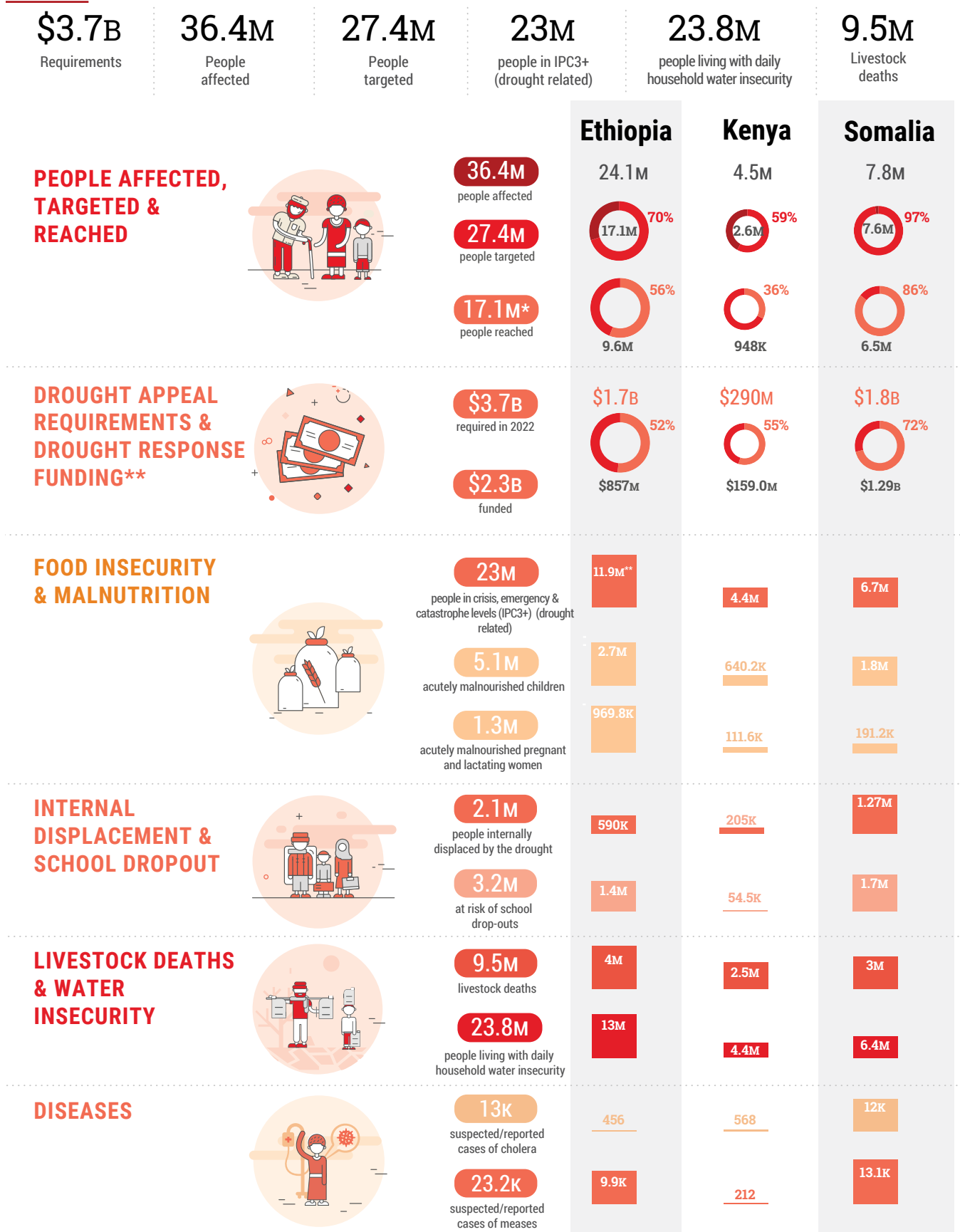


HORN OF AFRICA DROUGHT REGIONAL HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW & CALL TO ACTION



Horn of Africa Drought

The Crisis At A Glance



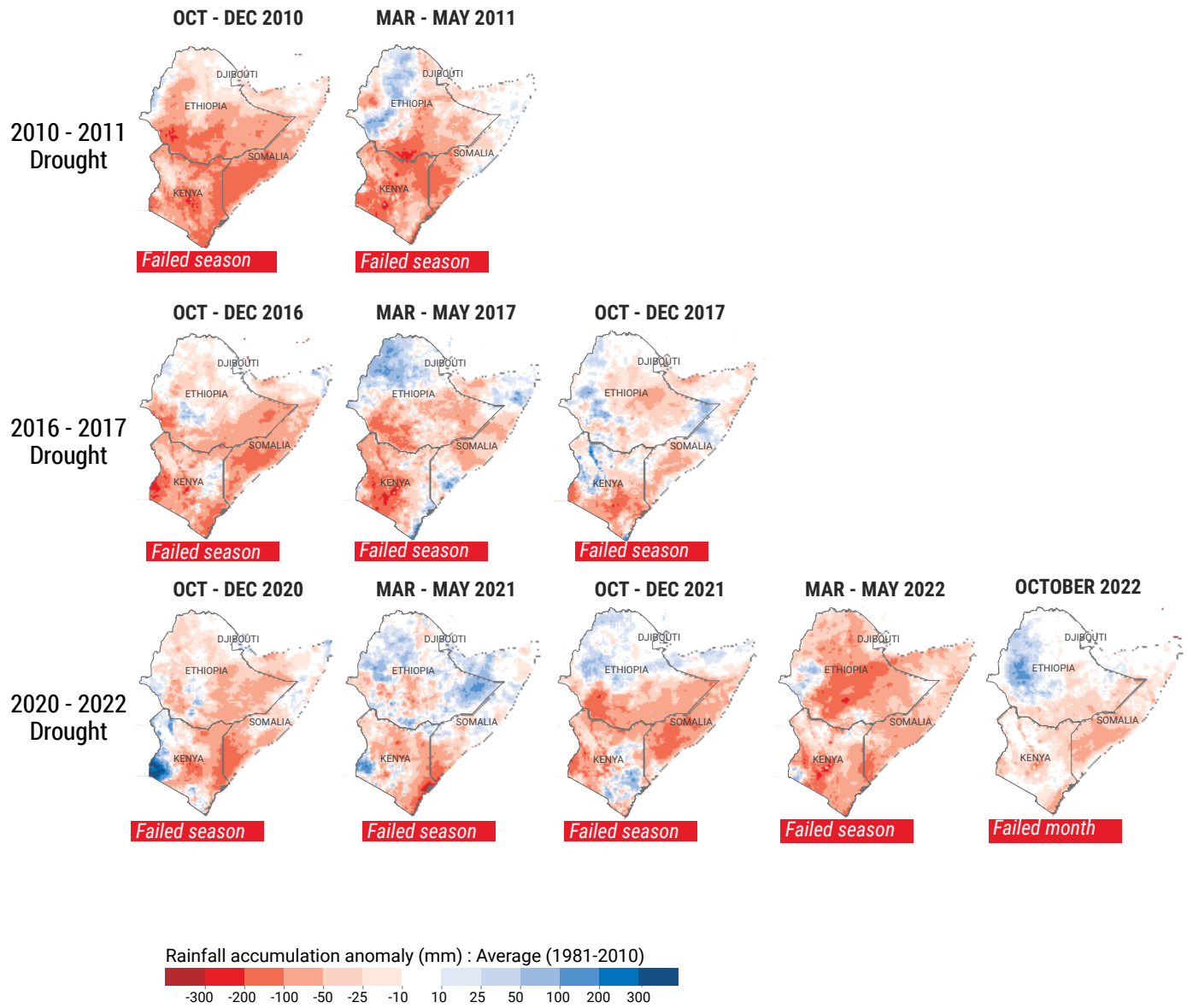
*This figure represents people reached by ongoing drought response as of 30-Sep-2022. **This figure is the latest estimate of acutely food insecure people in Ethiopia (equivalent of IPC Phase 3+). It is based on analysis of relevant data, as part of the development of the Drought Response Plan, as there is no current IPC analysis for Ethiopia. Sources: IPC, FSNWG, UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM, FAO, WFP, OCHA and WHO. Cover: A woman and a child pictured at Doolow clinic, Somalia. Photo: © OCHA/ Yao Chen

