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RESPONSE TO THE CRISIS IN THE HORN OF AFRICA



Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia
Strategy and Funding Priorities

Version 1.0 September 2011

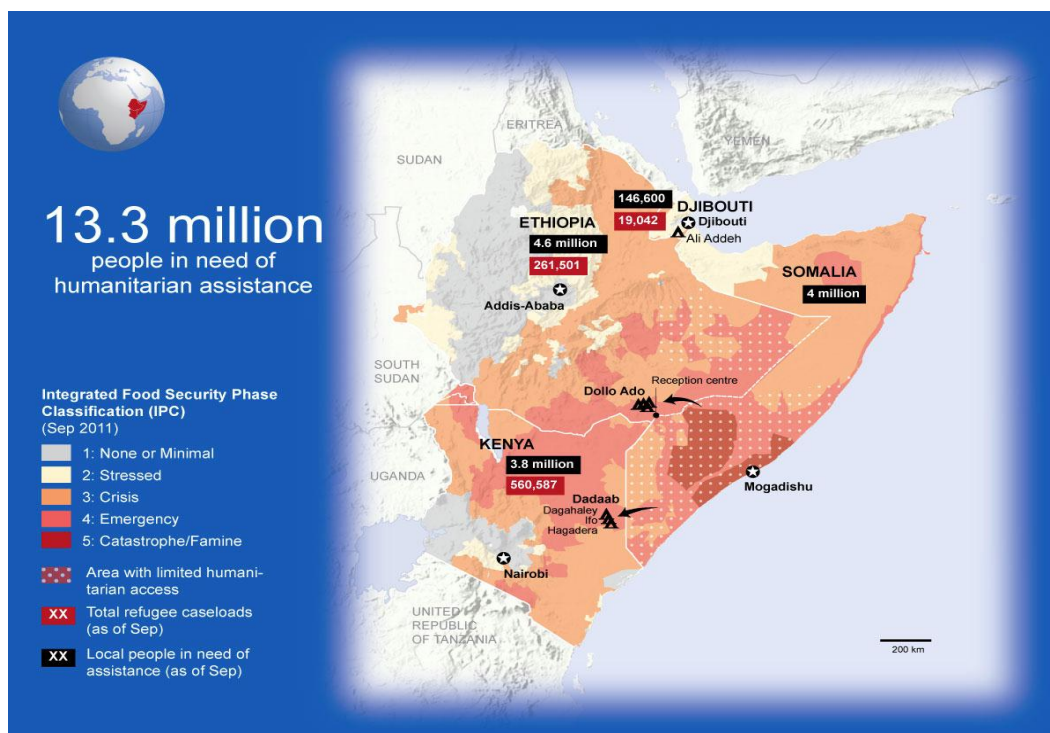
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I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

After two consecutive seasons of inadequate rainfall, the eastern Horn of Africa is currently facing the worst drought in 60 years. Areas in Somalia are the most critically affected, with a famine widespread in south Somalia including in Middle Shabelle, Benadir, Gedo, Lower Shabelle and Bakool regions. Famine is expected to spread across all regions of the south in the coming weeks. Millions of people are in urgent need of life-saving assistance.

Kenya's Northern Province and Turkana region are also seriously impacted, as are Ethiopia's Somali and Oromia regions. Severe effects also extend to Djibouti in the north where, throughout the country, the price of basic food commodities remains high and beyond the means of most households. There are risks that the crisis could spread further to Uganda, Eritrea, Sudan and South Sudan.



Source: OCHA

Recurrent drought is a permanent feature of the Horn of Africa. However, the extent and protracted nature of the recent situation has severely increased vulnerability and deepened the crisis. With humanitarian access to the worst-affected areas hampered, refugees attempt to flee famine areas to neighbouring Kenya and Ethiopia. Many are women and children. This makes the humanitarian response more complex, poses additional stress on host communities - themselves affected by the drought - and heightens the risk of conflict over resources. Increased inter-communal violence has already been reported in drought-affected rural areas due to the scarce availability of water and pastures.

In July 2011, 40,000 Somali refugees arrived in Kenya's Dadaab refugee camp - the highest arrival rate in the camp's history. Dadaab now holds an estimated 424,000 Somalis and the situation is fast deteriorating as hundreds arrive daily. In Somalia itself, further security concerns persist, especially around Mogadishu; both for the protection of vulnerable groups within Internally Displaced People (IDP) populations and for those attempting to deliver life-saving humanitarian aid. This increasingly complex situation requires a substantially scaled-up international response to address immediate humanitarian needs, quickly restore productive assets, and mitigate conflicts to prevent further de-stabilization in the region.

It has been widely recognized that in responding to this crisis it will be essential to address the underlying causes of the crisis in a comprehensive manner. The international community must redouble its efforts to support the affected

countries in establishing long term food security and livelihood resilience. This must include a wide range of measures that ensure the creation of climate-resilient livelihoods, viable economic recovery and improved governance.

The crisis needs to be understood beyond the visible manifestations of food shortages and massive displacement triggered by drought. Directly underlying the crisis is the vulnerability of livelihoods systems – largely pastoralism and farming - that fail to provide enough income to ensure access to food even when times are good. These fragile livelihoods systems break down completely in periods of protracted stress – such as now.

Current facts and characteristics of the crisis:

- **13.3 million people** are in dire need of humanitarian assistance, including:
 - **4 million people** in Somalia
 - **3.8 million people** in Kenya
 - **4.6 million people** in Ethiopia
- **800,000 refugees** and **1.46 million internally displaced persons**
- Food and livelihood security emergency is likely to persist into the first quarter of 2012.
- **Fragile livelihoods, conflict and weak governance systems turned drought into famine.**

While the population of the Horn of Africa has doubled since the 1970's, food production and levels of community resilience have not kept up with that growth. Over the past 20 years, the lack of a functioning government in Somalia has been both the cause and effect of protracted conflict. As a result, Somali social infrastructure has been decimated - increasing vulnerability to drought and contributing to the current famine. While some of the worst affected areas are those that are the least accessible, the crisis is also severe in areas such as Mogadishu and the Gedo region, which can partly be accessed by Government and international agencies. Local populations in Kenya and Ethiopia are also currently under severe drought-related livelihood and food security stress. Although positive progress has been made in some countries, such as with food security in Ethiopia improving as a whole, there has been little or no progress in other regions.

