in central regions and northeast Somalia.

**Nutrition:** UNICEF is working with a number of agencies, including Action Contre Le Faim (ACF), IMC, Somalia Red Crescent and others, to provide specialised wet- and dry-food rations for families with malnourished children.

**Health:** UNICEF and WHO support a number of NGOs, including MSF Spain, ACF, IMC, AMREF, Trocaire, Memisa and others, to provide health services.

## **IV. SECTORAL ACTIVITIES AND SUPPORT COMPONENTS**

To meet further emergency needs in drought-affected areas, UN Agencies and NGOs are appealing for additional resources or funding of those requirements set out in the CAP 2000.

### **OUTSTANDING UN EMERGENCY REQUIREMENTS**

#### **Food (US\$ 5,600,000)**

WFP is seeking additional food resources contingent on the outcome of the *gu* season harvest to cover its pipeline shortfall, within the framework of its existing Protracted Relief and Recovery programme (PRRO 6073). Based on current estimates, WFP is seeking to cover a shortfall of 7,000 MTs. of relief food. This figure may be revised based on the outcome of the main *gu* harvest. Experts will be able to forecast the likely outcome by the end of June.

#### **Water and Sanitation (US\$ 1,405,000)**

UNICEF plans to rehabilitate over 36 bore-wells and 100 hand pumps, to establish sustainable water management systems and school sanitation. Funding is requested for activities, primarily in southern and central Somalia, to benefit some 500,000 persons. **(US\$ 1,135,000 for UNICEF)**

FAO plans to increase water access for livestock, working with aid agency partners and local administrations in northeast and northwest Somalia. **(US\$ 270,000 for FAO)**

#### **Health and Nutrition (US\$ 2,795,000)**

A number of interventions are planned in the health and nutrition sectors including UNICEF distributions of Super-UNIMIX to all children under-five in critically affected areas. A second phase of UNIMIX distribution will be combined with food rations to malnourished children. BP-5 biscuits will also be distributed as extra rations. In addition, UNICEF will continue supporting its network of clinics across Somalia with the distribution of immunisation supplies and essential drugs, the provision of training and technical assistance and undertaking health surveillance. **(US\$ 2,795,000 for UNICEF)**

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### **Livestock (US\$ 1,500,000)**

In addition to the food emergency needs outlined above, FAO supports livelihoods by assisting the livestock sector. FAO needs funding to improve national inputs into livestock immunisation and health, particularly through drugs and veterinary services and training. **(US\$ 1,500,000 for FAO)**

### **Seeds and Agriculture (US\$ 1,409,000)**

In addition to the livestock sector, FAO is seeking funding to support the following needs in the seed and agriculture sector:

- ☐ Agricultural relief and rehabilitation programmes to provide technical assistance supporting vulnerable farmers to achieve food security and good nutrition through improved food production.
- ☐ Provision of seeds and tools to destitute farmers in drought-affected areas to enable planting during the deyr season.
- ☐ Community level production of seeds benefiting farmers through the provision of high quality seeds, training and adequate technical information.
- ☐ Increase of fodder production and conservation, dissemination of fodder seeds and training programmes aimed at production and range management techniques.

### **Coordination and Common Services (US\$ 2,200,000)**

The mounting of such additional interventions will be a costly enterprise, particularly as most resources and personnel designated for southern and central Somalia are located in Kenya. Additional funding is required for coordination, monitoring, security and programme support.

- ☐ **Coordination and monitoring:** Additional emergency coordination and monitoring personnel are required with attendant transport costs, to ensure improved monitoring of population movements and vulnerability. Some of the most severely affected drought affected populations in the region are agro-pastoralists and pastoralists whose movements are difficult to monitor and whose needs are often difficult to ascertain. It is proposed that structures are erected to monitor population flows along the borders of Somalia and establish common indices of vulnerability and need. Such monitoring should also include strengthening of climatic early warning capacity within the region. **(US\$ 550,000 for UN Coordination Unit/ FSAU and UNDP)**
- ☐ **Programme Monitoring and Support:** UNICEF requires additional support for seven sub-offices in Somalia, transport, flights and additional personnel to provide monitoring and cross-border operations in support of humanitarian interventions to address the drought-induced crisis. **(US\$ 1,450,000 for UNICEF)**
- ☐ **Security:** Proper security arrangements need to be coordinated and security resources put in place before assessments and aid interventions are undertaken. The UN Somalia programme will be supporting regional security, including cross-border convoys into Ethiopia. These additional efforts will require extra equipment, communications and human resources. **(US\$ 200,000 for UNDP)**

### **Other Support Services (US\$ 675,000)**

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As part of its contingency planning, UNICEF is seeking to build up stocks of relief items, including tarpaulins, cooking pots, and jerry cans, to benefit an anticipated 15,000 families displaced by the drought. **(US\$ 675,000 for UNICEF)**

## **OUTSTANDING EMERGENCY NGO REQUIREMENTS**

A number of international NGOs undertake humanitarian relief interventions in drought-affected areas. In view of the humanitarian crisis, a number of those NGOs are appealing for additional assistance to support the following projects:

### **Water and Sanitation (US\$ 2,922,000)**

SCF-UK is planning emergency interventions in northern Hiran region. These programmes, including the rehabilitation and construction of 17 shallow wells and 24 water harvesting systems, will benefit urban and rural households by improving access to water for human and livestock consumption. **(US\$ 335,000 for SCF UK)**

ADRA requesting additional funding for emergency water projects in the drought-affected areas of Bakool and northern Hiran. Current activities are funded by USAID. Additional activities will include the rehabilitation of boreholes, water-yards and hand-dug wells for an estimated 34,000 persons in five districts of Hiran. **(US\$ 950,000 for ADRA)**

Trocaire is working in the drought-affected area of northern Gedo. This NGO is seeking additional funding for well construction and rehabilitation, trucking, sanitation and capacity building. **(US\$ 387,000 for Trocaire)**

International Rescue Committee is planning to improve water supply in drought-affected areas of Somaliland. Activities will include construction of animal troughs, rehabilitation of dams and wells, tankering, and provision of jerry cans and latrines. **(US\$ 450,000 for IRC)**

NPA plans to improve water supply in the drought-affected area of the Sool region. Funding is requested for rehabilitation of boreholes and shallow wells, capacity building and ongoing maintenance and training. **(US\$ 800,000 for NPA)**

### **Health and Nutrition (US\$ 600,000)**

In northern Gedo, Trocaire aims to strengthen the local health and nutrition status. In particular, shelter and blanket distribution will help an estimated 1,500 displaced families affected by the drought. **(US\$ 200,000 for TROCAIRE)**

In northern Somalia, NPA plans to implement an Emergency Health Programme, providing referral services to around 143,000 people and about 30,000 children. Such services will include medical extension, establishing four laboratories, capacity building and training **(US\$ 400,000 for NPA)**

### **Livestock (US\$ 200,000)**

Para-veterinary training, rehabilitation and expansion of veterinary-service provision, construction of livestock dip facilities and provision of veterinary drugs. **(US\$ 200,000 for NPA)**

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## V. MODALITIES FOR FUNDING

This Appeal provides a summary outline of outstanding requirements. The individual Agencies will provide interested donors with elaborate agency project proposals as per the normal agency/donor procedures. Donors are requested to communicate their intention to contribute to the concerned UN Agency, as well as the Office of the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator in Addis Ababa, which will be responsible for tracking all donor response to the Regional Drought Emergency Appeal.

## VI. SPECIAL RECOVERY INITIATIVES (NOT PART OF THIS APPEAL)

In addition to the emergency needs, there are certain initiatives that need to be undertaken to support both the emergency activities in the short term and future recovery efforts in the long-term in Somalia and the region. Whilst these requirements will not be incorporated into this emergency drought Appeal, we do encourage donors to discuss these initiatives with the respective UNCT.

