

HORN OF AFRICA DROUGHT

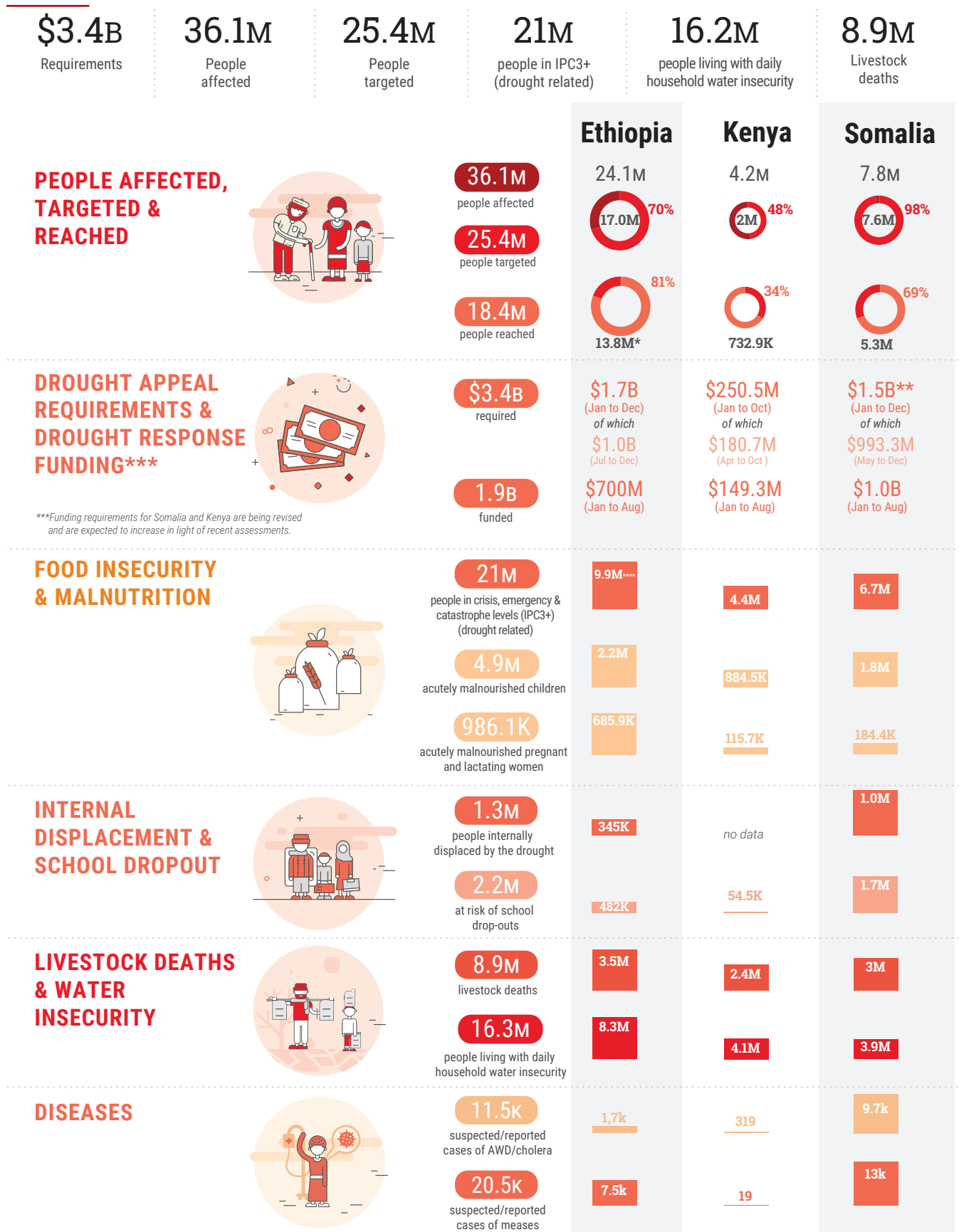
REGIONAL HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW & CALL TO ACTION

REVISED 21 SEPTEMBER 2022



Horn of Africa Drought

The Crisis At A Glance



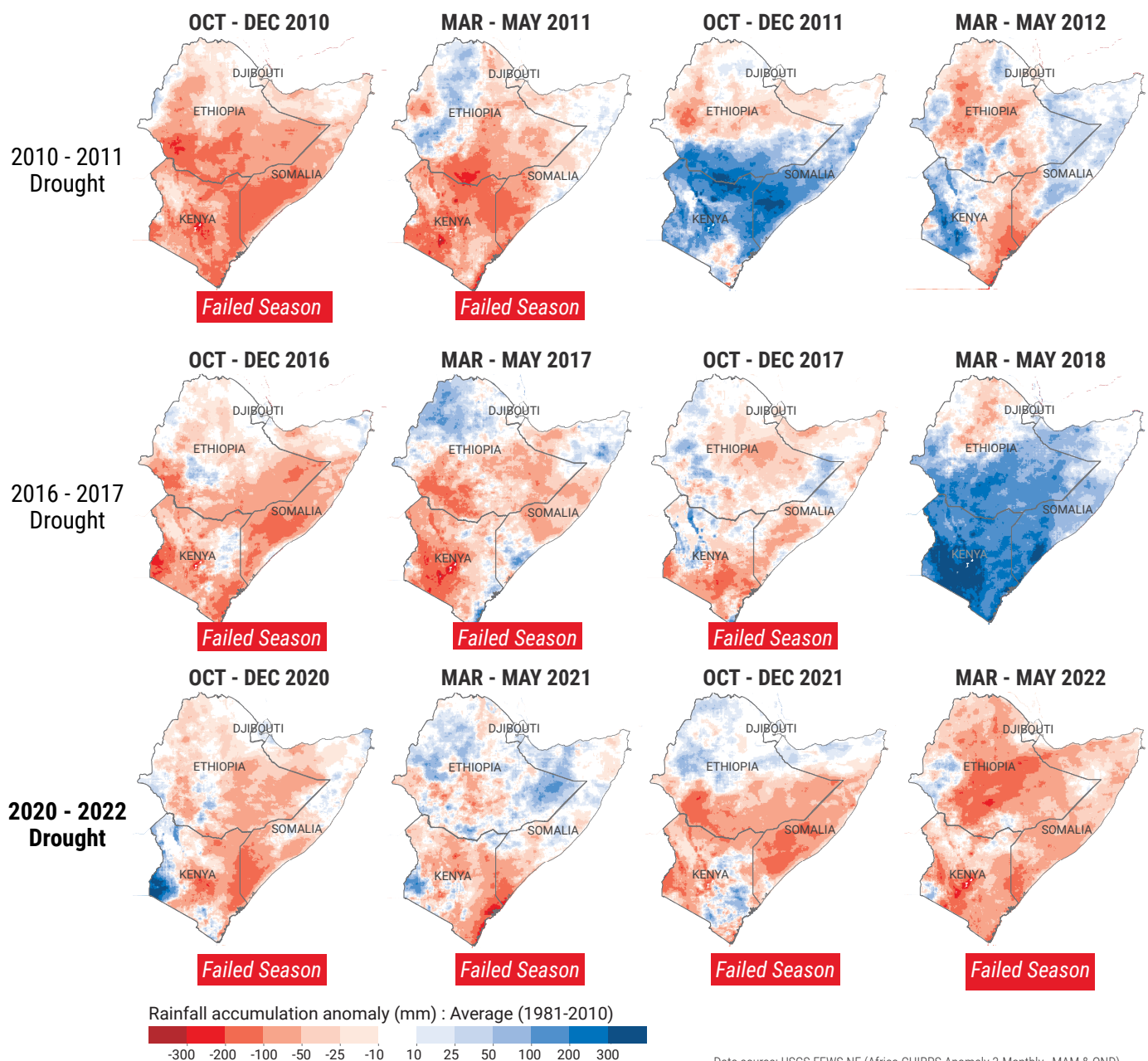
*This figure represents people living in drought-affected areas of Ethiopia. **\$1.5B represents the entire Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan requirements for 2022, of which \$993.3M is required under the Drought Response and Famine Prevention Plan for May-December 2022. ***This figure is the latest estimate of acutely food insecure people in Ethiopia (equivalent of IPC Phase 3+). It is based on analysis of relevant data, as part of the development of the Drought Response Plan, as there is no current IPC analysis for Ethiopia. Sources: IPC, FSNWG, UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM, FAO, WFP, OCHA and WHO. Cover: A man and a child pictured at Al Baraka displacement camp in Baidoa, Somalia. Photo: © UNOCHA/ Mukhtar Nuur

The Horn of Africa Is Facing Its Worst Drought In More than Four Decades, With Catastrophic Consequences

Communities in the Horn of Africa are facing the immediate threat of starvation, with forecasts indicating that the October-December 2022 rainy season is likely to underperform, marking the fifth consecutive failed season in parts of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. The October-December 2020, March-May 2021, October-December 2021 and March-May 2022 seasons were all marred by below-average rainfall, leaving large swathes of

Somalia, southern and south-eastern Ethiopia, and northern and eastern Kenya facing the most prolonged drought in recent history, while the March-May 2022 rainy season was the driest on record in the last 70 years. The 2020-2022 drought has now surpassed the horrific droughts in 2010-2011 and 2016-2017 in both duration and severity and will continue to deepen in the months ahead, with catastrophic consequences.