Land tenure, poor productive infrastructure, and a lack of access to markets are among issues to be addressed to prevent the crisis recurring. Infrastructure has a major role to play, especially water supply and roads – as does the functioning of governance systems. Governance, rule of law and security are entwined. Extreme weather patterns associated with climate variability as well as volatile global commodity markets add a further dimension to the crisis. The region as a whole experiences a high degree of climate variability; drought in one season may be followed by massive flooding in the next. Under such conditions, agricultural and livelihood failures from lack of rain may be followed by massive malaria outbreaks and flood losses when the rains return bringing additional strain to already-vulnerable livelihoods, particularly among pastoralists and smallholder farmers. Putting in place the full range of systems to manage the risks of climate variability and the challenges of weak national and local governance are essential if many in the region are to achieve food security and sustainable livelihoods. In addition, without further major investments in the coming years, and a sustainable solution to the governance challenges in Somalia, it will only be a matter of time before this human tragedy repeats itself.

In order to tackle these root causes in the Horn of Africa the international community must support a comprehensive approach to issues such as improved natural resource management, livelihood diversification, improved basic productive infrastructures including access to markets and better opportunities to improve food processing, as well as enhanced provision of climate information to communities, climate-risk sensitive development policies, enhanced institutional and governance capacities, and security. All of these elements need to be addressed, and doing so will provide the best return on investment as they will limit the recurrence of acute food and livelihoods crises, with the next drought.

II. UNDP'S RESPONSE STRATEGY

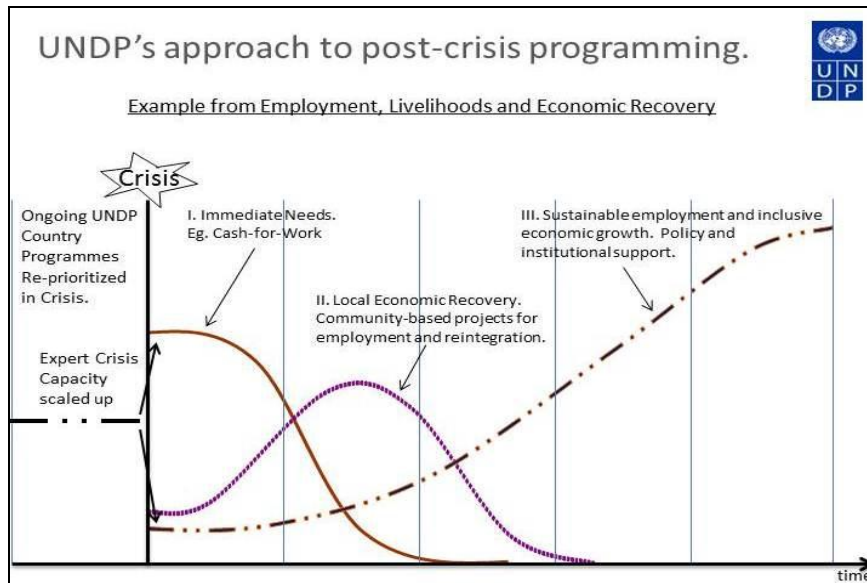
Throughout the region UNDP strives to assist where its mandate and capacity aligns with priority needs. UNDP works within the overall framework of the United Nations System and the humanitarian response coordinated by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and country-based Humanitarian Coordinators (HCs). UNDP also plays a critical role in the coordination of UN Country Team (UNCT) interventions in the areas of recovery and development.

The comparative advantage of UNDP in responding to the crisis in the Horn of Africa is the organisation's readiness to implement quickly, through well-established offices and delivery mechanisms which are already in place, including tested remote management and implementation mechanisms which have proved successful. Most of the proposed projects are already ongoing, particularly in Somalia and Kenya.

In responding to the drought in the Horn of Africa, UNDP fulfills a formal role in humanitarian response as a cluster leader for 'Early Recovery' practice coordination and interventions. UNDP's strategy and response is aligned with ongoing initiatives at the global and regional levels such as the Interagency Standing Committee's (IASC) revised framework for the Horn of Africa crisis and the Intergovernmental Authority for Development's (IGAD) regional Disaster Resilience and Sustainability strategy.

UNDP's response strategy includes short, medium and long-term interventions that complement each other, run concurrently and are fully aligned with global and regional strategies, including the revised IASC Horn of Africa Action Plan. In the short term, in the Horn of Africa, UNDP will focus on: (1) rapidly restoring people's livelihoods — providing opportunities for local economic recovery as early as possible during the current phase of the crisis; and (2) increasing security and preventing conflict.

Using the example of employment, livelihoods and economic recovery diag. 1 below demonstrates the short, medium and longer-term approach of a UNDP post-crisis programme



UNDP's post-crisis recovery interventions focus on preventing a further deterioration of the crisis by providing support to the affected populations - targeting drought-affected, conflict-prone areas with a risk of violent conflict between refugees and host-communities. A key focus of UNDP's work is supporting national and local governments with emergency response and crisis recovery.

In the medium and long-term, UNDP focuses on working with partners: redoubling efforts to ensure sustainable food security in the region – through multi-year and multi-sectoral disaster risk reduction (DRR) programmes and economic

and livelihood support initiatives; supporting local peacebuilding; and strengthening institutions for long-term economic recovery and development. These programmes build country capacity to prevent future losses and prepare for more effective recovery from future crises. Through its field presence in all the affected countries, UNDP's interventions combine local knowledge with international best practice.