**Emergency Response Capacity:** As part of its capacity building function, UNDP will establish two emergency response centres in Northwest and Northeast Somalia, where established administrations exist. The emergency response centres will reside within planning units of these administrations. They will initially be responsible for evaluating the effectiveness of on-going relief and recovery activities. Preliminary evaluations will serve in part as the basis for strengthening disaster prevention and preparedness programmes. In time, this will lead to appropriate response mechanisms within Somalia's local administrations. Capacity building will complement the comparative advantages of existing UNDP programmes and coordinate with the Food Security Assessment Unit and others involved in monitoring of pastoral communities. **(US\$ 370,000 for UNDP)**

**Joint Recovery Initiatives:** Measures are underway to (a) rehabilitate the highways between Berbera, Toghdeer, Bossaso and Galkayo **(estimated cost of US\$ 3 million)**; (b) undertake emergency rehabilitation and re-equipping of the Berbera and Bossaso ports to prevent further deterioration; (c) rehabilitate and equip the Berbera, Hargeysa, and Bossaso airports **(estimated cost of US\$ 1 million)**; (d) establish information and communications technology for the transport and communications sectors **(estimated costs US\$ 150,000)**; and (e) rehabilitate/expand water sources **(US\$ 500,000)**. **(US\$ 5,650,000 for the total costs for UNDP, UNCTAD and ICAO)**

In addition to planned emergency interventions, there are a number of specific areas of assistance planned to contribute to recovery across the region of the Horn of Africa. Specific emphasis is placed on the rehabilitation of infrastructure to ensure smooth delivery of emergency assistance into Somalia and Ethiopia. Such assistance will include:

**General capacity building:** Standardisation of cross-border Government administration controls, customs, immigration, traffic regulations, pollution control and security **(US\$ 200,000)**; support to and regulation of the private transportation sector **(US\$ 150,000)**; and vocational training and information technology for the airport, seaport and land transport sectors **(US\$ 600,000)**. **(US\$ 950,000 for the total costs for UNDP and UNCTAD)**

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**Local administration capacity building:** Creation of a cross-border task force incorporating officials from the Ethiopian government, Somaliland administration, and the regional private sector to address transport, commerce and security issues **(US\$ 100,000)**; creation of a legal and institutional framework for cross-border activities **(US\$ 100,000)**; and support to local administrations for revenue collection and distribution **(US\$ 1 million)**. **(US\$ 1,200,000** for the total costs for UNDP, UNCTAD, and ICAO).

# UN SPECIAL DROUGHT EMERGENCY APPEAL FOR ERITREA

## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Severe drought conditions caused by two consecutive years of limited and erratic rainfall have led to a precarious humanitarian situation in three of the six Administrative Zones of Eritrea: Anseba, North Red Sea and South Red Sea. The protracted drought conditions, in combination with the effects of the Eritrean-Ethiopian border-conflict, have reduced food security in the three Zones and have led to a sharp erosion of people's livestock assets and other resources in both pastoral and agricultural communities, undermining traditional coping mechanisms and leading to a yet greater vulnerability to drought. According to estimates of the Eritrean Relief and Refugee Commission (ERREC), approximately 334,000 people are drought-affected in the three mentioned Zones. Morbidity in the drought-affected areas has increased due to causes related to poor water quality and sanitation, lack of adequate health services and malnutrition. In addition, it has been observed that affected households have started to migrate to more food secure areas or to urban centres in search of employment. The Government of Eritrea and UN humanitarian Agencies regard the current situation in the drought-affected areas as a clear 'threshold' situation, which could deteriorate, if no appropriate preventative measures are taken.

In order to further support the Government of Eritrea in meeting the increased humanitarian needs of drought-affected communities, a number of additional UN interventions in the non-food sector in drought-affected areas by UNICEF, WHO, FAO and UNDP are presented in the framework of this Drought Emergency Appeal. The additional UN Agency project summaries include budgets and are based on field assessments and information gathered from concerned authorities and other sources. The proposed interventions target selected priority areas and communities in the Anseba, North Red Sea and South Red Sea and cover the health, nutrition, water and sanitation and education sectors, as well as emergency recovery measures in the agriculture and livestock sectors.

ERITREA				
TABLE 1: TOTAL REASSESSED DROUGHT EMERGENCY REQUIREMENTS TO THE UN EMERGENCY APPEAL FOR THE DROUGHT IN THE HORN OF AFRICA BY SECTOR AND AGENCY JUNE – DECEMBER 2000				
Sector	Main UN and Partner Agencies Responsible	Reassessed Drought Emergency Requirements (US\$)	Confirmed Pledges against Requirements (US\$)	Total Unmet Drought-Related Requirements (US\$)
Food	WFP, ERREC	7,996,350	2,000,000	5,996,350
Shelter	-	-	-	-
Water & Sanitation	UNICEF, MoLG, MoH	2,494,506	-	2,494,506
Health & Nutrition	WHO, UNICEF, MoH	2,545,000	-	2,545,000
Livestock	FAO, MoA	3,780,000	-	3,780,000
Seeds & Agriculture	FAO, MoA	717,500	-	717,500
Logistics	-	-	-	-
Coordination & Common Services	OCHA	153,400	-	153,400
Other Support Services	UNDP, ERREC, MoLG, UNICEF, MoE	1,800,500	-	1,800,500
<b>Total</b>		<b>19,487,256</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>17,487,256</b>

Note: Reassessed drought emergency requirements include unmet needs against earlier appeals, plus additional needs recently identified.

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## **II. SITUATION ANALYSIS AND EMERGENCY REQUIREMENTS**

### **The Overall Humanitarian Situation**

During its first five years of independence, Eritrea made significant progress. By 1997, the number of people requiring emergency relief assistance had dropped sharply, the main social services and administrative structures had been successfully established, vital infrastructure had been partly rebuilt, and the economy had started to show increasingly positive growth rates (8% by 1997). However, from 1998 onward, the combined effects of the Eritrean-Ethiopian border conflict and the protracted drought conditions in large parts of the country have seriously disrupted economic growth and socio-economic development. In terms of key economic indicators, Eritrea in 1998 had a gross domestic product (GDP) of US\$ 2.1 billion (in 1990 US\$) and a GDP per capita of US\$ 554. In terms of global rankings, this placed Eritrea 156<sup>th</sup> out of 191 countries in terms of GDP and 185 out of 191 countries in terms of GDP per capita.

The Government has used its resources to meet the humanitarian needs of hundreds of thousands of both war and drought-affected populations, but resources are now close to depletion and it is becoming increasingly difficult for the Eritrean authorities to sustain humanitarian assistance programmes at an adequate level without additional international assistance. The expected repatriation of 160,000 Eritrean refugees from Sudan during the next few years will form an additional humanitarian challenge for the Eritrean Government.

Eritrea is currently in a state of war with Ethiopia over a border dispute.

## **III. THE DROUGHT SITUATION AND ITS HUMANITARIAN IMPLICATIONS**

According to estimates of the ERREC, a total number of 334,613 people are drought-affected in the Anseba, North Red Sea and South Red Sea Zones. This number represents approximately one-third of the total population in three affected Zones. It is expected that the number of drought-victims in the areas covered by this Appeal will not drastically change between June – November 2000. In the coastal areas of North and South Red Sea the main rains fall between November and February. The winter crops that are planted during this period are harvested between February and March. Hence, only towards the end of the year it will be possible to determine whether the food security situation in the coastal areas is likely to improve in 2001. Adequate rainfall during the coming summer season in Anseba could lead to some improvement in the humanitarian situation in the short term. However, since summer crops are only harvested towards the end of the year, it cannot be expected that the food security situation will markedly improve during the next few months.