RainFall Accumulation Anomaly



An Unprecedented Emergency Is Ravaging Drought-Affected Communities

Across the Horn of Africa, at least 36.1 million people will be affected by severe drought in October 2022, including 24.1 million in Ethiopia, 7.8 million in Somalia and 4.2 million in Kenya. This represents a significant increase from July 2022 (when an estimated 19.4 million people were affected), reflecting the impact of the drought in additional areas of Ethiopia and rising needs in Somalia and Kenya.

Two districts in Somalia are at imminent risk of famine and at least 21 million people are projected to face high levels of acute food insecurity due to drought in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia between October and December 2022.

In Somalia, 6.7 million people will likely experience high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) from October to December, including over 300,000 in Catastrophic (IPC Phase 5) conditions, while people in rural areas of Baidoa and Burhakaba districts and displaced people in Baidoa town of Bay region are at risk of famine. About 9.9 million people in Ethiopia are severely food insecure due to the drought, according to the Drought Response Plan. In Kenya, some 4.35 million people are expected to face acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above) between October and December 2022, according to the Long Rains Season Assessment. With the October to December 2022 rains projected to fail, food insecurity will rise in the months ahead, and between 23 and 26 million people will likely face acute food insecurity due to the Horn of Africa drought by February 2023, according to the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG).

Over 8.9 million livestock—which pastoralist families rely upon for sustenance and livelihoods—have died across the region, including 3.5 million in Ethiopia, 2.4 million in Kenya and over 3 million in Somalia, according to the latest [FSNWG Drought Special Report](#). This translates to the loss of 120 million litres of milk, leaving 1.6 million children under age 5 across the region without a daily glass of milk, according to FAO, with severe consequences for their nutrition. The severity and duration of this drought present an existential threat to pastoralist communities in the hardest-hit areas. Experience shows that it takes at least five years for a pastoralist family to rebuild their herd after a drought. However, with many families having lost all of their livestock during this drought, and droughts becoming more frequent and intense in the Horn of Africa, some may be forced to leave pastoralism.

“The drought has brought despair. I don’t know what will become of us. I can’t feed my family, I feel helpless. How can you provide a living for your children when you’ve lost your livelihood? It’s a very difficult time, we’re all on the move in search of a better life.”

55-year-old Suad told Save the Children in Somalia.

Food prices are spiking in many drought-affected areas, due to a combination of macro-economic challenges, below-average harvests and rising prices for food and fuel on international markets, including as a result of the war in Ukraine. In Somalia, staple food prices in drought-hit areas have surpassed the levels recorded during the 2017 drought and the 2011 famine, according to [WFP’s price monitoring](#). In Ethiopia, the cost of the local food basket increased by more than 33 per cent between January and June 2022, according to [WFP](#). Soaring prices are leaving families unable to afford even basic items and forcing them to sell their hard-earned properties and assets in exchange for food and other life-saving items. There are also repercussions for food for refugee programmes, which are already impacted by reduced rations due to lack of funding support.

Across the three countries, the drought is driving alarming levels of malnutrition for children and women. About 4.9 million children are acutely malnourished in drought-affected areas, of whom 2.2 million are in Ethiopia, about 884,500 in Kenya and 1.8 million in Somalia. This includes about 1.4 million children who are severely acutely malnourished, including 704,500 in Ethiopia¹, 222,700 in Kenya and 513,550 in Somalia. In addition, an estimated 986,000 pregnant and lactating women are acutely malnourished, including 685,900 in Ethiopia, 115,700 in Kenya and 184,400 in Somalia. Across the region, many women have sacrificed their own wellbeing and nutrition to care for their families.

More than 16.2 million people cannot access enough water for drinking, cooking and cleaning across the Horn of Africa, including 8.2 million in Ethiopia, 3.9 million in Somalia and 4.1 million in Kenya, according to UNICEF. Many water points

¹ These figures represent only the number of acutely malnourished children and women in drought-affected areas. The number of acutely malnourished children and women across all of Ethiopia is higher, with 4.8 million acutely malnourished children under age 5, including 1.2 million severely acutely malnourished, and 1.9 million acutely malnourished pregnant and lactating women.

have dried up or diminished in quality, heightening the risk of water-borne diseases and increasing the risk of skin and eye infections as families are forced to ration their water use and prioritize drinking and cooking over hygiene. Water deficits have been exacerbated by very high temperatures, which are forecast to continue until at least September 2022. Women and girls are having to walk longer distances to access water—in many instances up to double or triple the distances they would walk during a regular dry season—exacerbating their potential exposure to gender-based violence and dehydration. Water shortages are also impacting infection prevention and control in health facilities and schools. In Ethiopia and Kenya, there are reports of an increase in pregnant women being exposed to infections—the worst of which have resulted in death—following deliveries both at home and at health facilities due to the limited availability of water.

“There is no source of clean water in our village. I hear there is a motorized water scheme about two hours away from our village... My wife goes there to fetch water for us. It is not clean. Since we have no option, we drink it.”

Jatani Guyo Jawe explained Helpage in Ethiopia's Borena District.

The drought is increasing the risk of disease and having devastating consequences for the health of affected communities. All three countries that have been hardest-hit by the drought are responding to cholera outbreaks, with 11,500 cases recorded in the first eight months of 2022, including 9,700 in Somalia alone. Measles is also on the rise, with 20,500 cases reported across the three countries from January to August in 2022. Malnutrition and disease have a synergistic relationship, with malnutrition increasing the likelihood of falling sick—especially for children and pregnant and lactating women—while sick people become more easily malnourished, according to WHO. As the price of food rises, families may be forced to choose between food and health care, increasing the risk of people discontinuing treatment, including for HIV. At the same time, displacement can heighten the risk of exposure to disease, due to compromised living conditions, while also increasing the potential spread of disease, including across borders.

“After we lost most of our livestock to drought, my husband left with the few remaining animals to search for pasture and water. I haven't seen him for two months.”

Ikran Gure Somane, a displaced woman in Kenya's Garissa County, told OCHA.

Families are taking desperate measures to survive, with more than 1.3 million people leaving their homes in search of food, pasture, water and alternative livelihoods, increasing the risk of inter-communal conflict, as well as heightening pressure on already limited basic services. Since January 2021, over 1 million people in Somalia have been **displaced**: some have migrated to near-by towns, joining existing camps for internally displaced people, while others have crossed borders seeking support or traversed dangerous distances controlled by armed groups and contaminated with explosives in search of work or humanitarian assistance. Around 20,000 people from Somalia have sought asylum in Ethiopia (16,000) and Kenya (4,000), including due to the drought, by the end of June 2022, according to UNHCR. In Ethiopia, over 345,000 people were forced from their homes between October 2021 and June 2022 due to the worsening drought, especially in Somali Region (175,000) and Southern Oromia (163,000). In the ASAL region of Kenya, pastoralists are trekking long distances to find water and pasture for livestock, leading to resource-based and inter-communal tensions and conflict and there are growing reports of people arriving into urban and peri-urban areas—including the sides of major roads—in search of new livelihoods and assistance.

“Our livestock are emaciated and no longer producing milk to sell. We are currently relying on selling firewood to survive”.

Selina Apekar Watton told OCHA in Kenya's Turkana County.