The Horn of Africa Is Facing An Unprecedented Drought Emergency, With Catastrophic Consequences

Communities in the Horn of Africa are in the midst of a likely fifth consecutive failed rainy season—with the October-December 2022 rains beginning poorly and forecasts indicating they are likely to underperform—and may face a sixth failed season in March-May 2023. 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



Data source: USGS FEWS NE (Africa CHIRPS Anomaly 3-Monthly , MAM & OND)

The Drought Is Ravaging Affected Communities, With Needs Spiralling

Across the Horn of Africa, at least 36.4 million people will be affected by the most prolonged and severe drought in recent history in the last months of 2022, including 24.1 million in Ethiopia, 7.8 million in Somalia and 4.5 million in Kenya. This includes over 9 million women of reproductive age (15 to 49 years) who face dangers to their health and aggravated risks of gender-based violence due to the drought, according to UNFPA.

Two districts in Somalia are projected to face famine from October to December 2022 and at least 23 million people are enduring high levels of acute food insecurity due to drought in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. 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 11.9 million people in Ethiopia are severely food insecure due to the drought, according to the Mid-Year Review of the Humanitarian 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 beginning poorly, 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).

“There is no way we will survive the drought if we do not get assistance. People have already started dying. We will not be able to evade death as its already at our doors.”

Daniel Lemalon told OCHA in Samburu, Kenya.

Over 9.5 million livestock—which pastoralist families rely upon for sustenance and livelihoods—have already died across the region, including 4 million in Ethiopia, 2.5 million in Kenya and over 3 million in Somalia, and many more are at risk. This translates to the loss of more than 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. In Kenya alone, the Government estimates the economic cost of livestock loss at more than \$1.5 billion. The severity and duration of this drought present an existential threat to pastoralist communities in the hardest-hit areas, and more livestock are expected to perish in the months ahead, including at least 30 million weakened and emaciated livestock that are at risk in Ethiopia alone. 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. A recent IOM assessment in Garissa county, Kenya, found that over 72,600 pastoralist households had lost their capital and livelihood opportunity.

“We fled hunger, but hunger followed us here. I tried to find help, but it was too late for Ahmed. He took two last breaths and that was it. He didn’t even cry.”

Mahupo Ali, a mother of three children, who gave birth in a camp for displaced people but could not produce enough milk to feed her baby boy—told Save the Children in Baidoa, Somalia

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. As malnutrition soars in Somalia, more than 230 children have been buried in a single graveyard in Baidoa, according to Save the Children, and, across the Horn of Africa, the drought is driving alarming levels of malnutrition for children and women, threatening their lives and their futures. About 5.1 million children are acutely malnourished in drought-affected areas, of whom nearly 2.7 million are in Ethiopia¹, 640,000 in Kenya and 1.8 million in Somalia. This includes about 1.4 million children who are severely acutely malnourished, including 705,000 in Ethiopia, 150,400 in Kenya and 513,550 in Somalia. In addition, an estimated 1.3 million pregnant and lactating women are acutely malnourished,

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.

including 969,000 in Ethiopia, 111,600 in Kenya and 184,400 in Somalia. In drought-affected areas, many women have sacrificed their own well-being and nutrition to care for their families.