A central element to all of UNDP's work is promoting gender equality and providing opportunities for women's empowerment. UNDP will ensure gender mainstreaming throughout its programming in the Horn of Africa, so that women benefit from UNDP's interventions and are empowered to become agents of change in responding to the crisis. Women have a particular role in the context of ensuring sustainable food security in the Horn of Africa. The protection dimension of UNDP programming will take into consideration the specific needs of women's security.

The current (proposed) portfolio of UNDP interventions will reach approximately 3.6 million people in the Horn of Africa, including some of the worst affected IDP communities in southern Somalia and close to Mogadishu; conflict-prone border regions in Garissa and Turkana in Kenya; and drought-affected communities in Ethiopia and Djibouti.

1. *Short-term: Immediate response*

Through its four Country Offices and sub-offices in the region UNDP is already actively involved in the crisis-response and in supporting governments with emergency response capacity. Using its 'SURGE' deployment mechanism, UNDP has provided additional technical and operational support capacity at country office and regional level.

Supporting with initial funding for crisis assessment, UNDP has already allocated US\$ 6 million for the immediate scaling up of critical programmes in Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia and Djibouti. This includes US\$ 1 million which has been provided through the Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF) to immediately implement 'cash-for-work' in South Central Somalia and US\$2 million which has been received from various donors to support initial employment and income generation activities in South Central Somalia.

UNDP's interventions are informed by significant experience in working where disaster and conflict interface. UNDP is currently implementing livelihoods restoration programmes in the region – but these efforts are in need of substantial scaling-up to be effective in the face of the current crisis.

Through 'cash (or vouchers)-for-work' and other livelihoods interventions, UNDP provides immediate resources to vulnerable households with short-term employment and much needed cash to provide access to food and basic needs. At the same time, UNDP helps repair essential infrastructure needed to reactivate livelihood systems after the rains return

and reduce vulnerability to future drought, such as water canals, boreholes, feeder roads, market facilities and grain storage, along with the rehabilitation of agricultural land.



Somalia Suffers from Severe Drought. UN Photo/Stuart Price.

UNDP also provides assets that can be used for immediate income-generation at household level, such as start-up kits and support packages for small enterprises that will increase affected men and women's income and help improve food security. In areas where farmers and agro-pastoralists are worst affected UNDP supports the re-stocking of small livestock and the provision of agricultural inputs such as drought-resistant seeds. Such initiatives are carried out in coordination with other UN actors, for example with the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) in Ethiopia and Somalia.

Drought has a connection to conflict over resources. Competition over dwindling resources has meant increased tensions between communities over water and pastures. Many households rely on livestock as their sole productive asset – and when stock die or are stolen, community vulnerability and destitution worsen. Markets collapse, trade and stock routes are abandoned and livelihoods systems collapse. Migration is often the only alternative. Risks of conflict are particularly severe during such emergencies. In Kenya dozens of agro-pastoralists have been killed by cattle raiders in the border regions. In addition, the influx of refugees, most of them severely malnourished, continues to exert pressure on the already over-stretched local resources of host communities.



Turkana women dig for water in northern Kenya. Gwenn Dubourthoumieu/IRIN

More than 500,000 (400,000 refugees and 100,000 host communities) people are concentrated in the Dadaab area, in Kenya, overstressing basic services such as sanitation, natural resources thus contributing to heightened risks and tension between refugees and host communities.

The perception that refugees have better access to basic social services such as water, health care and education also adds to tension between groups. To protect the gains made by an ongoing inter-agency project in areas affected by displacement, UNDP will scale-up addressing the needs of the vulnerable groups including women and youth and local Kenyan IDPs, as well as host communities.

2. Medium and long-term prospects and needs

The current priority in the region is for short-term immediate response to the crisis. The food security emergency is expected to continue for the coming months – so short-term needs will extend into early 2012. However, it will also be essential to address the medium to long-term needs. UNDP will continue to work with partners to revise and redouble efforts to ensure sustainable food security in the region – which, as previously noted, depends on more than agriculture and adequate water supply. UNDP has developed multi-year and multi-sectoral disaster risk reduction (DRR) programmes and economic and livelihood support initiatives. UNDP will also support local peacebuilding initiatives based on ongoing conflict analysis, to mitigate risks of violence in conflict-prone areas.

These programmes involve a broad range of interventions to strengthen government capacity to prepare and respond to emergencies, while at the same time adapting and mitigating the effects of climate change on agricultural production and increasing productivity and access to alternative livelihoods. Areas of activity in these programmes include implementing community-based DRR activities to safeguard community assets from recurrent natural hazards.

In Kenya, UNDP is supporting the Government to build a strong institutional basis for disaster management and will work with our Drylands Development Centre to improve the technical capacity at local and national level for better drought mitigation and adaptation. Since 2007, UNDP has been supporting refugees and host communities in two refugee camps in Garissa and Turkana districts through the Joint Community Host Programme. UNDP will scale up this project with targeted support to host communities in areas affected by the drought. To address the longer term needs, UNDP Kenya has developed a DRR programme that is designed to substantially minimize the humanitarian and development impact of natural and manmade disasters by 2015. This will be achieved through a portfolio of several phased activities including; strengthening institutional capacities and coordination of DRR at national and local levels; building strategic partnerships and consolidating existing ones; integrating DRR into government programmes, plans and budgets and ensuring transparent monitoring processes; and enhancing government capability to capture, analyse, store and disseminate

accurate timely information on disaster risks. In Djibouti, the UNDP Country Office has started implementation of a regional project to support immediate needs funded by UNDP resources.