The drought is having devastating consequences for women and children, heightening the risk of gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse, and hampering children's access to education. Risks of gender-based violence—including sexual violence, sexual exploitation, intimate partner violence and female genital mutilation—are increasing during this crisis, while services to respond remain limited. Female-headed households and adolescent girls are particularly vulnerable to increased violence, exploitation and abuse. In Somalia, a 20 per cent increase in incidents of intimate partner violence and rape was reported between January and May 2022 through the GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS), correlated with the drought. In some communities, child marriage has reportedly risen, with families marrying-off young girls in order to lessen demands on their own resources and potentially get money that they can use for food and other necessities. In some communities, families have stopped sending girls to school, prioritizing boys as they cannot afford the school fees. In Somalia, the drought emergency has disrupted education for 1.7 million children, of whom 720,000—47 per cent of them girls—are at risk of dropping out of school. In Ethiopia, more than 482,000 children are out of school due to drought. In Kenya, more than 54,500 students in

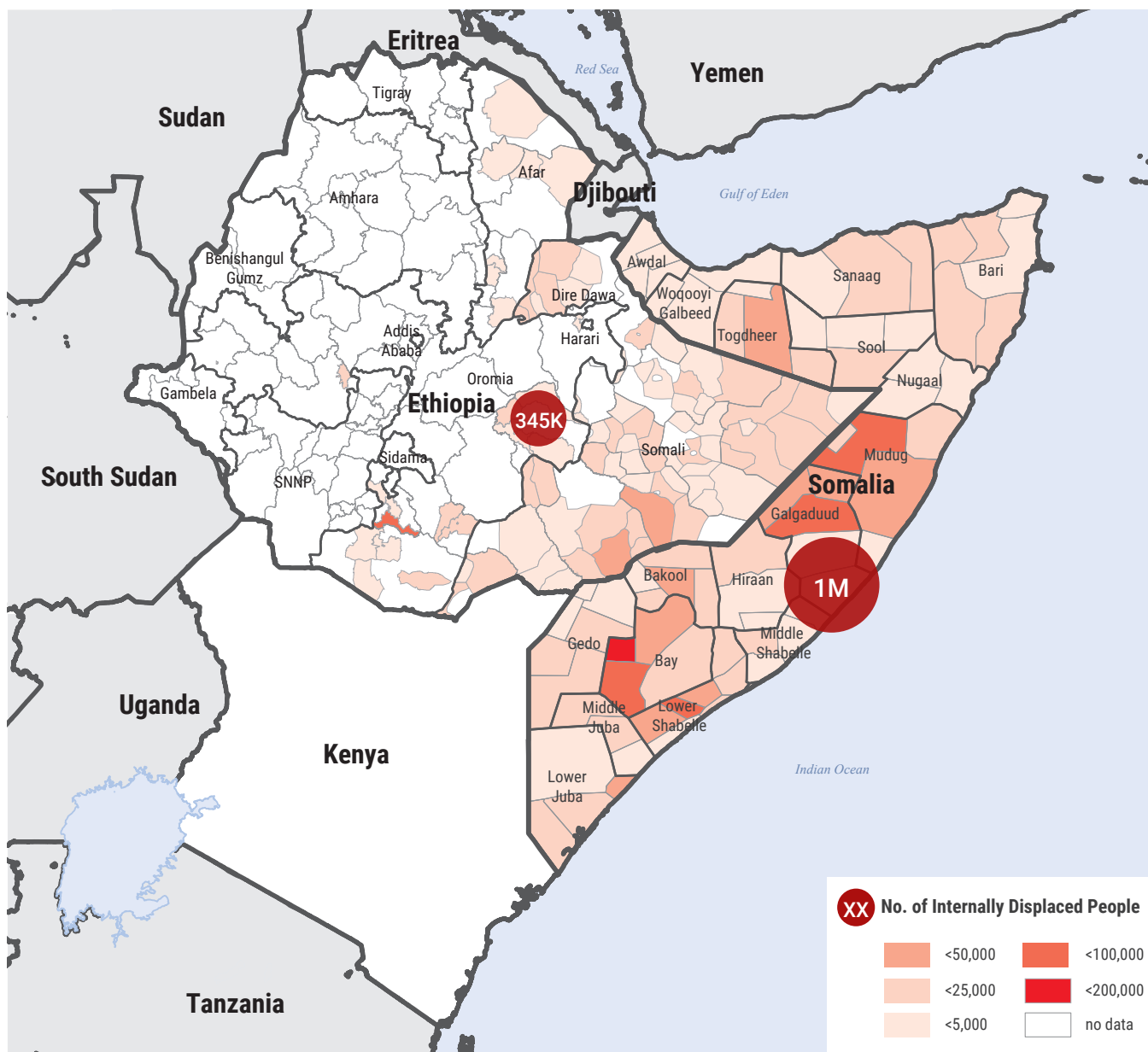
the 17 drought-affected counties are at risk of dropping out of school unless urgent multi-sectoral measures are taken to provide school supplies, school meals and safe and sufficient water.

Older people—especially in pastoralist communities—are also facing unique consequences due to the drought. Their role in caring for children has increased, as younger adults have travelled further afield in search of forage and food or migrated to urban areas in search of work. Some 88 per cent of older people caring for at least one child, with the average caring for more than five children. Many older people are skipping meals—with over half currently eating only one meal per day and 82 per cent going to bed hungry at least one night per

week—and only 1 in 2 older people have access to safe drinking water, according to a recent assessment by HelpAge.

While resilience-building efforts across the region have made important progress, the frequency and severity of droughts in recent years, combined with the exceptionally prolonged nature of the 2020-2022 drought, have made it harder and harder for families to recover between shocks. In the past 10 years alone, the Horn of Africa has endured three severe droughts (2010-2011, 2016-2017 and 2020-2022). The 2010-2011 drought, combined with conflict and complex humanitarian access issues, caused famine in Somalia. The 2016-2017 drought brought millions of people in the region to the brink of famine, which was only prevented through rapid

Drought Induced Internal Displacement



and timely humanitarian response. The increasing frequency of shocks in the region has meant that the vulnerable have little space to recover and bounce back, leading to an increase in the number of internally displaced people.

At the same time, many drought-affected communities are struggling to cope with the cumulative consequences of other shocks, including conflict, flooding, COVID-19 and desert locusts. Previously, many of these communities were hit by the extreme rains and flooding which struck the region in 2019, and which was one of the drivers of the historical desert locust outbreak which began in late-2019. The Horn of Africa has also been negatively impacted by the deteriorating macroeconomic conditions and trade disruptions related to the

war in Ukraine, at a time when households are still facing the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on livelihoods and income sources. In addition, millions of people in Ethiopia and Somalia are affected by conflicts, which may also hinder people's freedom of movement as they seek reprieve from the drought.

Even if no famine emerges in Somalia, given the large number of people affected and the likely duration of the crisis, excess mortality during this drought could be as high as in 2011. Over 730 children died in nutrition centres across Somalia in the first eight months of 2022 and, across the Horn of Africa, there are multiple areas where global acute malnutrition rates are more than double the emergency threshold, heightening the risk of death.

When is a Famine Declared?

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification requires three specific conditions to be present for a famine declaration including:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Global acute malnutrition exceeds 30 per cent in a given area | Height and body weight ratios are measured for children between 6 months and 5 years old to determine the prevalence of malnutrition. Rates above 15 per cent are ordinarily considered an emergency but rates above 30 per cent contribute to the case for famine in a given area. In southern Somalia, malnutrition rates are as high as 58 per cent in some locations. |
| 2 Crude death rates exceeding two deaths per 10,000 people per day. | Crude Death Rate refers to the number of people out of every 10,000 that die each day in a given area over a specified period. When this figure surpasses two, the indicator contributes to a famine declaration. |
| 3 At least 20 per cent of households facing extreme food shortages (below 2,100 calories per day). | Food prices are examined to determine locations where food access is below 2,100 calories per day for at least 20 per cent of the population. |

Read more in the IPC Famine Fact Sheet [Here](#).

Humanitarians Acted Early & Have Scaled-Up To Save Lives

Building on lessons learned from 2010-2011 and 2016-2017, humanitarian partners acted swiftly in response to early warnings as the 2020-2022 drought evolved. In Ethiopia, the first failed season triggered the Ethiopia Anticipatory Action framework in December 2020 and CERF released \$20 million three months ahead of the predicted drought in the east and south of Ethiopia. In Somalia, the Government issued a Drought Declaration on 25 April 2021 and the Somalia Humanitarian Fund had already allocated \$13.3 million to kick-start the response in March, while CERF allocated \$27 million in April. In Kenya, the President issued a National Emergency Declaration in September 2021 and humanitarian partners immediately issued a Flash Appeal, with CERF allocating \$5 million for immediate life-saving activities. OCHA and ECHO have organized two high-level roundtables—one in April 2021, focused on Somalia, and the other in April 2022, covering all three countries—to advocate for swift action and ring the alarm.

For a detailed timeline on Early Warning & Early Action, see Annex 1.

So far in 2022, more than 19.6 million drought-affected people have been reached with humanitarian assistance in Ethiopia (13.8 million), Somalia (5.3 million), and Kenya (567,000). This includes:

- nearly 13.5 million people reached with food assistance (cash and in-kind), of whom 8.2 million are in Ethiopia, 396,000 in Kenya and 4.9 million in Somalia;
- more than 5.8 million people provided with life-saving water, sanitation and hygiene services, including 2.5 million in Ethiopia, 424,000 in Kenya and 2.9 million in Somalia;
- over 1.3 million people who received access to vital health care, including 634,000 in Ethiopia, 33,000 in Kenya and 621,900 in Somalia; and
- more than 2.1 million children and pregnant and lactating women who accessed nutrition services, including at least 1.4 million in Ethiopia, 108,000 in Kenya and 617,100 in Somalia.