The arid and semi-arid Zones of Anseba, North Red Sea and South Red Sea have experienced two consecutive years of limited or erratic rainfall resulting in drought conditions during 1998 and 1999. The mentioned regions are prone to drought and are grain deficit areas primarily inhabited by nomadic and agro-pastoralist communities who, even at the best of times, rely on grain supplies from surplus areas. During the past two years, agro-pastoralist communities in the drought-affected areas were either unable to cultivate crops due to drought, or saw their crops fail due to limited or erratic rainfall. Inadequate or lack of rain also impacted negatively on the growth and production of animal fodder. Consequently, milk production that contributes considerably to household food baskets dropped sharply.

Under normal circumstances, grain is procured by the Government from the Debub and Gash Barka Zones and sold in the deficit areas. However, in 1999 many farmers in the Gash Barka and Debub zones were forced to abandon their homes and farmlands due to insecurity caused by the border-conflict. As a result, grain production in these two grain producing regions decreased, and prices of grains in the drought-affected areas escalated by as much



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as 30 percent. At the same time, it is estimated that over the past two years livestock prices have decreased relatively by as much as 17%. Affected households in the drought-stricken areas have been forced to sell livestock in order to purchase food commodities. Due to the continued shortage and exorbitant prices of grain, surplus of livestock on local markets, and poor health conditions of livestock, the livestock/grain terms of trade have deteriorated. Affected households are compelled to sell a large number of livestock in order to purchase their regular requirements of grain. The sale of livestock is generally considered the last coping mechanism and it is feared that the increased sale of livestock will eventually deplete livestock assets and make affected households more destitute and food insecure in the longer-term.

Humanitarian actors fear that the current exodus of affected households to more food secure areas or to urban centres in search of employment could increase within the near future, if no adequate assistance is provided.

Besides food insecurity, the protracted drought conditions, in combination with the effects of the border-conflict, have led to an increasing number of problems and constraints in sectors such as health, water, sanitation and education. Health officials in the affected areas report that malnutrition, morbidity and mortality have increased over the past two years due to the prevailing circumstances. The drought conditions have further led to a sharp reduction in the availability of safe drinking water, and affected populations and their livestock are increasingly forced to make use of the same, limited number of water sources. The unsanitary conditions created by this development have reportedly led to an increase in water-borne diseases. Dropout rates and absenteeism at schools in the affected areas have also increased over the past two years due to migration of affected households to other parts of the country. An increasing number of children are forced to search for temporary labour to support their families.

In sum, the humanitarian situation in the affected areas can be characterised as a fragile “threshold” situation. Widespread famine and disease outbreaks have not occurred yet, due to the commendable efforts of the Government to mitigate the effects of drought by providing assistance from its limited resources. The traditional coping mechanisms of the affected populations have also contributed to the prevention of a large-scale humanitarian catastrophe. However, there are growing concerns on the side of the Government and the UN that humanitarian conditions in the affected areas could deteriorate further within the next few months. These concerns stem from the following main factors:

- ❑ The traditional coping mechanisms of the affected households have been severely strained over the past two years. Many affected households have little or no livestock and other assets left and depend fully on external assistance. It is becoming increasingly clear that the prolonged character of the current drought-conditions has reduced the resilience and self-reliance of the affected populations to a minimal level.
- ❑ The prolonged drought-conditions have not only caused food insecurity, but are also leading to an increasing number of related problems and constraints in the health, water and sanitation and education sectors, i.e. the humanitarian implications of the current drought have become broader and more complex.
- ❑ The ability of the Government and UN Agencies to respond adequately and promptly to the increasing humanitarian needs in drought-affected areas is currently being impeded by a lack of resources due to the limited donor response to the Government and UNCT Appeals for humanitarian assistance.

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## **IV. SECTORAL ACTIVITIES AND EMERGENCY REQUIREMENTS**

Below are concise agency project summaries outlining all proposed interventions by UN Agencies in the various sectors and the financial requirements to execute the envisaged activities. The project summaries on proposed interventions in the health and nutrition; water and sanitation; education; livestock; and agriculture sectors have been newly developed in the framework of this Drought Emergency Appeal. For the sake of clarity and comprehensiveness, information is also provided on (partly) drought-related UN projects that were already included in the UNCT Appeal of January 2000. These projects concern the provision of food aid, capacity building and coordination.

### **Food (US\$ 7,996,350)**

#### **Analysis**

In 2000, food insecurity is expected to continue in drought-affected areas due to crop failure from severe drought. With the continued shortage and exorbitant prices of grain, several thousands of drought-affected households will not be able to easily purchase grains on the local markets. Vulnerable households will continue to resort to the sale of their remaining livestock, including breeding stock, at lower than average market prices to cover an estimated 50% food shortfall. In order to avert distress sale of livestock, mass population movements to other regions in search of employment and food as coping mechanisms, food interventions will be needed until the next harvest in December 2000.

#### **Summary**

As part of the January 2000 UN Country Team Appeal for Humanitarian Assistance, WFP appealed for funds to provide emergency food aid to 211,750 drought-affected persons. This project (Emergency Food Aid to Drought-affected Persons) has now been formulated into Emergency Operation (EMOP) 6227 that covers the food requirements of 211,750 drought-affected people, in the Anseba and North Red Sea Zones between 1 April 2000 - 31 December 2000. The target beneficiaries are mainly subsistence and asset-poor farmers with limited access to productive land, no employable skills, and with insufficient purchasing power to meet their food requirements. The EMOP will provide 19,390 Mts of food commodities through general distributions. In addition, 42,000 persons, mainly children under five, pregnant and lactating women, the disabled and the elderly will receive additional food supplements. The food supplements will cover 40% of the daily caloric requirements. UNICEF will continue the provision of supplementary food in Anseba and North Red Sea from existing resources in the short term, until WFP has secured the funds to take over this activity. WFP EMOP 6227 is valued at US\$ 7,996,350. To date, there is still a shortfall of US\$ 5,996,350 for WFP's Project Emergency Food Aid to Drought-affected Persons.

### **Water and Sanitation (US\$ 2,494,506)**

#### **Analysis**

Water scarcity in Eritrea is a major problem with over 70 percent of the country receiving less than 400 mm of rainfall annually. In the lowlands of Anseba, North Red Sea and South Red Sea Zones, annual rainfall is far below the national average of 400 mm, leading to recurring drought conditions. Groundwater is the only source of domestic water supply in the drought-prone areas of Eritrea. Due to two consecutive years with limited rainfall many traditional water sources have dried up. In addition, an increasing number of the water facilities is presently not functioning and in need of rehabilitation. As a result, the water availability per person per day is generally far below 10 litres. The pressure on the remaining water facilities has increased and there is a danger that they may not sustain heavy withdrawals of water for people and their livestock. Many of the existing water points are not properly protected and the few that are protected are not administered adequately. In many locations, people and their livestock make use of the same, limited number of water sources, which leads to precarious sanitary conditions. Women and girls have to travel long distances to fetch water in 20 litre jerry cans for their households. As more of these water sources dry up, the

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distance increases and fetching water becomes an increasingly time-consuming activity, which leads to many young girls being unable to attend school.

According to health officials in the affected areas, the lack of adequate sanitation facilities and practices as well as scarce water supply have led to an increased incidence of water-borne and hygiene-related diseases among children and other vulnerable groups.

### **Summary**

In order to support the Ministry of Local Government, the Ministry of Health and ERREC in rectifying the above outlined situation, UNICEF has developed the following project:

*Provision of Safe Water Supply and Sanitary Facilities.* The objective of this intervention is to reduce the prevalence of water-borne and hygiene-related diseases by improving access to safe water and sanitary facilities for excreta disposal for 123,000 of the most severely drought-affected people in the Anseba, North Red Sea and South Red Sea Zones.