About 23.75 million people cannot access enough water for drinking, cooking and cleaning or improved sanitation and hygiene across the Horn of Africa, including 13 million in Ethiopia, 6.4 million in Somalia and 4.35 million in Kenya, according to UNICEF. Many water points 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 and prioritize drinking and cooking over hygiene. 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. In Somalia, about 34 per cent of women reported that they had no access to safe latrines and 58 per cent had unmet menstrual hygiene needs, according to CARE. 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.

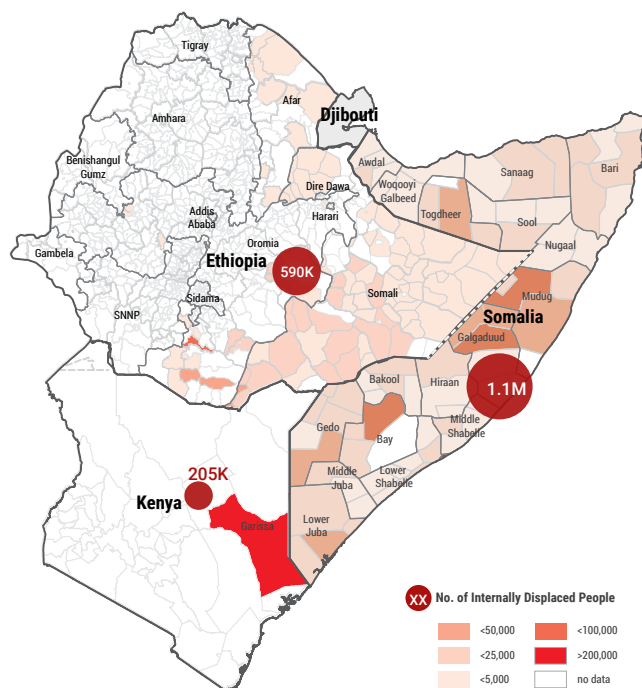
The drought is increasing the risk of disease and having devastating consequences for the health of affected communities. All three countries that have been hardest-hit by the drought are responding to cholera outbreaks, with more than 13,000 cases recorded in the first 10 months of 2022, including 12,000 in Somalia alone. Measles is also on the rise, with 23,200 cases reported across the three countries from January to October 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.

“The decision to leave home was a life-saving one. There was absolutely nothing left in the rural community. No water.”

Abdi Jeas Moalim, a 68-year-old pastoralist, told the Norwegian Refugee Council in Somalia.

Families are taking desperate measures to survive, with more than 2 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, about 1.27 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. More than 36,000 people from Somalia have sought asylum in Ethiopia (15,829) and Kenya (20,334), including due to the drought, since January 2022, according to UNHCR. In Ethiopia, over 590,000 people were forced from their homes between January and September 2022 due to the worsening drought. In the ASAL region of Kenya, 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. In Garissa County alone, 77 per cent of settlements reported arrivals of people from other settlements in search of goods and services to cope with the drought, amounting to over 205,000 people, according to IOM DTM’s report on human mobility.

Drought-induced Internal Displacement



The drought is having devastating consequences for women and children, heightening the risk of gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse. 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 60 per cent increase in incidents of intimate partner violence and a 21 per cent increase of rape cases were reported in drought-impacted communities between January and May 2022 through the GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS). In Ethiopia, child marriage has increased by an average of 119 per cent across regions worst hit by the drought—Somali, Oromia and SNNP—between January to April 2021 and the same period in 2022, according to UNICEF.

The number of children at risk of dropping out of school across Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia, due to the crisis has tripled within three months—leaving vast numbers of adolescent girls at increased risk of gender-based violence, including undergoing female genital mutilation and being forced into marriage, according to the Regional Protection Working Group. In Somalia, the drought emergency has disrupted education for 1.7 million children, of whom 400,000 have already lost access to education and a further 900,000 are at risk of dropping out. In Ethiopia, more than 1.4 million 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 measures are taken to provide school supplies, school meals and safe and sufficient water. In some communities, families have stopped sending girls to school, prioritizing boys as they cannot afford the school fees.