Over 400 humanitarian organizations—most of which are locally-led and community-based—are engaged in the drought response across the three countries, in support of Government-led efforts. This includes 46 organizations implementing humanitarian assistance in drought-affected

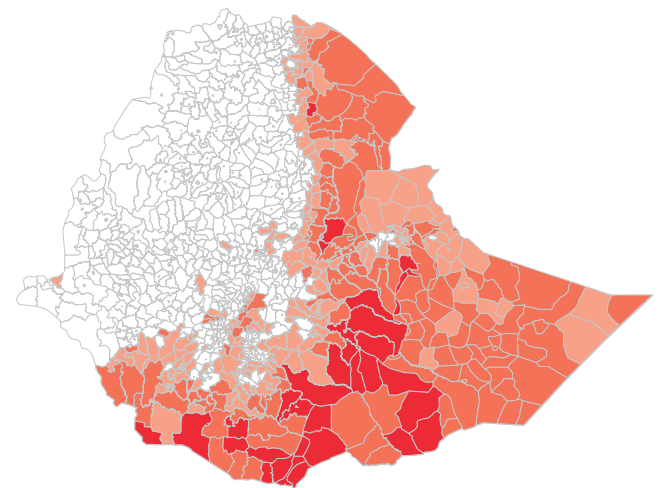
areas of Ethiopia, 89 in Kenya (of which 36 are national non-governmental organizations (NNGOs), and 304 in Somalia (of which 238 are NNGOs).

Prioritizing the Response

In each of the three countries, humanitarians are ensuring that their responses are robustly prioritized, in order to assist people in most urgent need:

ETHIOPIA

OPERATIONAL PRIORITY MAP



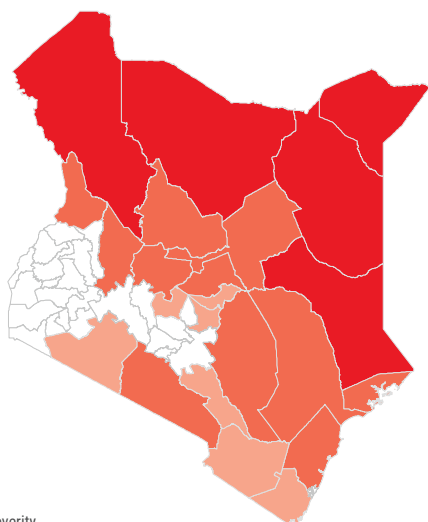
Multisectoral Severity
 ● Operational Priority 1 ● Operational Priority 3
 ● Operational Priority 2 ● no data

Source: UNOCHA Ethiopia

Humanitarian partners are scaling up assistance to meet the increased needs, in support of the Government of Ethiopia, under the revised Drought Response Plan. Drought-affected areas have been identified—based on analysis of the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), Standard Precipitation Index (SPI) and drought-induced internal displacement—and those that are hardest-hit have been prioritized for response. The country team have classified the drought-affected woredas into three categories (Priority 1, Priority 2 and Priority 3), with 35 Priority 1 woredas (nearly all of which are in the Oromia (17) and Somali (14) regions), 164 Priority 2 woredas and 192 Priority 3 woredas.

KENYA

OPERATIONAL PRIORITY MAP



Multisectoral Severity

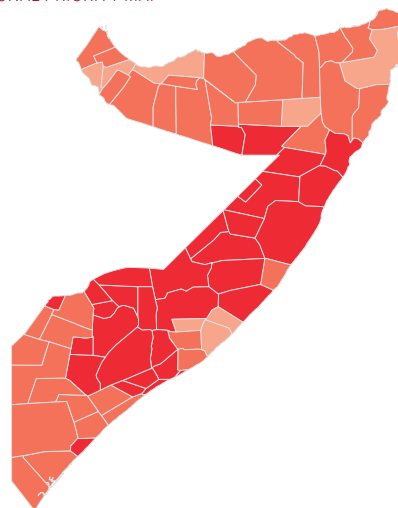
- Operational Priority 1
- Operational Priority 2
- Operational Priority 3
- no data

Source: Kenya Drought Flash Appeal: October 2021-October 2022 (Revised in April 2022)

Under the revised Flash Appeal, humanitarian partners have prioritized the Arid and Semi-Arid Land (ASAL) counties where drought-related impacts are most severe and where urgent, immediate life-saving assistance is most needed. They have classified the ASAL counties into three categories (Priority 1, Priority 2 and Priority 3) to define the response approach required: immediate, phased or monitoring. This approach is expected to maximize the impact of collective humanitarian action and to ensure that the areas of greatest need are reached first.

SOMALIA

OPERATIONAL PRIORITY MAP



Multisectoral Severity

- Operational Priority 1
- Operational Priority 2
- Operational Priority 3
- no data

Source: Drought response and famine prevention - Situation Report No. 8 (As of 30 June 2022)

The Somalia Drought Response and Famine Prevention Plan emphasizes a five-pronged approach which is centred around prioritization, coordination, integrated and rapid response and response monitoring. Within the plan, Operational Priority Areas (OPAs) have been identified, which provide a roadmap for drought response and famine prevention coordination efforts and response implementation. The prioritization exercise defines the response approach required (immediate, phased and monitoring), by prioritizing districts into three categories: Operational Priority 1, Operational Priority 2 and Operational Priority 3. Under the Response Plan, nearly 4 million people are targeted with life-saving assistance in 31 Priority 1 districts, while more than 2.4 million people are targeted with life sustaining assistance in 36 Priority 2 districts.

**TURKANA COUNTY, KENYA**

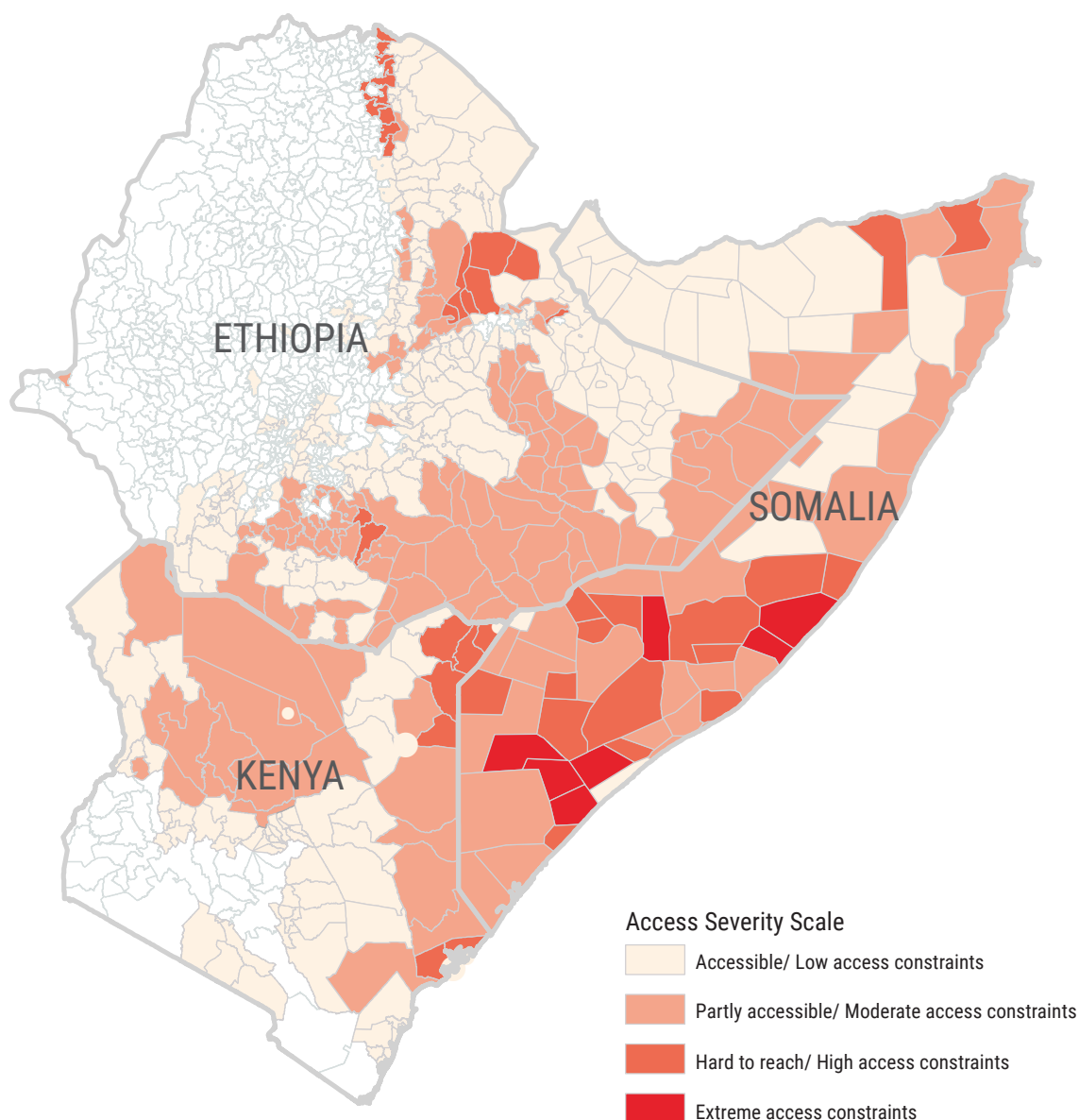
The drought has forced Akajekel Ewoi to depend on charcoal selling to buy food and forces her to walk for long distances in search of water.