The project will aim to provide a minimum daily rate of 10 litres of safe water per person for 123,000 people in the drought-affected regions of Eritrea. Key activities to achieve this goal include: the installation of motorised and hand-pump operated water supply systems, the distribution of water containers for transporting and storage of water at the household level, the establishment of water bladders for water distribution, water trucking and the provision of water sterilisation tablets. In order to improve environmental sanitation in the affected areas, public latrines will be constructed in strategic locations such as schools, health facilities and distribution centres. In addition, 41 animal watering troughs for livestock will be constructed at approximately 50 metres from a water point. The project will be implemented by UNICEF in close collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government, the Ministry of Health and ERREC. Community participation will be an important component of especially the sanitation activities.

### **Health and Nutrition (US\$ 2,545,000)**

#### **Analysis**

Children under-five and pregnant and lactating women are the two groups most severely affected by the current drought conditions. Due to a lack of food, insufficient clean water, poor shelter and the inadequacy of health services, they become vulnerable to malnutrition, diarrhoea and other common communicable diseases. Health officials in the three drought-affected areas report that morbidity due to drought has increased over the past two years. Various infections, notably diarrhoea, respiratory diseases, measles, malaria, intestinal parasites and HIV/AIDS have a major impact on their nutritional status. The interaction of infection and inadequate food consumption causing growth retardation in children leads to a vicious cycle: the so-called malnutrition-infection complex. It is estimated that out of the total drought-affected population of 334,613 in the Anseba, North Red Sea and South Red Sea Zones, 60,230 are children under-five and 33,461 pregnant and lactating women. Health and nutrition interventions in the drought-affected areas should give priority to these two groups.

Due to the socio-economic impact of the border conflict with Ethiopia, the ability of local health services to cope with the increased health problems due to drought has been reduced during the past two years. In principle, health infrastructure coverage in the affected regions is, to a large extent, adequate, but serious constraints have become apparent in terms of both material and human resources. Assessments in the drought-affected areas revealed that staffing levels in most health facilities are minimal, making it difficult to perform outreach services in an adequate manner. Transportation and other communication facilities are almost non-existent. There are no ambulances, radio contact or public transport services. As a result, referral possibilities for serious cases are limited. Almost all health facilities in the three Zones have already some shortages of essential drugs and the regional health authorities have expressed that stocks will be depleted during the coming rainy season if no adequate replenishments arrive in time.

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The following table shows the trend of progressive deterioration of growth of children <2 years due to malnutrition and micronutrient-deficiency:

Growth Monitoring below 80 Percentile:

REGIONS	1998	1999	2000
Anseba	29.4	41.8	40
Northern Red Sea Zone	36.2	43	50
Southern Red Sea Zone	66.8	45.1	

The above table shows that the children from the three affected regions are progressively deteriorating in growth and this will expose them to the local endemic diseases such as malaria, TB and measles.

Health authorities, WHO and UNICEF fear that the health and nutritional status of drought-affected populations, especially children under five and pregnant and lactating women, could further deteriorate if no immediate measures are taken. It is expected that relatively modest, but timely and well targeted inputs in the health and nutrition sectors will go a long way to ensure that the affected populations do not have to face a serious health crisis.

### Summary

In order to support the Ministry of Health in addressing the above outlined health problems, WHO and UNICEF have in close collaboration developed two projects aimed at preventing a further deterioration of the health and nutritional status of the drought-affected population, and thus reducing morbidity and mortality. The target-beneficiaries are the 334,613 drought-affected persons in the three Zones. The intervention will entail the provision of emergency health services and nutritional support by targeting communities and strategic centres like schools and health institutions.

Specific objectives of the WHO and UNICEF interventions are to support the Ministry of Health in:

- ☐ Preventing the outbreak of vaccine preventable and other communicable diseases;
- ☐ Increasing access to maternal health care services at community and health facility levels;
- ☐ Preventing malnutrition among under-five children, and pregnant and lactating women (UNICEF only appeals for funds to provide supplementary food to the South Red Sea Zone. The supplementary food requirements of Anseba and North Red Sea have already been included in the above outlined WFP project summary);
- ☐ Conducting nutritional monitoring and health surveys to estimate the burden of diseases in the drought affected areas;
- ☐ Enhancing the capacity and skills of the health workers in the affected areas.

As part of its proposed Emergency Health and Nutrition Project, WHO will:

- ☐ Provide essential emergency drugs such as antibiotics, anti-malarial medicines, blood tonics, ORS, etc.;
- ☐ Supply supplementary emergency health kits;

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- ☐ Train and support health staff in epidemiological and nutritional surveillance;
  - ☐ Provide training on the rapid assessment, treatment and control of malnutrition and local endemic diseases.

**The financial requirements for the WHO Emergency Health and Nutrition Project is US\$ 725,000.**

As part of its proposed Emergency Health and Nutrition Project, UNICEF will:

- ☐ Supply supplementary (nutritional) feeding materials and support nutritional surveillance; (UNICEF only appeals for funds to provide supplementary food to the South Red Sea Zone. The supplementary food requirements of Anseba and North Red Sea have already been included in the above outlined WFP project summary);
- ☐ Support malaria control measures through the provision of ITNs;
- ☐ Contribute to enhanced vaccination coverage through the provision of vaccines and EPI supplies.

**The financial requirements for the UNICEF Emergency Health and Nutrition Project is US\$ 1,820,000.**

#### **Livestock (US\$ 3,780,000)**

##### **Analysis**

The mainstay of the economy in the arid and semi-arid areas of North Red Sea, South Red Sea and Anseba is livestock production based on pastoralism. Over the past two years, the livelihoods of pastoral / cattle herding communities in the mentioned areas have been seriously weakened due to limited and erratic rainfall. Lack of adequate forage and drinking water, coupled with long daily walks in search of feed and water, has imposed a serious strain on the animals, leading to poor health and increased mortality. The livestock/grain terms of trade have sharply deteriorated due to, amongst others, the poor health conditions of livestock. Problems in the livestock sector are compounded by the limited ability of the Animals Resources Department of the Ministry of Agriculture to treat the most common animal diseases and parasites such as Blackleg, Anthrax, PPR, Seep-pox, FMD, Endo and Ecto-parasites.

##### **Summary**

In order to safeguard pastoral livelihoods, FAO has formulated four interventions in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture aimed at protecting livestock in the drought-affected regions. The overall objective of the FAO projects is to reduce livestock losses due to drought. If funded and implemented, the interventions will not only provide immediate benefits to livestock owners, but will also strengthen the ability of affected pastoral communities to recover from the current drought situation and regain their resilience and self-reliance.

##### **The FAO projects are:**

*Support to Drought-prone Livestock Producers through the Production and Distribution of Hay:* as part of this project hay will be produced in areas not affected by drought and subsequently transported to drought-affected areas for onward distribution to drought-affected livestock producers. In order for this programme to be successful, the re-seeding of grazing lands for the production of hay will have to commence at the start of the rainy season in mid-June. Consequently, funds to initiate this project and procure the required amounts of seed will have to be made available as soon as possible. **The total budget of this intervention amounts to US\$ 1,773,000.**

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*Development of Watering Points for Domestic and Livestock Use:* the aim of this project is to increase the availability of safe water for drought-affected communities and their livestock in the Anseba Zone. This will be done through the construction of boreholes, water reservoirs, and the establishment of water troughs. **The total budget of this proposed intervention amounts to US\$ 484,000.**

*Provision of Veterinary Services to Drought-affected Livestock Owners:* this project aims to support the Animal Resources Department of the Ministry of Agriculture in combating morbidity and mortality among livestock in the Anseba and North Red Sea Zones through the provision of vaccines and medicines. **The total budget of this project is US\$ 1,523,000.**

## **Seeds and Agriculture (US\$ 717,500)**

### **Analysis**

Due to limited and erratic rainfall during the past two years the yields of essential crops such as sorghum, maize and pearl millet have been severely reduced in the drought-affected areas of Eritrea. The limited yields have not only impacted negatively on the production of crops for direct consumption at household-level and commercial purposes, but have also severely reduced the ability of farmers to save seeds for use during next cropping seasons. Bird infestations, as well as serious outbreaks of pests and diseases, have further negatively affected agricultural output during the 1999-2000-harvest season.