In Ethiopia, UNDP will continue supporting the Government to improve agricultural production and food security, including scaling up a disaster reduction support programme already in place. The comprehensive five-year national programme on Disaster Risk Management (DRM) intends to reduce the risks and impacts of disasters through the establishment of a comprehensive and integrated disaster risk management system. It will further strengthen national and local capacities for a disaster and climate resilient Ethiopia by strengthening the application of DRR practices and enhancing linkages between emergency management, disaster recovery, food security, improve and diversify livelihoods and incomes for vulnerable groups.

In Somalia, most UNDP projects are already on-going and are using already tested remote management and implementation mechanisms. This will be scale up through a multi-year, multiple stakeholder programme, with an overall budget of US\$ 70 million aiming to mitigate the occurrence and impact of disasters. Although there are many projects within the programme, each is necessary as they: cover different geographical areas and target diverse groups (pastoralists, vulnerable groups) with specific needs and, thus, different project objectives. Overall, the programme focuses on promoting livelihoods and economic recovery, addressing food insecurity and improving natural resource management.

Given the devastating impact of the drought in Somalia UNDP will seek to support efforts to address food insecurity and some of the more structural causes related to food availability, accessibility and affordability. UNDP's support to this multi-faceted challenge will be through labour intensive schemes that contribute to; i) the expansion of arable land through improved land management, ii) improved irrigation systems through the rehabilitation of canals, the introduction of drip irrigation, the establishment of water collection systems and the provision of water pumps; iii) improved market access through the rehabilitation of feeder roads and the establishment of market shelters. UNDP will also help increase and diversify water sources through water harvesting, drilling of boreholes and waste water recycling for fodder production and forestation programmes. Livelihood asset replacement schemes will benefit vulnerable families through the provision of seeds, livestock and tools. Support to agricultural extension services will ensure knowledge transfer including in improved irrigation, diversification of crops and animal husbandry.

II. COUNTRY SPECIFIC PRIORITIES

The following country-specific funding priorities address the twin-tracks of meeting short term recovery needs while building capacity for reducing crisis risks over the longer term.

1. Djibouti

The UNDP Country Office in Djibouti has already initiated the implementation of a project to support immediate needs through rehabilitating local community infrastructure and improving local food production in rural areas. The project has been funded by UNDP resources and is expected to benefit approximately 11,000 people. Building on this, the following immediate response interventions are planned, with immediate effect:

- a) The '**Emergency Drought Response**' is a cash-for-work project which will provide immediate emergency employment for 5,500 households through rehabilitating water harvesting infrastructure. This will also provide restocked livestock for 500 households. The project is expected to benefit a total of 36,000 people.

Current Funding Gap: US\$ 5,500,000

- b) In 2006, the Government of Djibouti approved the establishment of institutional arrangements for disaster risk management, however, they remain non-operational. The UNDP Project '**Strengthening National Capacity in Disaster Management**', which is part of the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) for Djibouti, intends to operationalize the Executive Secretariat for Disaster Risk Management, in order to help improve coordination and planning for drought risk reduction, response and recovery. The project will also help in improving logistical management capacities for drought relief, as well as information management.

Current Funding Gap: US\$ 438,700

Total funding needs for Djibouti: US\$5,938,700

2. Ethiopia

In recent years Ethiopia has made significant progress towards reducing poverty and increasing food security. Since 2003, Ethiopia has measured economic growth of 11% per annum. The agriculture sector, along with the service sector, were the major drivers of this growth with much of it emanating from improvements in small holder private agriculture, resulting in significant reductions of poverty, particularly in rural areas. This has emerged from improvements in crop production and productivity; livestock productivity; diversification of agricultural production; agricultural research and extension services; supply of agricultural inputs such as fertilizer and improved seed; expansion of small and medium scale irrigation schemes and the management and utilization of natural resources.

Between 2004/2005 and 2009/2010 the food poverty head count index declined from 38% to 28%.¹ This progress has been achieved under the overall guidance of the long-term strategy on agricultural development-led industrialization and a national food security programme that includes a productive safety net programme, voluntary resettlement programme, household asset-building and other interventions. UNDP has been at the centre of these efforts which has significantly increased resilience in some parts of Ethiopia. Examples of this support include providing technical expertise to the establishment of the Ethiopian Commodity Exchange farming cooperatives, domestic traders, agro-industrial

¹ Ethiopia 2010: MDG Report

processors, commodity exporters and institutional buyers to meet and trade through a countrywide exchange system. An estimated 850,000 smallholder farmers (mostly producers of coffee, sesame and other cash crops) — around 12% of the national total — are now involved in the exchange system. The exchange facilitates an average of 14,527 trades per day, equal to about US\$5 to US\$10 million.

However, as the 2010 MDG Report from Ethiopia highlighted and the current crisis shows, Ethiopia remains extremely sensitive to unpredictable climate variations. Small-scale and subsistence farmers and pastoralists are the most vulnerable groups and the current prolonged drought has caused a rapid deterioration of food security in southern and south-eastern Ethiopia. The Government's humanitarian requirements document identifies the largest increases in those requiring relief in particular the Oromia and Somali regions. To respond to these immediate needs, and building on UNDP's existing work on food security, the following projects are proposed to support those worst affected by the current crisis:

- a) In Somali and Oromia regions of Ethiopia UNDP's '**Restoring Livelihoods and Building Community Resilience in Drought Affected Regions**' project will provide commodity vouchers for restocking, agricultural inputs and the rehabilitation of infrastructure to increase water availability and prevent deterioration of food security. UNDP has provided initial seed funding of US\$1,000,000 to start immediate implementation. The project will provide support during this critical six to twelve month period and the total beneficiaries of this intervention are approximately 383,000 persons.

Current funding Gap: US\$ 2,250,000

- b) UNDP has also put together a joint programme with FAO and IOM entitled '**Emergency Support to Drought Affected Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in the Borena Zone and Oromia Region**'. UNDP will facilitate the comprehensive assessment of all water facilities utilizing the UNDP Water Technical Advisory Team based in the Ministry of Agriculture to provide technical support in the course of rehabilitating water facilities. The project will provide commodity vouchers for livestock restocking. The target beneficiaries are approximately 666,000 persons.