Photo: OCHA/Jane Kiiru

Navigating access challenges to reach people in need

While access is a challenge in several drought-affected areas, humanitarian actors are striving to reach all people impacted by the crisis. In Somalia, insecurity continues to hamper humanitarian actors' ability to reach people in need and to sustain operations. About 740,000 people in the drought-affected areas are estimated to live within territory controlled by Al-Shabaab and remain largely out of reach, while more than 2 million people live in hard-to-reach areas. In southern Ethiopia, conflict and drought overlap, hindering access to hundreds of thousands of people in need of assistance,

including in southern Oromia (especially in rural Guji and West Guji zones) and parts of Somali region and SNNPR. Access in areas along the Ethiopia-Somalia border has been affected by security concerns, including recent incursions by Al-Shabaab. In northeast Kenya, security threats persist—particularly affecting the drought-affected counties of Mandera, Garissa and Wajir—and may impact humanitarian operations during the implementation of the revised Flash Appeal.

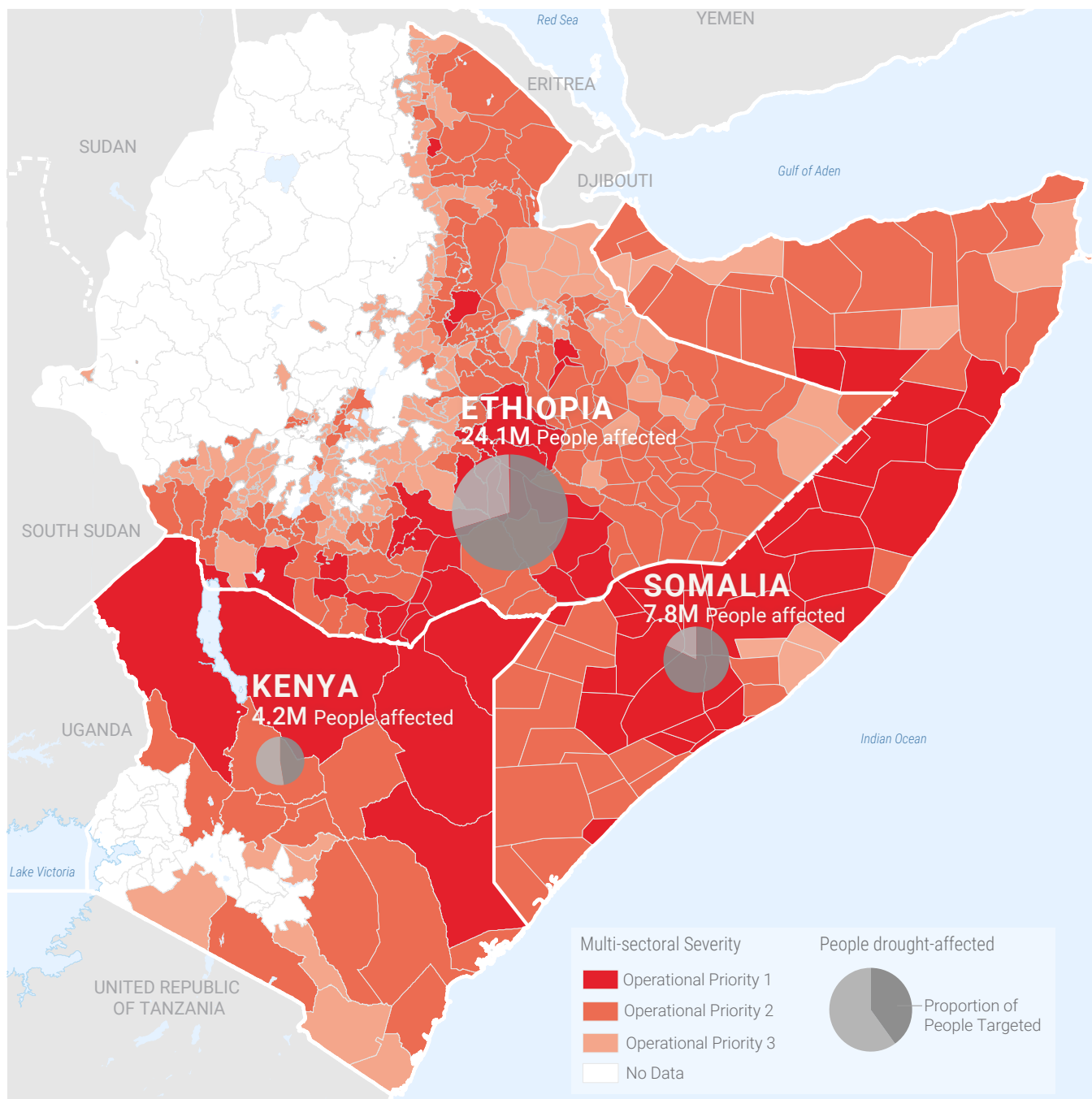


Source: Kenya: UNOCHA Kenya; Somalia (Somalia: Drought Response and Famine Prevention Plan, May - December 2022); Ethiopia: UNOCHA Ethiopia (Ethiopia Drought Response July - December 2022 (Revised)).

Humanitarians Have Robustly Prioritized The Response, But Are Being Forced To Make Impossible Choices

Faced with significant under-funding during the first half of the year, humanitarians worked intensively to ensure that people facing the most urgent and life-threatening needs in the three countries hardest-hit by the Horn of Africa drought are reached first. In each country, geographic areas are regularly reviewed and prioritized to ensure the response is targeted to where it is needed most. This has enabled humanitarians to stave off the worst of the crisis. However, even with the most robust prioritization, delayed funding and the deepening of the crisis with consecutive rains continuing to fail has meant that humanitarians have had to make impossible choices. Urgent additional funding is required to scale-up and sustain the response. If this is not received, humanitarians will be unable to keep pace with the rapidly rising needs driven by this unprecedented drought and this would have catastrophic consequences.

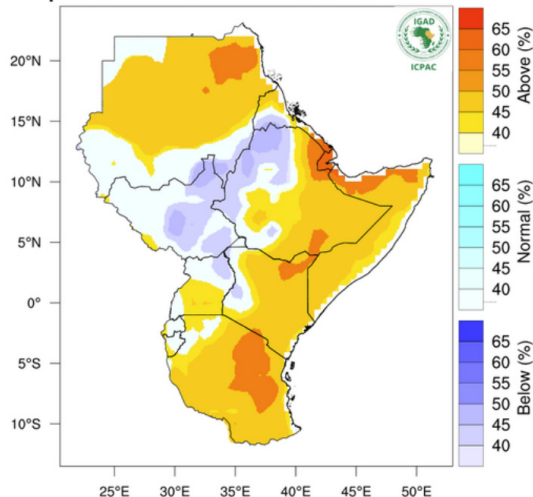
Regional Operational Priority Map



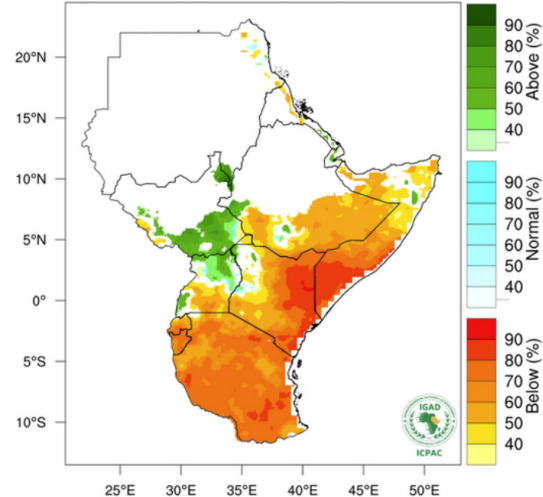
Source: Kenya (Kenya Drought Flash Appeal: October 2021–October 2022 (Revised in April 2022)); Somalia (Somalia: Drought Response and Famine Prevention Plan, May – December 2022 (June 2022)); Ethiopia (Ethiopia Drought Response July – December 2022 (Revised)).