### **Summary**

In order to ensure that the most severely affected farmers can plant during the coming planting season and can regain part of their self-reliance, FAO has developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture the following project intervention:

*Urgent Provision of Seed and other Inputs for Drought-affected Farmers in Eritrea:* within the framework of this project a total of 996 MTs of sorghum, maize and pearl millet seeds will be made available to drought-affected farmers. **The total expected production would amount to 85,811 MTs.** In addition, hand tools, pesticides and sprayers will be provided. It is estimated that a total of 50,000 drought-affected families will benefit from this activity. In conjunction with the provision of material inputs, officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and ERREC will provide drought-affected farmers with advice and technical assistance on measures to reduce the incidence of pests and crop diseases, such as crop rotation and weed elimination. In order for this programme to be successful, the required funds will have to be available as soon as possible, so that the required quantities of seed can be purchased before the start of the rainy and planting season in mid-June.

## **Coordination and Common Services (US\$ 153,400)**

In responding to the current humanitarian emergency in Eritrea there is an increased need for effective management, coordination and information sharing. As explained below, the Eritrean Relief and Refugee Commission (ERREC) is the main coordination body on the Government side. The Office of the Resident Coordinator is responsible for ensuring a coordinated emergency response by the UN System. The UN Country Team and an OCHA Humanitarian Affairs Officer support the UN Resident Coordinator's Office.

The January 2000 UNCT Appeal includes the summary of an OCHA project aimed at enhancing the coordination of humanitarian assistance. To date, no contributions have been pledged or received for the projects, funding is of utmost importance in order to ensure adequate coordination of all drought-related UN interventions and activities at a national and regional level.

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## Other Support Services (US\$ 1,800,500)

### Analysis

The drought-affected regions of Anseba, North Red Sea, and South Red Sea currently with a total of 80,995 school-going children (35-40% girls and 60,000 primary level) have the lowest enrolment and completion rates in the country. Because of the drought and related pastoral lifestyles, children in many cases miss out on their right to education. Those who stay in school have poor attendance records. Gender disparities in educational participation are widest in these regions. Girls are hardest hit due to their traditional role in fetching water. Boys have the primary responsibility of herding livestock, the main source of livelihood of families in these regions. Preventable diarrhoea, malaria, dysentery and common cold are common among school aged children. The main underlying causes of the social vulnerability and poor health among children in drought-affected areas include: a centralised curriculum content resulting in inadequate focus on health, hygiene, environmental education and life skills that reduce the children's ability to develop better coping mechanisms to deal with the recurrent drought conditions, as well as, limited children's participation in community education on health and environmental issues.

The transformative potential of education in the reversal of current trends is not adequately recognised and appreciated by the international community. Educational opportunities that reduce risks and enhance pupil survival potentials in drought situations should be fully exploited.

### Summary

UNICEF has prepared the following education project in the framework of this Drought Appeal: *Emergency Education Support to Students and Schools located in the Drought-Affected Regions of Eritrea.*

The project aims to contribute to ensuring the fulfilment of children's right to quality education and support the education system in developing innovative coping mechanisms that would enhance the survival capacity of students in drought stricken areas. The project will contribute to the prevention of illnesses among 63,276 school-age children (which constitute 78% of the total student population in the three regions), promote good health, hygiene and environmentally friendly practices among children, parents and community leaders; improve attendance and performance of school children by providing basic school supplies and supporting school health, environment and sanitation services and ensure technical and managerial support for education in drought-stricken regions. The UNICEF education project will reinforce and complement immediate relief efforts, but will also contribute to a more sustained solution to an enduring problem such as drought.

The project will be implemented through a combination of service delivery, capacity building, communication and monitoring. The Ministry of Education will be responsible for overall programme implementation. UNICEF will provide back-up technical assistance and financial management support. Partnership with other central, regional and community actors and parents will be forged to ensure a more holistic response to the children's right to quality education. This intervention will also encourage the development of innovative methods and mechanisms to cope with effects of recurrent drought by ensuring the participation of local communities; women and youth groups in the support and management of school systems in the drought affected regions. **The total budget of the UNICEF education project amounts to: US\$ 1,690,000**

In addition, the UNCT Appeal includes a UNDP project aimed at strengthening the capacity of the ERREC and the Ministry of Local Government in humanitarian emergency coordination, monitoring and advocacy. To date, no contributions have been pledged or received for the project. Funding of the project proposal is of utmost importance in order to ensure adequate coordination of all drought-related UN interventions and activities at a national and regional level. **The total budget of this project is US\$ 110,500.**

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## **V. REGIONAL PROGRAMMING AND COORDINATION**

At present access to most drought-affected areas in Eritrea depends on the security conditions resulting from the ongoing military confrontations. Due consideration may be given in the future to cross-border operations to address the needs of drought affected populations. Regional coordination efforts by the United Nations in Eritrea will therefore mainly focus on regional monitoring and information-sharing. As described above, UN representatives from Eritrea will regularly meet with colleagues in the region to discuss regional aspects of the drought situation in the Greater Horn of Africa. In addition, systems and protocols will be put in place to ensure a prompt and continuous information exchange within the region. The various technical UN Agencies will further ensure that their respective interventions fit well within their regional policies and strategies.

## **VI. MODALITIES FOR DONOR FUNDING**

The individual Agencies will provide interested donors with elaborate agency project proposals as per the normal agency/donor procedures. Donors are requested to communicate their intention to contribute to the concerned UN Agency, as well as the Office of the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator in Addis Ababa, which will be responsible for tracking all donor response to the Regional Drought Emergency Appeal.

## **VII. UNCT MANAGEMENT OF THE DROUGHT EMERGENCY PROGRAMME**

### ***General Coordination***

The Eritrean Relief and Refugee Commission (ERREC) is the principal body responsible for the coordination of all humanitarian assistance activities on behalf of the Government of Eritrea. Besides its main office in Asmara, ERREC has branch-offices in the Administrative Zones, as well as a presence in or near the main IDP settlements in the Gash Barka and Debub Zones.

The performance of ERREC has been impressive both in terms of delivery and coordination of humanitarian assistance, as well as collaboration with international partners. The current arrangements, whereby ERREC carries out all logistics, handling and warehouse management of humanitarian assistance, are both efficient and cost-effective and should therefore continue.

Specific line-ministries are responsible for sectoral coordination and the implementation of programmes in sectors such as health, water and sanitation, livestock, and agriculture. The concerned line-ministries report on a regular basis to ERREC on pertinent developments within their respective areas of responsibility. At the local level, the regional and sub-regional authorities collaborate with ERREC in assisting war and drought-affected populations.

The UN Resident Coordinator, supported by the UN Country Team, which comprises all resident UN Agencies, coordinates humanitarian assistance to war and drought-affected populations by UN Agencies. An OCHA Humanitarian Affairs Officer has been seconded to the Office of the Resident Coordinator to help ensure the effective coordination of humanitarian activities of the United Nations. The UN Country Team meets on a frequent basis to review the humanitarian situation in the country and coordinate UN humanitarian activities at a policy level. A UN Humanitarian Technical Team (UNHTT) meets regularly to coordinate humanitarian assistance at the working level.