Current funding Gap: US\$ 1,808,327

- c) **National Programme on Disaster Risk Management:** This programme is designed to enhance institutional capacities for a disaster and climate-resilient Ethiopia. This will be attained through the establishment of a comprehensive and integrated system under the framework of the Disaster Risk Management and Strategic Programme and Investment Framework (DRM-SPIF), UNDAF and Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA). UNDP interventions under this programme follow Investment Framework pillars. As the main engine to realize Government and UNDAF outcomes, the programme support the integrated DRM systems and coordination mechanisms functional at federal and regional levels.

Current funding gap: US\$ 17,551,188

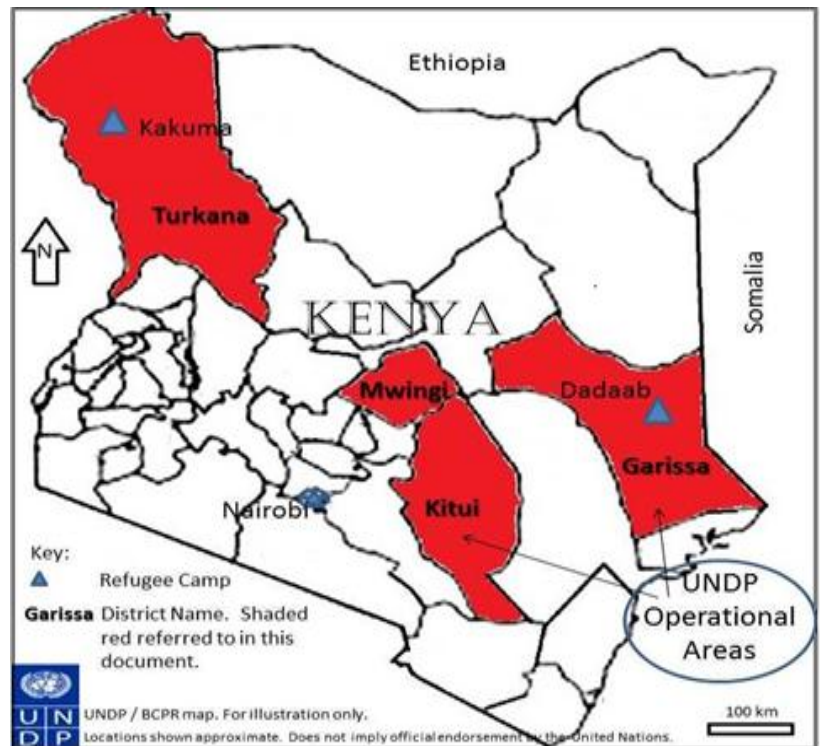
Total funding needs for Ethiopia: US\$21,609,515

3. Kenya

In Kenya, the current refugee crisis has exacerbated an already long running refugee problem stemming from the civil turmoil within the greater Horn of Africa region. Since 2007, UNDP has been supporting refugees and host communities in two refugee camps in Garissa and Turkana districts through the Joint Host Community Programme. Both counties are in arid areas of the country with infertile soil and prone to drought and occasional flash floods. Local residents are challenged with inadequate food and water, and lack of essential social services and infrastructure such as schools and healthcare.

To date the project has registered significant results including providing 2,500 households with farm inputs to participate in dry land farming and preparing 350 hectares of farmland for food production using dryland farming techniques – which has led to improved food security overall. However, many more need to be reached. As Kenya's drought-affected communities cope with an increasing influx of refugees from Somalia (up to 1,300 per day), conflict incidents have heightened in and around Garissa District. 76 people were killed in June 2011 and hundreds of livestock stolen.

The main focus of UNDP's work in Kenya is to rapidly scale up existing interventions to focus on areas where cattle theft and inter-communal violence have been exacerbated by dwindling resources. UNDP has already deployed an Early Recovery Advisor to lead UNDP's participation in the UN emergency response. This involves scaling up the support to livelihoods of drought-affected and refugee-hosting communities in some of the most conflict prone areas. To enhance peace and stability in and around the refugee camps, UNDP is collaborating with UNHCR and other UN agencies to facilitate conflict prevention interventions. The capacity for mediation, conflict resolution and management in general by local District Planning Committees as well as the Environmental Committee and Women's Peace Committee will be enhanced. UNDP will also scale up its support for the Ministry of Northern Kenya in the peace dividends projects for consolidating peace and increasing access to natural resources to address additional challenges resulting from current influx.



The following projects are being scaled up and initiated:

- a) UNDP has already developed a project entitled '**Strengthening Governance Structures for Disaster Preparedness and Response**'. This project, which is part of the Kenya Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan, will strengthen the governance structures of disaster preparedness and response. The project will enhance government capacity to effectively prepare and respond to disasters, rehabilitate and restore community infrastructure for women and girls affected by the disaster and invest in water harvesting to address water shortages during droughts. The total beneficiaries of the project are 12,700 people of whom more than half are women and children.

Current Funding Gap: US\$ 657,700

- b) The '**Kenya Drought Recovery: Turkana and Garissa Districts**' project will provide emergency employment and agricultural inputs to approximately 250,000 people in conflict prone areas, with an emphasis on supporting refugee hosting communities. Dadaab is located in Garissa County and hosts over 400,000 people while Kakuma camp hosts over 80,000 refugees, located in Turkana County. The project will also mitigate potential conflicts between host communities and refugees in **Dadaab and Kakuma**. An initial US\$ 1,150,000 has been allocated by UNDP/BCPR for immediate scale up.