With The Situation Set To Worsen, Immediate Action Is Required To Save Lives

Temperature Probabilistic Forecast for Oct-Dec 2022



Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast for Oct-Dec 2022



Forecasts indicate that the October-December 2022 rainy season will most likely fail, leading to an unprecedented and catastrophic situation, the likes of which has not been witnessed in the Horn of Africa in recent history. The El Niño-Southern Oscillation Outlook (ENSO) has moved to La Niña Alert and the chance of La Niña forming in the coming months has increased to around 70 per cent, according to the [Australian Bureau of Meteorology](#). If it is to occur, this would be the first time on record that there would be three consecutive La Niña events coinciding with back-to-back negative Indian Ocean Dipole years. Both La Niña and negative Indian Ocean Dipole events are associated with below-average rains across the Horn of Africa. With the region facing such an unprecedented set of climatic shocks, immediate action is required to avert large-scale loss of life.

In 2022, more than \$3.4 billion is required across the three countries to respond to the rapidly escalating drought crisis and this figure is set to rise in the weeks ahead as humanitarians revise their appeals in light of recent assessments. This includes the \$1.8 billion urgently appealed for in the initial Call to Action to enable the response to ramp-up in the second half of 2022, and has increased significantly following the revision of the Ethiopia Drought Response Plan, which calls for \$1.7 billion for all of 2022, including over 1 billion for July to December.

Yet, despite the humanitarian community calling on donors to front-load funding in late-2021 and early-2022 to avert the worst outcomes of this drought, including famine, this did not happen. Indeed, funding through the first months of 2022 was lower than at the same time during the 2016-2017 drought. In the face of dire under-funding, humanitarian partners leveraged any and all available resources to respond, including drawing on their internal reserves. This meant that famine was averted through the first four failed seasons of the drought (October-December 2020, March-May 2021, October-December 2021 and March-May 2021). However, as the crisis continued to escalate, available resources were inadequate to match the scale of the needs.

In July 2022, the United States of America—which was already the single largest donor to the Horn of Africa drought response—announced a further \$1.1 billion for humanitarian assistance, which has played a major role in closing the funding gap, especially in Somalia. However, other donors have yet to come forward with additional significant contributions, leaving the response heavily reliant on one donor, with the US accounting for nearly 67 per cent of funding against the Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan, 74 per cent of the Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan and more than 90 per cent of the Kenya Drought Flash Appeal.

However, more funding is urgently needed to ensure that the Horn of Africa drought response covers all three countries and that key sectors are resourced to act. While the Somalia drought response has received more than \$1 billion and more than \$149 million² has been allocated for the Kenya drought response, key sectors within the Somalia Drought Response and Famine Prevention Plan and the Kenya Flash Appeal are under-funded (including Protection, Shelter/NFIs and WASH in Somalia and Health, Protection and WASH in Kenya). Meanwhile, following the significant increase in needs in Ethiopia, the Drought Response Plan is under-funded, with just \$700 million received out of nearly \$1.66 billion now required for 2022 (up from \$960 million in the initial plan).

Across all three countries, the majority of the funding received has been channelled to the United Nations, leaving local actors without direct access to desperately needed resources. In Somalia, despite accounting for the majority of the projects in the Humanitarian Response Plan, national non-governmental organizations have received no direct funding (although they have received more than 60 per cent of the funds disbursed through the Somalia Humanitarian Fund to date). In Kenya, national NGOs have received about 5 per cent of the funding allocated against the appeal.

For a detailed overview of the country consolidated appeals, see Annex 2.

Humanitarian Pooled Funds—including the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Ethiopia Humanitarian

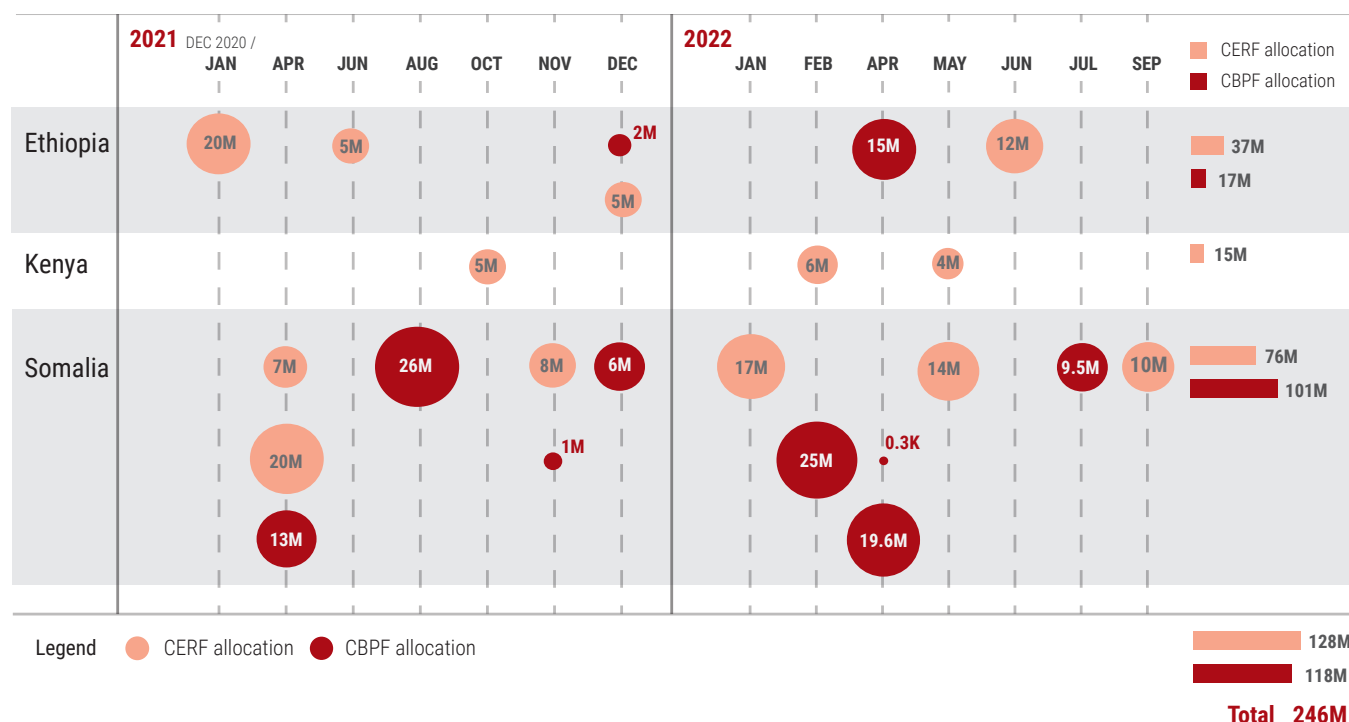
Fund and Somalia Humanitarian Fund—have played a vital role in the drought response, releasing funding early and often. However, the funds are now severely depleted and urgently require replenishment in order to be able to continue to support humanitarian actors' drought responses.

With the spectre of a fifth failed rains looming, there is a real risk of large-scale loss of life in the Horn of Africa in the months ahead. Communities across the Horn of Africa are suffering the worst consequences of a global climate crisis that they have done nothing to create. It is imperative that the world steps-up and shows solidarity with them at this critical juncture, while there is still time to act.

Humanitarians are therefore urgently calling on additional donors to immediately increase their funding and support for the response to life-threatening needs across the Horn of Africa. In particular, we call on donors to fund the vibrant network of local, community-based and women-led organizations, including refugee-led organizations, which carry-out incredible work in their communities in drought-affected communities each and every day.

Humanitarian organizations are already in a race against time and are working around the clock to respond to this rapidly deepening emergency. With the generosity of our donors, we have been able to avert the worst up until now. However, as the crisis deepens, it must be matched by our response, and if funding arrives late, we will not be able to keep pace.

Humanitarian Pooled Fund Allocations for the Drought



² Funding against the Kenya Flash Appeal has been revised downward from around \$300 million in the last Regional Overview update to around \$149 million as a result of an in-depth review of the funding received and conclusion that some of the funding initially recorded against the appeal was intended for activities beyond the scope of the appeal (e.g. resilience and refugee response).