“I quit school because my father wanted me to look after the cattle. I would have loved to attend school, but I spend most of my time with my animals. If water was easily available, I would have been in school and continued my education.”

Barack told a UN team in Ethiopia.

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 an 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 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.

The world cannot wait for a famine declaration to act—lives are already at stake and we must act now. In 2011, half of the almost 260,000 people who lost their lives in Somalia died before the official declaration of famine, at least half of them children. This cannot be allowed to happen again. It is imperative that the world steps-up in solidarity with people in the Horn of Africa who are on the frontlines of the global climate crisis, before it is too late.

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](#).



DOOLOW DISTRICT, SOMALIA

Women fetch water at Kaharey camp for internally displaced people, in the outskirts of Doolow town. Photo: © OCHA/ Yao Chen

Humanitarians Acted Early & Have Scaled-Up To Save Lives

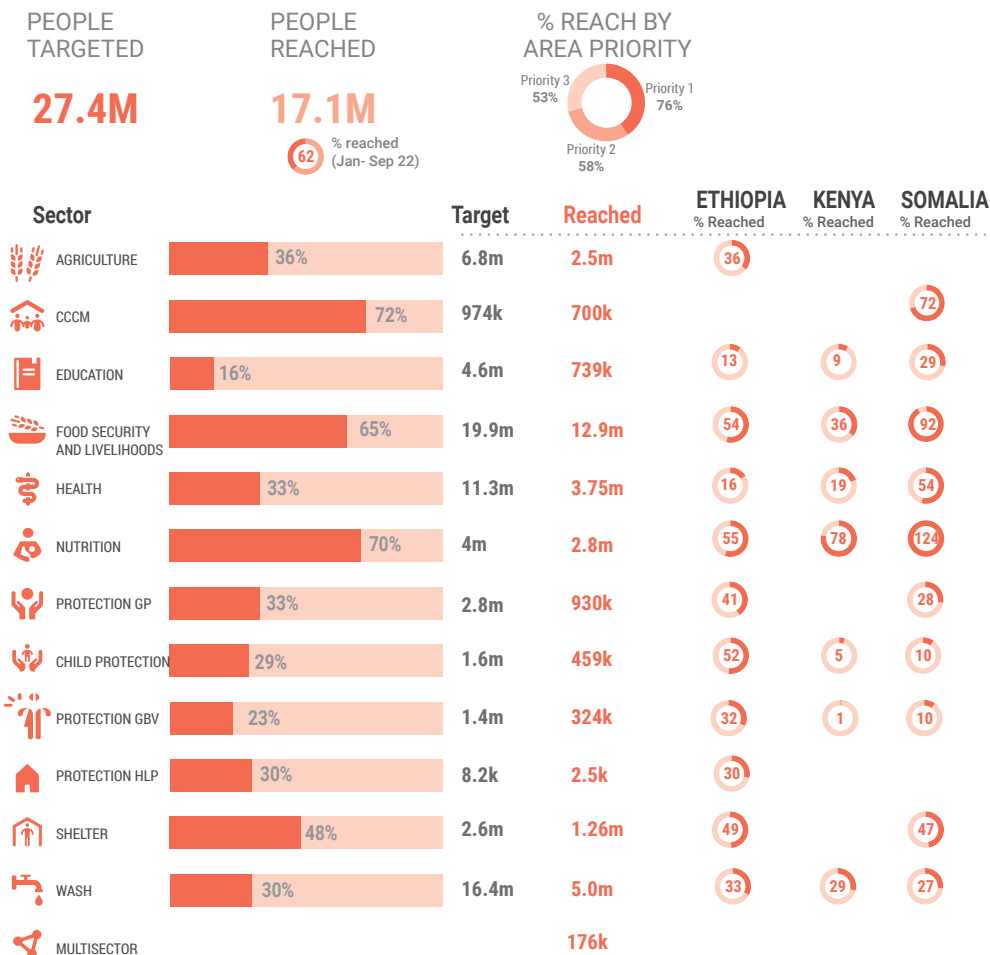
Building on lessons learned from 2010-2011 and 2016-2017, humanitarian partners acted swiftly in response to early warnings as the 2020-2022 drought evolved. In Ethiopia, the first failed season triggered the Ethiopia Anticipatory Action framework in December 2020 and CERF released \$20 million three 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.