Current Funding Gap: US\$ 4,550,000

- c) The project '**Drought Recovery in Marginal Areas of Eastern Province – Mwingi and Kitui Districts**' will target the other most severely drought affected regions in South Eastern Kenya. The project will rehabilitate 20 water sources, and provide support to farmers, in particular women, by providing them with seeds, and training on how to mitigate the risk of aflatoxin poisoning. Overall, 200,000 people will be reached.

Current Funding Gap: US\$ 3,000,000

- d) The project '**Livelihoods Diversification and Long Term Drought Risk Reduction Management for Sustainable Drylands Development in Kenya**' will run over three years and benefit an estimated 10,000 people by re-building more sustainable livelihoods.

Current Funding Gap: US\$ 1,000,000

- e) The project "**Disaster Risk Reduction Integrated Programme**" is a three year intervention that will build upon the ongoing short term interventions for the current drought and proposed medium term interventions. The overall objective of the programme is to minimize the humanitarian and development impacts of natural and manmade disasters. The programme will support the government to build a strong institutional basis for disaster management. This will be achieved through support to policy formulation, development of comprehensive national DRR strategy, strengthening DRR institutions and their coordination capacity at all levels, developing information management system, effective preparedness plans, and standards and tools for effective DRR.

Current Funding Gap: US\$ 4,000,000

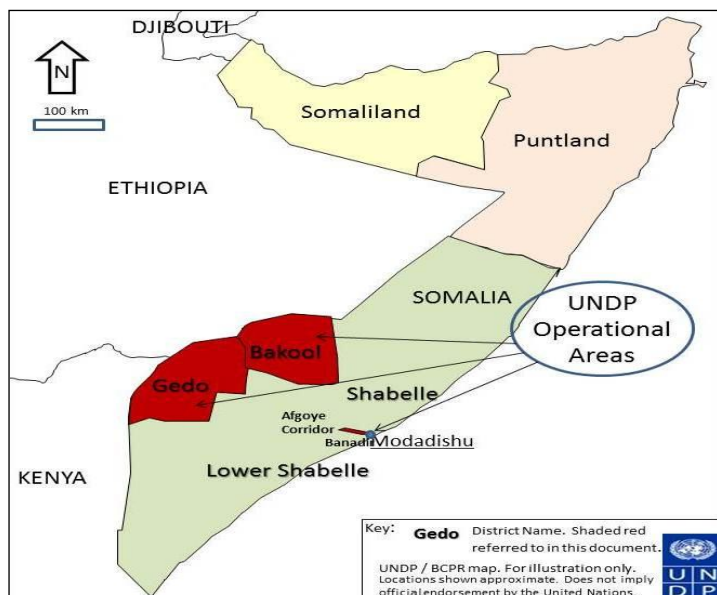
Total funding gap for Kenya: US\$13,207,700

4. Somalia

Despite the security and access challenges, UNDP has been able to work in Mogadishu and South-Central Somalia through an extensive network of experienced local partners and use of third party monitoring mechanisms and is thus in a position to deliver urgent support. In 2010, UNDP created 700,000 workdays reaching over 21,000 women and men including IDPs in the Benadir Region and South Central Somalia. The project rehabilitated over 12 km of irrigation canals,

300 km of roads, six communal dams and numerous schools. This allowed the areas where the infrastructure was rehabilitated to experience a less harsh effect of the drought due to irrigated crop production and smoother access to markets thanks to improved road conditions.

Using already-established mechanisms UNDP will rapidly scale up cash-for-work and other emergency livelihoods support in the coming months. The interventions have also been planned based on information from the Famine Early Warning System Network and FAO reports, which indicate that as of the beginning of August 2011, Somali markets in most of the drought affected areas (including the Lower Shabelle) were functioning and cash interventions in this respect would be feasible.



UNDP has already allocated and is disbursing US\$ 3 million (including 1 million from CERF) for emergency employment activities through cash-for-work for rehabilitating community and rural assets, and improving purchasing power of food and other essential items for households in drought-affected communities in Bakol, Gedo, Hiran, Galgudud, Banadir regions and, particularly, in the Afgooye corridor in Southern Central Somalia. Support already provided covers needs assessments for an effective response to the crisis in pastoral areas throughout the country and in the agro-pastoral areas of South Central Somalia. The planned cash-for-work and critical early recovery initiatives are outlined below:

- a) UNDP has begun implementation of a major project entitled '**Improved Household Income and Capacity of the Humanitarian Emergency (HE) and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (ALFC) People in Banadir and Afgooye Corridor through Rehabilitation of Basic Social and Productive Infrastructure**'. It will directly employ 20,000 people, providing them with approximately 40 days of work each. It will indirectly support approximately 150,000 people of a total of 637,000 identified by OCHA as in need of emergency support. The project will also provide 2,000 emergency cash grants to women, disabled people and other vulnerable groups.

Current Funding Gap: US\$ 11,700,000

- b) The '**Emergency Drought Response in Bakool and Gedo Regions**' project has begun implementation with an initial US\$1 million (from CERF), but still requires additional funding. The project will rehabilitate essential agricultural infrastructure including, inter alia, building 85 shallow wells, boreholes and water pumps; rehabilitating 200 km of water channels and 10 water harvesting structures. The project will provide income support to 4,000 households in the most critically affected areas, over a period of three months and overall benefit an estimated 250,000.

Current Funding Gap: US\$ 10,000,000

- c) The '**Restoration of People's Livelihoods in Famine Stricken Regions**' will provide support in some of the worst drought affected areas in Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle and Benadir. This project has begun implementation with an initial US\$ 600,000 (from Italy and BCPR funding), but still requires additional funding. The project will address some of the immediate needs of the pastoralist communities and farmers by providing drought resistant seeds, tools and livestock.