Annexes

ELI DAR, AFAR REGION, ETHIOPIA

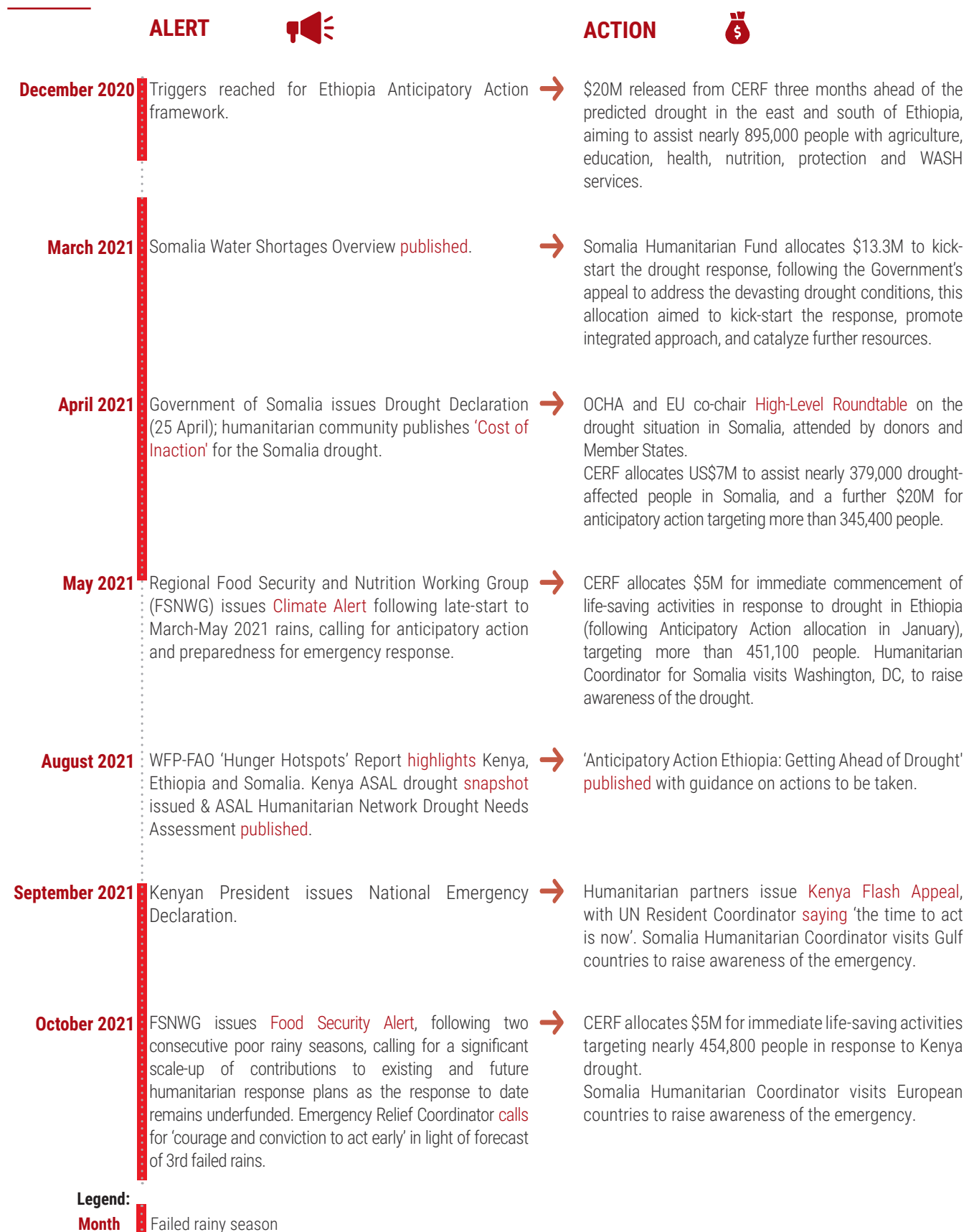
Fatima walks with a water container. Her community at the outskirts of the town of Eli Dar have been experiencing the impact of drought, and the grounds that would normally provide water for the village dried up.

Photo: Liz-Loh-Taylor for OCHA.



Annex 1

Timeline of Early Warning & Early Action



ALERT



ACTION



November 2021	Government of Somalia issues declaration of state of emergency (23 November); FSNWG issues updated Food Security Alert .	→	CERF allocates \$8M for early drought response in Somalia—3 months earlier than past CERF drought response allocations in the country—to provide life-saving assistance to 220,000 people.
December 2021	Somalia HRP launched with Emergency Relief Coordinator, Martin Griffiths, highlighting that there is 'no time to lose'. Kenya ' Cost of Inaction ' published.	→	CERF allocates \$5M for early response to the drought in Ethiopia, linked to the third consecutive failed rainy season & Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund allocates \$2M for drought response.
January 2022	Multiple organizations issue reports, press releases and appeals highlighting impact of the drought in the Horn of Africa, including WFP, FAO, IRC .	→	CERF allocates an additional \$17M for response to the drought in Somalia.
February 2022	FSNWG issues ' Special Drought Alert ' and briefing held with regional donors.	→	CERF allocates \$6 million from Under-Funded Emergencies window for support to life-saving activities for 454,240 people in Kenya. Somalia Humanitarian Fund allocates \$25 million to provide immediate support to communities critically affected by the drought in key hotspot locations.
March 2022	Key Messages on the Horn of Africa drought highlight that it is imperative that we act now on a no regrets basis.	→	ERC convenes all Member States briefing on the Drought in the Horn of Africa in New York, stressing that "frontloading funding now to scale up urgent life-saving activities can help prevent additional significant, severe human suffering, significant increases in morbidity and mortality, which means deaths"
April 2022	High-Level Roundtable co-hosted by OCHA & ECHO with participation by Government representatives from Somalia, Kenya & Ethiopia. Somalia ' Cost of Inaction ' updated.	→	CERF allocates \$30M for the Horn of Africa—Somalia (\$14M); Ethiopia (\$12M) & Kenya (\$4M)—as Ukraine conflict disrupts markets. EHF allocates \$15M for drought response.
May 2022	Emergency Relief Coordinator, Martin Griffiths, visits the Horn of Africa and states that: "the reality is that we are out of time: if we don't immediately receive new funding to scale-up humanitarian operations, we are faced with the prospect of significant loss of life in the period ahead."	→	SHF allocates \$20M to scale-up the drought response in six priority locations- Galgaduud, Toghddeer and Sool; Banadir, Bay and Hirshabelle.
June 2022	Somalia & Kenya IPC updates released, showing significant deterioration of the situation, including risk of famine in eight areas of Somalia.	→	Somalia Drought Response and Famine Prevention Plan is published requesting \$993.3M and outlining a five-pronged strategy. Kenya Flash Appeal is revised and extended through to October 2022, reflecting the failure of the long rains.
July 2022	Somalia Cost of Inaction is revised and published highlighting that "[w]ithout urgent action to avert the risk of catastrophic hunger and starvation, the possibility of famine occurring will grow."	→	IASC Emergency Directors Group visits Somalia and identifies immediate actions to ramp-up the response.

Legend:

Month Failed rainy season

Annex 2

Summary of Response Plans & Appeals

Country-Level Consolidated Appeals

Country-level consolidated appeals remain the primary mechanism for galvanizing resources for collective humanitarian response to the Horn of Africa drought, as follows:

- **Ethiopia:** The revised Ethiopia Drought Response Plan calls for \$1.66 billion to respond to the drought in 2022 (up from \$960 million in the initial plan), including more than \$1 billion required between July and December 2022. The Drought Response Plan is a subset of the Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan, which calls for nearly \$3.1 billion to respond to all humanitarian needs across the country in 2022. The revised Drought Response Plan saw a significant expansion in the geographic targeting of the response, as a result of the worsening drought conditions. Under the plan, there are now 391 woredas considered as drought affected, up from 157 in the first iteration of the plan. The number of people targeted has more than doubled (from 8.1 million to 17 million), and the amount called for has therefore increased considerably. The Drought Response Plan remains significantly underfunded, with only an estimated \$700 million (42 per cent) received to date against the plan. Read the Ethiopia Drought Response Plan [here](#).
- **Kenya:** The Kenya Flash Appeal was first launched in September 2011 and has since been extended twice. The Flash Appeal requires \$250.5 million in 2022, of which \$180.7 million is immediately required to respond to the rapidly rising needs between April and October 2022. Although the Flash Appeal has received \$149 million, three critical sectors have received less than 10 per cent of the required amount (Health, Protection and WASH) and others have recorded no funding (e.g. Education). Read the Kenya Flash Appeal [here](#).
- **Somalia:** The Somalia Drought Response and Famine Prevention Plan (DRFP) calls for \$993.3 million, and is a subset of the Humanitarian Response Plan, which requires \$1.46 billion in total. However, although more than \$1 billion has been received for the drought response in Somalia, only four sectors (Food Security, Health, Logistics and Nutrition) are more than 50 per cent funded under the DRFP, while five (including Camp Coordination and Camp Management, Education, Protection, Shelter/ NFIs and WASH) are less than 50 per cent funded. Read the full plan [here](#).