In 2022, the response to the drought has ramped-up significantly, with more than 17.1 million drought-affected people reached with at least one form of humanitarian assistance in Ethiopia (9.6 million), Somalia (6.5 million) and Kenya (948,000). This includes:

- nearly 12.9 million people reached with food assistance (cash and in-kind), of whom 6.4 million are in Ethiopia, 600,000 in Kenya and 5.9 million in Somalia;
- more than 5 million people provided with life-saving water, sanitation and hygiene services, including 2.9 million in Ethiopia, 763,000 in Kenya and 1.4 million in Somalia;
- over 3.7 million people who received access to vital health care, including 834,000 in Ethiopia, 241,000 in Kenya and 2.7 million in Somalia; and
- more than 2.8 million children and pregnant and lactating women who accessed nutrition services, including at least 1.55 million in Ethiopia, 293,000 in Kenya and 946,200 in Somalia.

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

Regional Drought Response



Nearly 500 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 85 organizations implementing humanitarian assistance in drought-affected areas of Ethiopia, 89 in Kenya (of which 36 are national non-governmental organizations (NNGOs), and 319 in Somalia (of which at least 248 are NNGOs).

However, while assistance has increased, the response is struggling to keep pace with the rapidly deepening crisis.

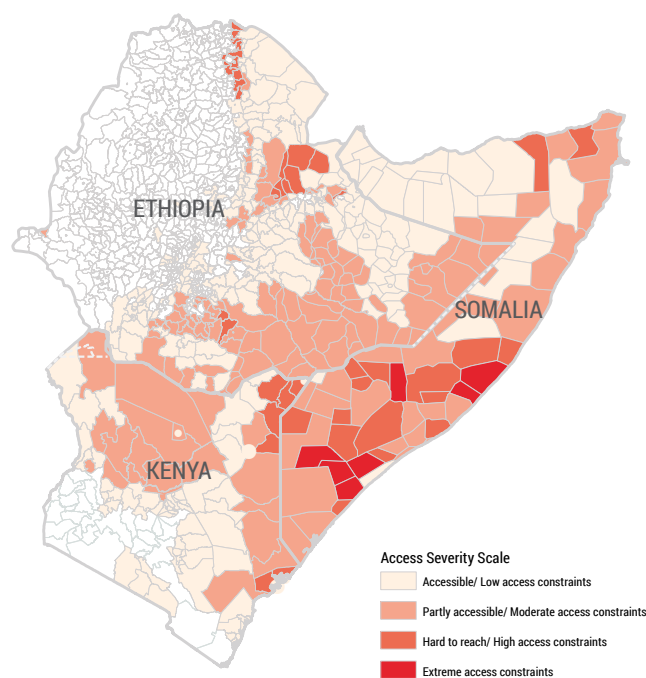
Across the three countries, only around 62 per cent of the people targeted for assistance in 2022 have been reached—with the response proportionally reaching the most people in Somalia (86 per cent), then Ethiopia (56 per cent) and then Kenya (36 per cent)—including due to under-funding. Worryingly, response coverage differs significantly across sectors. In all three countries, only around one third of people targeted for WASH support—an integral component of an effective drought response—have been assisted, while in both Kenya and Ethiopia, less than 20 per cent of people targeted have received health assistance, which is critical to save lives. In both Kenya and Somalia, less than 10 per cent of those targeted for assistance through child protection and gender-based violence interventions have been reached, while in Ethiopia and Kenya, less than 15 per cent of children targeted have received education assistance.