Interaction between all parties involved in humanitarian assistance takes place in a monthly general emergency response coordination meeting convened by ERREC attended by



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national and international NGOs, UN Agencies and donor missions. In addition, monthly sectoral meetings on health, water and sanitation, food and shelter, and education take place under the auspices of ERREC. These sectoral meetings are chaired and facilitated by the lead UN Agencies in these respective sectors. The individual UN Agencies and the UNCT have further meetings with ERREC and other Government counterparts on an ad-hoc basis.

***Implementation Arrangements / Programmatic / Sectoral Coordination***

In order to ensure proper programmatic and sectoral coordination of drought-related interventions by the United Nations, the agencies involved in this Appeal will work in close partnership with their Government counterparts and other humanitarian actors.

In order to avoid duplication and unnecessary overlaps and gaps in this Emergency Drought Appeal, the concerned UN Agencies and ERREC have formed an Assessment Technical Team to coordinate and oversee the assessments in drought-affected areas that were conducted in April 2000, as well as the drafting of the Appeal document.

***Monitoring / Evaluation / Reporting***

The UN Agencies involved in humanitarian assistance in drought-affected areas will monitor progress in programme implementation in close collaboration with ERREC and other Government counterparts. Adequate monitoring and reporting systems will be put in place to ensure that assistance reaches the intended beneficiaries in a timely and efficient manner. UN staff will travel frequently to programme sites in drought-affected areas to monitor progress and provide technical advice.

# ANNEX I

DETAILS OF ESTIMATION OF POPULATIONS AT RISK			
ZONE	SUB-ZONE	TOTAL POPULATION	DROUGHT AFFECTED POPULATION (*)
Anseba	Hagaz	68,505	13,815
	Aditekelezan	29,335	8,482
	Elabered	55,968	4,788
	Hamelmallo		
	Keren	77,583	11,707
	Halhal	53,261	10,802
	Asmat	36,035	22,011
	Sela's	13,099	7,726
	Kerkebet	26,327	15,514
	Haabero	51,418	27,835
	Gheleb	33,839	27,320
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>445,370</b>	<b>150,000</b>
North Red Sea	Ghindaaa	61,000	13,112
	Shieb	46,799	6,000
	Massawa	28,592	6,000
	Foro	58,103	16,828
	Ghelaalo	25,285	11,770
	Afabet	108,348	46,223
	Nacfa	59,013	15,000
	Karora	62,646	15,230
	Adobaha		8,272
	Dahlak	2,918	2,178
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>452,704</b>	<b>140,613</b>
South Red Sea	Assab	49,076	10,020
	Debub	98,788	8,780
	Maekel	29,279	9,700
	Araeta	33,308	15,500
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>210,451</b>	<b>44,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>1,108,525</b>	<b>334,613</b>

(\*) Estimates provided by the Eritrean Relief and Refugee Commission (ERREC)

According to estimates of the ERREC, a total number of 334,613 people are drought-affected in the Anseba, North Red Sea and South Red Sea Zones. This number represents approximately one-third of the total population in three affected Zones. It is expected that the number of drought-victims in the areas covered by this Appeal will not drastically change between June – November 2000. In the coastal areas of North and South Red Sea the main rains fall between November and February. The winter crops that are planted during this period are harvested between February and March. Hence, only towards the end of the year it will be possible to determine whether the food security situation in the coastal areas is likely to improve in 2001. Adequate rainfall during the coming summer season in Anseba could

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lead to some improvement in the humanitarian situation in the short term. However, since summer crops are only harvested towards the end of the year, it can not be expected that the food security situation will markedly improve during the next few months.

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# UN SPECIAL DROUGHT EMERGENCY APPEAL FOR DJIBOUTI

## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The situation in the country in general is characterised by precarious social conditions related to deficiencies in access to education and training, primary health care and the existence of limited resources that continue to diminish. Djibouti has undergone a rapid deterioration of its social conditions during the last years with most of the population living below the poverty line.

The reduction of the national budget has seriously affected the social sectors particularly education and health. The Djiboutien employment market is under pressure due to the growing number of unemployed. Those worst off include the youth and refugees.

The health conditions of Djiboutiens are in general poor, particularly among women who have a life expectancy of 49 years. The infant mortality rate is 114 per 1,000 births that is ten times higher than in industrialised countries. Regarding children under-five years of age, 26% suffer from chronic malnutrition, 13% from severe malnutrition and 18% from "ponder ale" deficiency.

The level of illiteracy is very high at 61%, out of which three quarters are women. The level of school attendance is 68% with about 51% of children between the age of six and eleven having attended school during the 1998-1999 scholastic year. The average attendance level for boys is 5% and only 2% among girls.

A mission has been monitoring potential population movements along the borders between Djibouti and its neighbours. The current absence of large-scale population movements does not mean that the situation is not of concern. The situation of drought affected in Djibouti merits close monitoring, particularly for possible population influxes from the border with Ethiopia. This is the basis for recommending assistance for some 150,000 people in this Appeal. If the situation continues to worsen in the neighbouring countries, it is highly probable that entire communities will approach the border with Ethiopia. This is why we estimate that the number of affected people could reach 200,000 if rains do not fall before September 2000. However, if rains improve between now and September 2000, the number of people affected could remain at 150,000.

The population at risk would be as follows:

TABLE ON THE BREAKDOWN OF POPULATIONS BY DISTRICT	
DISTRICT	TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE
Dikhil	30,000
Djibouti	60,000
Tadjourah	15,000
Obock	15,000
Ali-Sabieh	30,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>150,000</b>

<b>DJIBOUTI</b> <b>TABLE 1: TOTAL REASSESSED DROUGHT EMERGENCY REQUIREMENTS TO THE</b> <b>UN EMERGENCY APPEAL FOR THE DROUGHT IN THE HORN OF AFRICA</b> <b>BY SECTOR AND AGENCY</b> <b>JUNE – DECEMBER 2000</b>				
<b>Requirements June through December 2000</b>	<b>Main UN and Partner Agencies Responsible</b>	<b>Reassessed Drought Emergency Requirements (US\$)</b>	<b>Confirmed Pledges against Requirements (US)</b>	<b>Total Unmet Drought-Related Requirements (US)</b>
Food	WFP / Min. Interior	3,531,600	2,113,092	<b>1,418,508</b>
Shelter	UNHCR / Min. Interior	1,200,000	-	<b>1,200,000</b>
Water & Sanitation	Min. Agriculture / UNICEF/ UNHCR/ Min. Education	772,000	-	<b>772,000</b>
Health & Nutrition	WHO / UNICEF / Min. Health	303,000	-	<b>303,000</b>
Livestock	UNDP / FAO / Min. Agriculture	550,000	-	<b>550,000</b>
Seeds & Agriculture	UNDP / FAO / Min. Agriculture	25,630	-	<b>25,630</b>
Logistics	WFP / Min. Transport	1,517,770	-	<b>1,517,770</b>
Coordination & Common Services	UNDP	100,000	-	<b>100,000</b>
Other Support Services	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>8,000,000</b>	<b>2,113,092</b>	<b>5,886,908</b>

## II. SECTORAL ACTIVITIES AND SUPPORT COMPONENTS

### Food Aid

This assistance is aimed at addressing the basic food requirements of some 150,000 people during a period of seven months (June-December 2000). The beneficiaries are (a) rural populations who have lost most of their belongings, (b) displaced populations who have lost all they had and who have resettled temporarily in cities and villages, and (c) "nomad" populations coming from neighbouring countries and who reside in the periphery of Djibouti.