Current Funding Gap: US\$ 4,400,000

- d) In Southern Somalia regions, UNDP has developed a '**Rehabilitation of Basic Social, Productive Infrastructure Project**' which will create 20,000 emergency employment opportunities through the rehabilitation of key social infrastructures including upgrading 30 boreholes, 50 water points, 300 km of agricultural road, 15 schools, and 6 hospitals supporting approximately 120,000 people. This project has begun implementation with an initial US\$ 1,300,000 (from Italy, Norway and Denmark funding), but still requires additional funding.

Current Funding Gap: US\$ 6,700,000

- e) The '**Access to Energy, Environment Protection and Disaster Mitigation Programme**' will provide 50,000 households in formal and informal internally displaced camps in Lower Shabelle and Mogadishu with energy efficient cooking stoves, cooking utensils and lights. Providing energy efficient cooking stove reduces the requirement of IDPs to search for firewood and cuts down on expenses such as kerosene. The lights increase the sense of safety and security within IDP camps by providing light at night and reducing the probable incidents of harassment, victimization or rape. This project has begun implementation with an initial US\$ 100,000 (from UNDP core funds), but still requires additional funding.

Current Funding Gap: US\$ 9,400,000

- f) The '**Joint DRM Project in Somaliland (North-West Somalia) 2012-2014**' project is in the final stage of design as a joint effort by FAO, OCHA, UNDP, UNICEF and Oxfam. The project aims to reduce loss of life and property from disasters and improve the resilience of agricultural and livestock based livelihoods against selected hazards; e.g. droughts, pest attacks, livestock epidemics. In order to achieve this aim, the project will work to improve the institutional capacities of the Somaliland authorities, through strengthening the National Environmental Research and Disaster Preparedness Authority, coordination arrangements, DRR training and establishing a Drought Mitigation and Contingency Fund. The second target of the project will be to improve the emergency preparedness systems in Somaliland by enhancing capacities for early warning, contingency planning and stockpiling of relief items. The third target of the project will be to introduce effective technologies for disaster risk reduction at community levels. This will include community drought risk reduction, crop risk reduction and livestock risk reduction. The direct beneficiaries of the project will be 300 government officials, and 20,000 people. However, due to the improvement in disaster preparedness systems, all disaster prone communities of Somaliland will be the indirect beneficiaries of the project.

Current funding gap: US\$ 2,000,000

Total funding gap for Somalia: US\$ 44,200,000

ANNEX I - UNDP RESPONSE TO THE CRISIS IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

Table 1: Overview of immediate funding needs and targeted beneficiaries for Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Djibouti

Country	Required Funding (USD)	Allocated Funding (USD)	Funding Shortfall (USD)	Approx. number of Beneficiaries (individuals)
Djibouti	7,000,000	1,000,000*	6,000,000	100,000
Ethiopia	22,600,000	1,000,000**	21,600,000	1,000,000
Kenya	14,300,000	1,100,000**	13,200,000	1,500,000
Somalia	47,200,000	3,000,000	44,200,000	1,000,000
Total funding needs and beneficiaries for four countries	91,100,000	6,100,000	85,000,000	3,600,000

* Funding provided by UNDP's Regional Bureau for Arab States/ ** Initial seed funding provided by UNDP's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery and UNDP Country Office

Table 2: Details of funding needs and targeted beneficiaries by country and by project

DJIBOUTI									
#	Project	Geographic Area and Beneficiaries	Project Outputs	Duration (month)	Required Funding (USD)	Allocated funding (USD)	Funding Shortfall (USD)	Partners	Remarks
1	Strengthening national capacity in disaster management	Multiple locations 100,000 beneficiaries	Strengthening the capacities of the Executive Secretariat at the central level as well as at the regional level, through the creation of regional offices that will focus on the areas of mitigation, preparation and response to disasters.	12	438,700	0	438,700	Ministry of Interior and Decentralization	This proposal is part of the Consolidated Appeal 2011
2	Emergency Drought Response in Djibouti	Capital and rural areas 36,000 beneficiaries (19,800 are women)	Water harvesting infrastructure at community level, small livestock restocking (focus on women and disabled)	12 to 18	5,500,000	0	5,500,000	Government, WFP	5500 HHs will participate in CfW emergency employment project; 500 HH will be targeted for restocking.
3	Supporting Community Development in the Horn of Africa through Food Security (Djibouti, Somalia, and Ethiopia)	Bakool in Somalia, rural areas in Djibouti and Ethiopia 10,800 beneficiaries (about 10 communities supported in each country)	Rehabilitation of community infrastructure and improving local food production in rural areas in Somalia, Djibouti and Ethiopia.	6	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	IGAD	Multi-country project to be implemented at community level in drought affected rural areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia and Somalia.
TOTAL:					6,938,700	1,000,000	5,938,700		

ETHIOPIA									
#	Project	Geographic Area and Beneficiaries	Project Outputs	Duration months	Required Funding (USD)	Allocated funding (USD)	Funding Shortfall (USD)	Partners	Remarks
1	Restoring Livelihoods and Building Community Resilience in Drought-Affected Regions of Somali and Oromia (Borena Zone)	Somali and Oromia (Borena) regions 341,000 beneficiaries (167,000 women)	Commodity vouchers distribution for restocking, agricultural inputs distribution. Rehabilitation of community infrastructure and community level disaster preparedness	3	3,250,000	1,000,000	2,250,000	Government	To be linked with a similar proposal developed in partnership with FAO and IOM. Seed funding of \$400,000 provided by UNDP/BCPR (TRAC 3)
2	Emergency Support to Drought Affected Pastoral Agro-Pastoral Communities drought affected regions	Teltele, Arero (FAO); Dillo, Dire (UNDP); Dhas, Moyale (IOM) woredas/district 666,384 beneficiaries	Commodity vouchers distribution for community level water infrastructure, agricultural inputs and livestock restocking / veterinary services.	12	1,808,327	0	1,808,327	FAO, IOM, Government	Project to be submitted to CERF. UNDP component of the project is 1.8 million and 4.3 million for the other three agencies.
3	Strengthening National Capacities for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate resilience	National	Enhanced capacity to apply DRR at the federal and local level	36	17,551,188	0	17,551,188	Government	
TOTAL:					22,609,515	1,000,000	21,609,515		