Navigating access challenges to reach people in need

In addition to delayed and inadequate funding, access is a challenge in several drought-affected areas. Insecurity is one the biggest impediments to the expansion of humanitarian operations in hard-to-reach areas of Somalia and the counter-offensive against Al Shabaab is contributing to a volatile operating environment in Hirshabelle and Galmudug States. Partners are working with local authorities and communities to reach people in need wherever they are and to allow people to access humanitarian assistance. In southern Ethiopia,

conflict and drought overlap, hindering access to hundreds of thousands of people in need of assistance. In southern Oromia, Guji and West Guji zones have been affected by violence and insecurity since 2020 and are heavily affected by the current drought. Further, violence and insecurity are impacting the movement of aid into southern Oromia and Somali regions along key routes. The humanitarian response to the drought in southern parts of Somali region is also affected by the lack of infrastructure. 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.

Access constraints in drought-affected areas



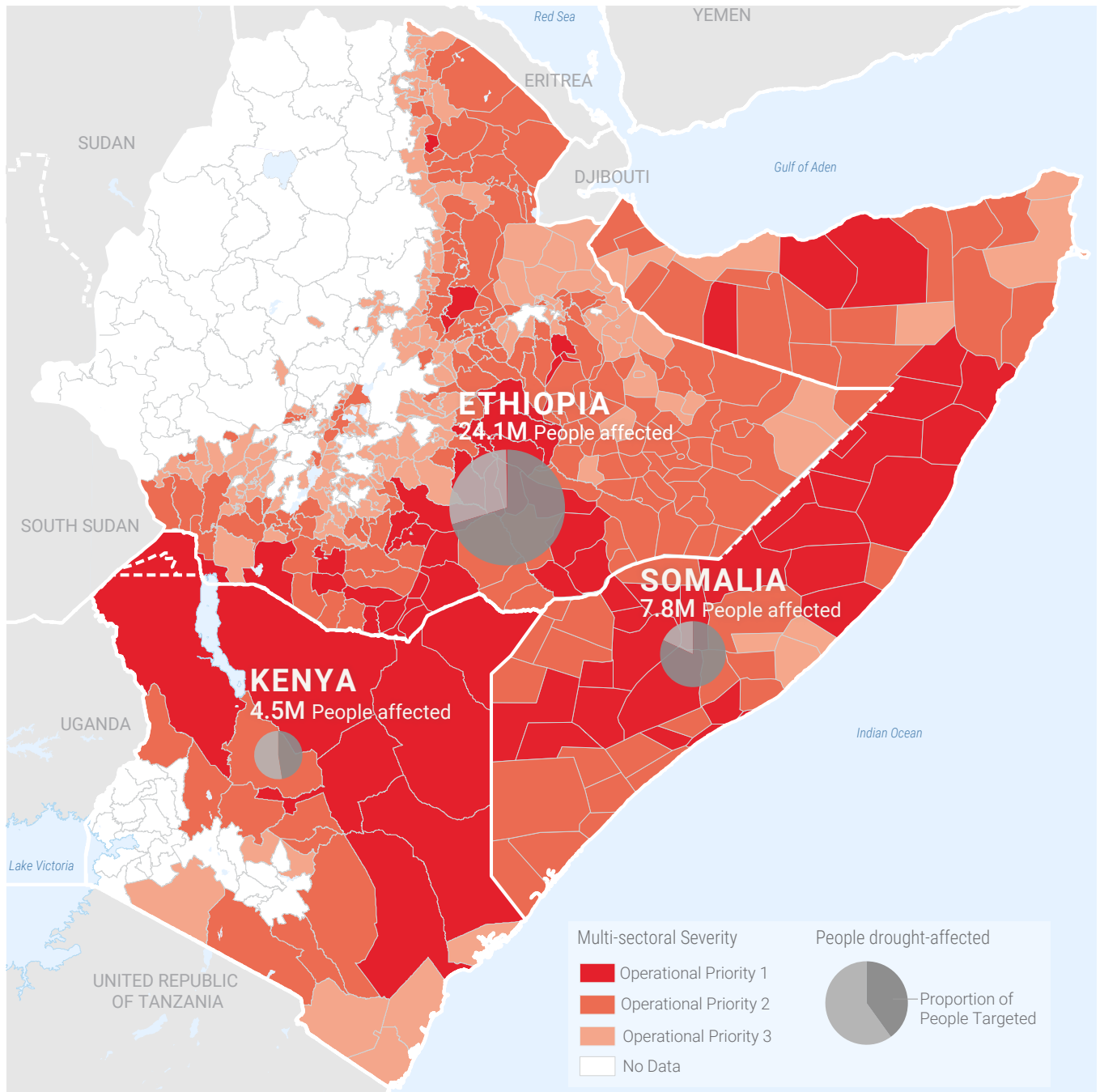
Source: Kenya: UNOCHA Kenya; Somalia (Somalia: Drought Response and Famine Prevention Plan, May - December 2022); Ethiopia: UNOCHA Ethiopia (Ethiopia Drought Response July - December 2022 (Revised)).