### Non-food aid

**Tents and blankets:** The provision of tents and blankets will enable humanitarian organisations to address partially and provisionally the lack of shelter for displaced populations in drought affected areas.

**Water and hydraulic equipment:** Hydraulic equipment constitutes mainly water trucks and tanks that will reinforce those already available and will concurrently reinforce the provision of safe water to populations far from water sources.

**Medicines:** Assistance in this regard is to address the following needs: (a) to face eventual epidemics (cholera, dysentery, etc.); (b) routine immunisation campaigns; and (c) implementation of community health and sanitation activities in an increasing number of schools. Medicines and food for children are to (a) reinforce nutritional centres; and (b) monitor malnutrition cases particularly among children and vulnerable persons.

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**Veterinary services and food for livestock** are important to address the sanitary conditions of livestock as well as conditions resulting from lack of food and diseases (external and internal parasites, pneumonia, etc.). Supplementary feeding and treatment for communicable diseases will allow livestock to recover rapidly and will facilitate the increase of their commercial value.

**The provision of seeds and tools** will enable populations to reinitiate agricultural activities so as to improve national agricultural production.

**Logistics and transport:** The trucks will contribute to reinforcing the transportation capacity of the Government of Djibouti.

**Coordination and security:** UNDP has recommended the designation of a security officer for a period of four to six months to ensure the safety of humanitarian operations in all districts. This officer will also have to assist in updating the current security plan for humanitarian personnel. UNDP also recommends the recruitment of another UNV and the establishment of a secretariat for a period of six months in order to reinforce the coordination structure that is currently operating from within the Office of the Resident Coordinator with minimal support from UNDP.

**Road rehabilitation in rural areas:** It is also important to take note of the difficulties of providing food aid to populations in isolated areas. For this purpose, the rehabilitation of certain airstrips in the Ali Sabieh, Dkhil, Tadjourah and Obock regions have been foreseen.

### **III. ESTABLISHMENT OF MECHANISMS FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

This operation will be implemented in its entirety under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator who will ensure the support of the Djiboutien authorities in facilitating the provision and distribution of humanitarian aid. UN Agencies and other concerned organisations should, from their respective areas of concern, provide periodic detailed reports on the evolution of the implementation of this special operation to the Resident Coordinator.

#### **Food aid:**

The Government, represented by the National Office for Assistance to Refugees and Affected populations (ONARS), which is under the tutelage of the Ministry of Interior, will be responsible for the delivery of relief items. In this context, ONARS will (a) issue weekly reports (according to a format to be determined by WFP), and (b) ensure the liaison with and the provision of information on the status of the delivery of food aid to the Government and WFP.

Food items will be distributed according to the following different categories of beneficiaries:

Food rations for the nutritional programme will be provided directly to the already designated focal point for nutrition of the Ministry of Health. For the three districts of the interior, nutritional food aid will be delivered by the responsible UN agency directly to the Chief Medical District Officer. UNICEF and the Ministry of Health with the support of WFP will jointly manage the utilisation of the food rations.

For population at risk, 12,690 Mts of food aid will be delivered by ONARS to the various districts and it will be received at district level by a committee comprising the district chief/president or his/her representative, the representative of the women's association, two "Okals" and the school principal or nurse. This committee will be responsible for the distribution and the production of the reports on the implementation of the distribution. A

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distribution plan should be given to WFP in order to ensure adequate supervision and monitoring during distributions.

### **Non-food aid**

**Shelter:** UNHCR in close collaboration with the Ministry of Interior represented by ONARS will monitor the distribution of tents, plastic sheeting, etc. to displaced populations (IDPs). A distribution plan will be approved by UNHCR before any distribution takes place. ONARS will present a final report that UNHCR will distribute among all relevant parties

**Community health:** UNICEF and the Ministry of Education will identify the schools with the most urgent need for community health services. Schools will play an important role in disseminating hygiene messages to the surrounding communities.

**Health:** WHO and UNICEF in close collaboration with the National Emergency Health Committee which is to be established by the Ministry of Health, will be responsible for the reception and distribution of medicines to the various districts according to the distribution plan adopted by all parties prior to distribution. There will be regular (quarterly) visits and reports by a joint team comprised of WHO medical officer, the Head of the National Pharmacy and the medical officer responsible designated by the National Emergency Health Committee.

**Nutrition:** UNICEF, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health will provide nutritional services to children at the nutritional feeding centres. Vaccines will also be provided to existing health centres.

**Water and hydraulic water equipment:** UNICEF and UNHCR provided the water trucks and tanks they had received to the Ministry of Interior to ensure the provision of water to drought-affected populations. These resources will reinforce those already provided by the Government to improve the availability of hydraulic equipment in affected villages. UNICEF and UNHCR will monitor the distribution and a periodic report will be distributed by UNICEF and UNHCR to keep relevant parties informed. (UNHCR, US\$ 500,000 and UNICEF, US\$ 272,000)

**Veterinary services and food for livestock:** FAO and UNDP in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture will be responsible for the distribution of food to livestock and the provision of veterinary services. The district Commissioners will have to provide detailed reports on the usage of food items for livestock as well as access to veterinary services.

**Logistical support:** Trucks for the transportation of relief items will be received by WFP and delivered to the Ministry of Interior who will manage the operation until its conclusion. UNDP and the Ministry of Transport will establish the necessary mechanisms to ensure the rehabilitation of rural airstrips in the affected regions.

## **IV. MODALITIES FOR FUNDING**

This Appeal provides a summary outline of outstanding requirements. The individual Agencies will provide interested donors with elaborate agency project proposals as per the normal agency/donor procedures. Donors are requested to communicate their intention to contribute to the concerned UN Agency, as well as the Office of the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator in Addis Ababa, which will be responsible for tracking all donor response to the Regional Drought Emergency Appeal.

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## THE DROUGHT SITUATION IN TANZANIA

The United Nations Country Team in Tanzania will not be appealing for funds through this emergency drought Appeal. Humanitarian interventions in support of drought-affected populations are being undertaken within the context of the ongoing humanitarian programme for the country. This part of the appeal shall be limited to referring briefly to the scope of the crisis and some highlights of the activities being undertaken.

The May FEWS report for Tanzania reports a high risk of 50% - 100% crop loss in the central and northern regions that can only be averted if the rains fall unseasonably throughout the month of May. In response to these poor crop prospects, the Government of Tanzania is dispatching assessment teams to the central and northern regions to collect crop production forecasts from the District Governments. The results are expected soon.

Most households in the central and northern regions are currently coping better than had been anticipated due to the low food prices and the early harvesting of some drought resistant crops, such as cassava, sorghum and millet. If the long rains do not continue beyond the end of May, widespread food shortages in the regions of Dodoma, Singida, Shinyanga, Mwanza, Mara, Tabora, Arusha and Kilimanjaro are expected by September/October this year. The Government of Tanzania, UN Agencies and NGOs are scheduled to undertake a crop assessment mission in June to ascertain production levels, shortfalls and food aid requirements.

The WFP is distributing food aid to some 50,000 severely affected by the drought in three districts – Mayoni (Singida), Ulanga (Morogoro) and Mbulu (Arusha) – in Tanzania.



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## THE DROUGHT SITUATION IN UGANDA

The North and north Eastern parts of the country are experiencing a severe dry season since October 1999. As a result, the water reservoirs and grass dried out in Karamoja causing serious malnutrition in that region (districts of Kotido, Moroto).