Agency-Specific Regional Appeals

In addition to the consolidated appeals developed by the humanitarian community in each of the three countries, several humanitarian organizations have prepared regional documents for the Horn of Africa drought, which aggregate their country-level requirements. These appeals differ somewhat in scale and scope, including geographic coverage and type of activities, as follows:

- **FAO:** FAO's revised Horn of Africa Drought Response Plan calls for \$219 million to avert a major humanitarian crisis in the Horn of Africa and support almost 5 million people affected by the drought. This is a substantial increase from the \$130 million requested in January to reach 2.9 million people in need. The plan covers Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia and aggregates FAO's projects from the relevant country-level consolidated appeals. FAO has received 21 per cent of the funding required, which has been used for life-saving interventions with cash modalities and livelihood packages, including around \$47 million for Kenya (\$8 million); Ethiopia (\$12.8 million); Somalia (\$26 million); and action and coordination (\$0.5 million). Read FAO's plan [here](#).
- **IOM:** IOM's Regional Drought Response Plan for the Horn of Africa calls for \$93.4 million to address the needs of 3 million targeted beneficiaries in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) trends show early migrations to areas that received rainfall and that pastures are expected to be depleted faster. Sustained humanitarian assistance, improved humanitarian access to conflict-affected areas and urgent additional funding for priority sectors, are needed to prevent the loss of lives and livelihoods and to avert the risk of famine. While IOM is actively responding to the drought affected populations, needs are rapidly outpacing capacities due to limited resources. Read IOM's appeal [here](#).
- **UNHCR:** UNHCR's Drought Response Emergency Appeal for the Horn of Africa calls for \$42.6 million to deliver life-saving assistance and protection to some 1.5 million refugees, internally displaced people, and host communities affected by the drought in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia. The appeal covers critical humanitarian needs in refugee and IDP settlements until the end of the year, including water, sanitation facilities, nutrition, healthcare, and protection. Out of the \$42.6 million appeal, \$22 million is intended to support the needs of internally displaced people in Ethiopia in the Somali, Oromia and Southern

Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) regions in the country, as well as Somali refugees hosted in eight camps in the Somali region; \$11.1 million will assist refugees and their hosts in Kenya's Kakuma and Dadaab camps; and an estimated \$9.5 million is targeted towards the needs of both internally displaced people and refugees in Somalia. Read UNHCR's appeal [here](#).

- **UNICEF:** UNICEF's Regional Call to Action for the Horn of Africa Drought Crisis appeals for \$986 million to provide urgent life-saving and climate resilience support to 4.2 million people, half of them children, in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Eritrea, and Djibouti. The life-saving requirements of the appeal—for humanitarian action in 2022—were revised from \$119 million in February 2022 to \$ 262.2 million in July while \$723.7 million is requested for resilience support. The appeal is currently only 41 per cent funded. Read UNICEF's Call to Action [here](#).
- **WFP:** WFP's Regional Drought Response Plan for the Horn of Africa calls for \$982 million to avert a major humanitarian crisis in the Horn of Africa and support almost 7.8 million people affected by the drought. This is a substantial increase from the \$327 million requested in January 2022 to reach 4.5 million people in need. WFP has received just 7 per cent of the revised appeal ask and is warning that the funding is not enough to prevent excess mortality. Read WFP's Regional Drought Response Plan [here](#).
- **WHO:** The World Health Organization (WHO) is asking for \$123.7 million to respond to the rising health needs in the Greater Horn of Africa (covering Djibouti, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda and Kenya) from July to December 2022. Of this, nearly \$88.7 million is required for Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. Read WHO's Regional Emergency Response Appeal for the Greater Horn of Africa [here](#).

Breakdown of Agency-Specific Appeal Requirements

Type of Intervention	Organization	Timeframe	Ethiopia	Kenya	Somalia	HoA Total	Djibouti	Eritrea	Grand Total
Life Saving (Coordination/Logistics/Other)	FAO	Jan-Dec 2022	250.0K		5.7M	6.0M			6.0M
	IOM	May-Dec 2022	1.6M	300.0K	980.0K	2.8M	150.0K		3.0M
	UNICEF	May-Dec 2022				1.2M			1.2M
	WFP	May-Dec 2022	4.0M		1.5M	5.5M			5.5M
	WHO	Jul-Dec 2022	3.4M	550.0K	3.0M	6.9M	91.6K		7.0M
Life Saving (Coordination/Logistics/Other) Total			9.2M	850.0K	11.1M	22.4M	241.6K	0.0K	22.6M
Life-Saving (Sectors)	FAO	Jan-Dec 2022	52.4M	25.0M	125.7M	203.1M	10.0M		213.1M
	IOM	May-Dec 2022	22.6M	1.2M	65.3M	89.1M	1.3M		90.3M
	UNHCR	May-Dec 2022	22.0M	11.1M	9.5M	42.6M			42.6M
	UNICEF	Apr-Sept 2022		67.7M		67.7M			67.7M
	UNICEF	Jan-Sept 2022	65.4M			65.4M			65.4M
	UNICEF	May-Dec 2022			112.7M	112.7M	2.5M	13.7M	128.9M
	WFP	May-Dec 2022	334.8M	123.0M	435.2M	893.0M	6.7M		899.7M
	WHO	Jul-Dec 2022	24.4M	4.9M	19.7M	48.9M	301.2K		49.2M
Life-Saving (Sectors) Total			521.6M	232.9M	768.0M	1.5B	20.8M	13.7M	1.6B
Life-Saving Total			530.8M	233.7M	779.1M	1.54B	21.0M	13.7M	1.6B
Resilience	UNICEF	2022-2024	330.9M	171.3M	187.4M	689.6M		34.1M	723.7M
	WFP	May-Dec 2022	4.7M	25.0M	47.0M	76.7M			76.7M
	WHO	Jul-Dec 2022	20.9M	1.9M	10.1M	32.9M	732.7K		33.6M
Resilience Total			356.5M	198.2M	244.5M	799.2M	732.7K	34.1M	834.0M
Grand Total			887.3M	431.9M	1.02B	2.34B	21.7M	47.8M	2.41B

Source: based on the organizations' appeals.

How to Contribute

Contribute towards the consolidated appeals

Donors can contribute directly to aid organizations participating in the international humanitarian coordination mechanisms in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia as identified in the relevant appeals.



Contribute through the Country-Based Humanitarian Pooled Funds

The Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) and Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund (EHF) are multi-donor country-based pooled funds (CBPF) that ensure timely allocation and disbursement of donor resources to address the most urgent humanitarian needs and assist the most vulnerable people in Somalia and Ethiopia. The SHF and EHF enable timely, coordinated, and effective humanitarian response and are distinguished by their focus and flexibility. SHF and EHF grants are received by local, national, and international NGOs, but also UN agencies and other partners.

[Donate to Ethiopia Humanitarian Fund](#)

[Donate to Somalia Humanitarian Fund](#)



Contribute through the Central Emergency Response Fund

CERF is a fast and effective way to support rapid humanitarian response. CERF provides immediate funding for life-saving humanitarian action at the onset of emergencies and for crises that have not attracted sufficient funding. Contributions are received year-round

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About

This document is consolidated by OCHA to provide a regional overview of the humanitarian needs and urgent funding requirements for the Horn of Africa drought. It is based on the country-level consolidated humanitarian appeals issued for Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia, each of which provide a shared understanding of the crisis by humanitarian partners in the respective countries, including the most pressing humanitarian needs, estimated number of people in need of assistance and areas prioritized for response. It also provides a brief summary of agency-specific appeals launched by individual humanitarian organizations to provide an aggregated overview of their requirements to respond to the crisis. The following respective country-level consolidated humanitarian appeals remain the primary basis for joint strategic planning and resource mobilization for the Horn of Africa drought: Kenya Flash Appeal, Ethiopia Drought Response Plan (which is a subset of the Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan) and Somalia Drought Response and Famine Prevention Plan (which is a subset of the Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan).

The designations employed and the presentation of material in the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries

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www.humanitarianresponse.info



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Humanitarian InSight supports decision-makers by giving them access to key humanitarian data. It provides the latest verified information on needs and delivery of the humanitarian response as well as financial contributions.

www.hum-insight.info



Financial
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The Financial Tracking Service (FTS) is the primary provider of continuously updated data on global humanitarian funding, and is a major contributor to strategic decision making by highlighting gaps and priorities, thus contributing to effective, efficient and principled humanitarian assistance.

Kenya: fts.unocha.org/appeals/1105/summary

Ethiopia: fts.unocha.org/countries/71/summary/2022

Somalia: fts.unocha.org/appeals/1063/summary

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