KENYA

#	Project	Geographic Area and Beneficiaries	Project Outputs	Duration (months)	Required Funding (USD)	Allocated funding (USD)	Funding Shortfall (USD)	Partners	Remarks
1	Strengthening Governance Structure for Disaster Preparedness and Response	Multiple locations 12,700 beneficiaries (Children: 2,500 Women: 5,200 Other group: 5,000)	Government capacity strengthened for effective disaster preparedness and response—targeting devolved structure Rehabilitation and restoration of community livelihoods and basic infrastructure for women, girls, men and boys affected by conflicts and natural disasters Invest in water harvesting to address water shortage during drought seasons.	24	657,700	0	657,700	Ministry of State for Special Programmes	This proposal is part of the Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan (EHRP)
2	Kenya Drought Recovery: Turkana and Garissa Districts – Emphasis on Refugees Hosting Communities	Garissa and Turkana districts (20 disaster prone counties - affected by drought and floods) 250,000 beneficiaries (70% women and 30% youth)	Emergency employment, agricultural inputs, promotion of income diversification, rehabilitation of community level infrastructure.	24	5,700,000	1,150,000	4,550,000	Government, ISDR, UNDP Drylands Development Center	Project proposal is new but builds up on existing UN interagency initiative targeting host communities of refugee camps in Kenya.
3	Drought Recovery in Marginal Areas of Eastern Province -Mwingi and Kitui Districts	Mwingi and Kitui districts 200,000 beneficiaries (60% women, 30% youth, 10% others)	20 water sources rehabilitated in targeted district 1000 women trained in improved farming technology and are provided with appropriate seeds 2000 beneficiaries trained on Post harvest handling (area prone to aflatoxin poisoning)	24	3,000,000	0	3,000,000	Ministry of Water and Ministry of Agriculture	N/A
4	Livelihoods Diversification	Turkana district	Re-building of more sustainable livelihoods of the most vulnerable	36	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	UNDP Kenya	This proposal is part of a UNDP

	and Long-term Drought Risk management for Sustainable Drylands Development in Kenya	10,000 beneficiaries in the initial phase.	drylands communities supported.						Drylands Development Center initiative which builds up on existing Market Access Project in Turkana district
5	Disaster Risk Reduction integrated programme	National	Enhanced institutional capacity to manage disasters Development of comprehensive national DRR strategy	36	4,000,000	0	4,000,000	Government	This intervention will build upon the ongoing short term intervention for the current drought
TOTAL:					14,357,700	1,150,000	13,207,700		

SOMALIA

#	Project	Geographic Area and Beneficiaries	Project Outputs	Duration month	Required Funding (USD)	Allocated funding (USD)	Funding Shortfall (USD)	Partners	Remarks
1	Improve household income and capacity of the HE and ALFC people in Banadir and Afgooye corridors through rehabilitation of basic social and productive infrastructure	South Central 264,000 beneficiaries (IDPs and vulnerable groups)	Improved household income and food security to save lives and assets of affected people.	12	11,700,000	0	11,700,000	UNDP Somalia partners; Government ; National and Local. NGOs, CBOs and Committees;	This proposal is part of the Consolidated Appeal 2011
2	Emergency Drought Response in Bakool and Gedo regions	Bakool and Gedo regions 246,000 beneficiaries (37,000 Households)	Rehabilitation of social and productive infrastructure through short-term cash for work schemes including: 130 water catchments; 85 shallow wells, boreholes and water pumps; 10 water harvesting structures, such as, check dams; 200 Km of water channels; 50 Km of river embankments; 150 Km of feeder (farm to market) roads; 500 acres of crop land; 3 Market sheds	6	11,000,000	1,000,000	10,000,000	Local authorities (where feasible)	

3	Access to Energy, Environment Protection and Disaster Mitigation	Bakool, Gedo, Lower Shabelle regions, IDPs in Mogadishu. 300,000 beneficiaries (50,000 HHs *6)	50,000 households (including women and IDPs in camps) utilize energy efficient cook stoves and kitchen sets/utensils as well as portable solar lights to enhance security	6	9,500,000	100,000	9,400,000	UNHCR, Government	The support to IDPs is not reflected in the PREP ² while drought response, CFW & early warning system are.
4	Restoration of People's Livelihoods in Famine Stricken Regions	Bakool, Lower and Middle Shabelle, Benadir regions (incl. IDPs areas) 51,000 beneficiaries (8,500HHs*6)	7,500 individuals adopt income generation activities through start-up kits; 1000 women are self-employed through the support of micro-grants;	9	5,000,000	600,000	4,400,000	Local Authorities (where feasible), Mogadishu Coordination committee	This is an integral part of PREP
5	Rehabilitation of basic social, productive infrastructure (Southern Somalia regions)	Southern Somalia regions 123,000 beneficiaries (20,000 HHs on CFW and 500 HHs on training)	Around 20,000 emergency employment jobs created. 15 schools rehabilitated and upgraded; 6 hospitals and 10 MCHs rehabilitated; 30 boreholes rehabilitated and upgraded; Around 20 water catchments; 50 water points rehabilitated; 10 market shelters either constructed, or rehabilitated; 300 km of roads	24	8,000,000	1,300,000.	6,700,000	Local Authorities, CSO	This is an integral part of PR
6	National DRM project for Somaliland	Somaliland 20,000 and 300 government officials	The reduction of loss of life and property from disasters and improved resilience of agriculture and livestock epidemics	24	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	FAO, OCHA, UNICEF, and OXFAM	
TOTAL:					47,200,000	3,000,000	44,200,000		

² Poverty Reduction and Environment Protection Programme