Interagency assessments undertaken in Karamoja in July, September and December 1999 estimated that about 45% of the total population lacked sufficient food to cover their needs. This trend continued as Karamoja received only 28-56% of the normal rainfall in March 2000. Should the April/May rains fall short as well, the whole of Karamoja (491,000 people) and 300,000 people in neighbouring transient food-deficit areas will be at risk.

As part of the UNCT's efforts to assist the drought-affected population, WFP is assisting 160,000 persons in Karamoja until the next harvest (end September). Donors have pledged 4,176 Mts of food for project (EMOP 6235) out of the total requirement of 9,069 Mts., leaving a shortfall of 54 percent. Concurrently, FAO will distribute seeds (maize, beans, sorghum, cowpeas) and hand hoes to 20,000 households as of September 2000.

The drought in Karamoja indirectly causes food insecurity in neighbouring districts (Kumi, Kitgum<sup>4</sup>, Katakwi, Soroti, Lira). Raids of Karamojong warriors already caused massive displacements of people in neighbouring districts, now amounting to a total number of 135,000. Katakwi district is the worstly effected with over 60,000 displaced. The total number of IDPs is 217,646 and still increasing.

The insecurity prevents people from going to their fields and preparing for the next agricultural season. Planting should have started now, since the rains have begun. This situation may adversely impact on the September harvest.

The disaster management capacity of the Ugandan government, especially in Karamoja, needs to be strengthened and sufficient budget provisions for this should be put in place.

For the medium- and long-term development of Karamoja region, measures need to be taken to provide sufficient water and fodder to the Karamojong livestock, thus preventing famine in Karamoja and avoid raiding of other districts. Under long-term planning, wind gravitation system should be constructed to collect water from nearby lakes and disseminate through irrigation channels as a possible solution to the intermittent recurrent drought. Short-term interventions include the distributions of BP-5 biscuits to children, the elderly, disabled and nursing mothers to supplement their dietary intake, as well as the provision of essential drugs; the introduction of food-for-work to support the construction and rehabilitation of small dams, water reservoirs and shallow wells; and the provision of agricultural implements. FAO's Uganda emergency agricultural operations coordination unit's recent assessments (currently being redefined), confirmed the urgent need to provide 35,000 drought-affected households with seeds (105 Mts of maize seeds, 70 Mts of sorghum seeds, 70 Mts of bean seeds and 35 Mts of cowpea seeds) and hand tools (70,000 hand hoes and 70 pangas). While limited resources are available, the bulk of the US\$ 550,000 needed still has to be secured.

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<sup>4</sup> Kitgum's IDPs are already covered under a feeding scheme, since rebel activities (LRA) causing displacement are not new to the region. Karamojong raids caused an increase in the number of IDPs from 93,000 reported from June to December 1999 to 162,646 at present.

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## THE DROUGHT SITUATION IN BURUNDI

Burundi has been hard hit by the drought affecting the countries in the Horn of Africa with 28 per cent of the Burundian population affected by the drought. The most affected provinces are Kirundo and Muyinga in the north-east and Canzuko in the east. During October/November 1999 the shortage of rainfall was around minus 60%, causing a decrease in the year 2000 crop production by approximately 26% (compared to the average production from 1988-1993). This has affected, at the national level, a total of 331,237 households.

Declining social indicators and insecurity continue to influence population displacements. There are more than 800,000 IDPs in Burundi (including 317,000 still re-grouped in Bujumbura Rural). Social indicators in Burundi are some of the lowest in the Region including 63% illiteracy rate, 54% immunisation coverage, 19% urban and 4% rural HIV infection rate. In addition, 91% of IDPs do not have access to daily minimum drinking water requirements. This situation is worsened by the fact that international support for Burundi has until recently been limited to humanitarian aid.

The UN Agencies response was not immediate due to the six-month suspension of development activities following the death of two UN staff members in October 1999 and further hampered by the insecurity in some of the provinces worst affected by the drought. Insufficient food to meet increased requirements related to re-groupment of 350,000 people in the province of Bujumbura Rural and the severe drought have raised the need for food assistance in the country to unforeseen levels.

WFP assistance to drought-affected populations in Burundi began in September 1999. To date, a total of 13,300 Mts of food aid has been provided to 1.4 million drought-affected people. WFP has also participated in the seeds and tools distribution campaigns coordinated by FAO in September/October 1999 and February/March 2000, providing food rations to ensure that seeds were planted and not consumed by beneficiaries. Through its targeted feeding programme, WFP will continue to support drought-affected populations until the next harvest in June. Should food security assessments identify needs beyond June, WFP will respond accordingly. In response to the drought-induced crisis, FAO distributed 3,200 Mts of bean seeds, 3.3 Mts of vegetable seeds and 80,607 hoes from January through March 2000.

WFP's regional protracted relief and recovery operation, of which the Burundi programme is part, is facing serious resourcing shortfalls. Contributions against the deficit of the project are urgently needed if assistance to the drought-affected of the region is to continue at an appropriate rate. Further, FAO requires 4,000 Mts of bean seeds, 4 Mts of vegetable seeds and 225,000 hoes at an approximate cost of US\$ 3 million, for the next planting season. A total of US\$ 1 million has been secured from Belgium and the Netherlands, leaving a shortfall of US\$ 2 million for the project.

FAO also envisages medium and long-term projects such as: reforestation (especially in the Kirundo province), water management and the promotion of drought resistant seeds.

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACF	Action Contre la Faim
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AMREF	African Medical Research Foundation
ASALs	Arid and semi-arid lands
BCG	Bacile Calmette Guérin – anti-tuberculosis vaccine
CAP	Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
DOMUs	District Disease Outbreak Management Units
DPPB	Disaster Prevention & Preparedness Bureau
DPPB/D	Disaster Prevention & Preparedness Bureau/Department
DPPC	Disaster Prevention & Preparedness Commission
DPPC/B	Disaster Prevention & Preparedness Commission/Bureau
DPT	Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus vaccine (combined)
EDPs	Extended Delivery Points
EMOP	Emergency Operation
EPI	Expanded Programme for Immunisation
ERREC	Eritrean Relief and Refugee Commission
ESAROs	Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (UNICEF)
ESFP	Expanded School Feeding Programme
EUE	Emergency Unit for Ethiopia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FEWS	Famine Early Warning System
FHI	Food for the Hungry International
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FSAU	Food Security Assessment Unit
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GoK	Government of Kenya
GRT	Geographical Review Team
HF	High Frequency
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus / Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
HQ	Headquarters
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IDS	Integrated Disease Surveillance
IMC	International Medical Corps
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee (NGO)
KFSM	Kenya Food Security Meeting
KFSSG	Kenya Food Security Steering Group
Kg	Kilogramme
LAN	Local Area Network
LRA	Lords Resistance Army
Memisa	Medische Missie Samenwerking
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government

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MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
MTs	Metric Tonnes
NEP	North Eastern Province
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NPA	National Programme of Action
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ONARS	National Office for Assistance to Refugees and Affected Populations
ORHC	Office of the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt
PPR	Papulopustular rosacea
RHC	Regional Humanitarian Coordinator
SACB	Somalia Aid Coordination Body
SCF	Save the Children Fund
SME	Small-Scale Micro-Enterprise
SNNPR	Southern Nations Nationalities Peoples Region
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
SUMA	Supply Management Systems
TB	Tuberculosis
THW	Technisches Hilfswerk
TROCAIRE	Catholic Agency for World Development
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNCTs	United Nations Country Teams
UNCU	United Nations Coordination Unit
UNDMTS	United Nations Disaster Management Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHTT	United Nations Humanitarian Technical Team
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIMIX	UNICEF's Supplementary Feeding Food
UNON	United Nations Office at Nairobi
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAM	Vulnerability and Analysis Mapping
VHF	Very High Frequency
WES	Water and Environmental Sanitation
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WV	World Vision