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

Faced with under-funding, humanitarians are working 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 for response, with partners reaching more than 75 per cent of people classified as Priority 1, versus around 58 per cent for Priority 2 and 54 per cent for Priority 3.

- 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. 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.

Regional Operational Priority Map



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

- **Kenya:** 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.
- **Somalia:** Operational Priority Areas (OPAs) have been identified, which provide a roadmap for drought response and famine prevention coordination and response. 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 revised Humanitarian Response Plan, about 4.3 million people are targeted with life-saving assistance in 39 Priority 1 districts, while about 3.2 million people are targeted with life sustaining assistance in 35 Priority 2 districts.

However, even with the most robust prioritization, delayed and inadequate funding and the constant deepening of the crisis have meant that humanitarians have had to make impossible choices. While partners are committed to reaching those hardest-hit first (i.e. Priority 1 areas), as the crisis continues, people who were previously classified to be in Priority 2 or 3 areas are likely to face swiftly rising needs. With the drought set to continue, and worsen, well into 2023, it is imperative that humanitarian partners are fully funded to respond to all needs, to avert a further catastrophe.



KORI TOWN, AFAR REGION, ETHIOPIA

Mohammed Sabri walks next to an animal carcass in Kori Town. Before the drought, his extended family had more than 300 shoats. By July 2022, only 20 remained alive.
Photo: Liz Loh-Taylor for OCHA Ethiopia

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

Immediate global action is required to prevent famine in the Horn of Africa as the most prolonged drought in recent history continues to deepen, with devastating consequences for communities in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia.

A fifth consecutive season of drought is unfolding, following the poor start to the October to December 2022 rains, and below-average rainfall is likely during the March to May 2023 season, according to a [joint alert](#) issued by meteorological and humanitarian agencies. A humanitarian catastrophe is already underway, and will worsen in the months ahead, if humanitarian assistance is not urgently scaled-up and fully funded. 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.

In 2022, just 62 per cent of the more than \$3.8 billion required across the three countries to respond to the rapidly escalating drought crisis has been received and more is urgently and immediately needed to enable humanitarian partners to respond now, and into 2023.

The Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan was revised in October 2022 to reflect the dramatic deterioration of the situation. The revised plan requires \$2.26 billion to respond to the most life-threatening needs of 7.6 million people across Somalia, including an estimated \$1.8 billion for the drought response of which \$1.29 billion (72 per cent) has been received. The Kenya Flash Appeal was revised and extended to December in October, calling for \$290 million in 2022, of which \$159 million (55 per cent) has been received. In Ethiopia, the Drought Response Plan is severely under-funded, with just \$857 million received out of nearly \$1.66 billion now required for 2022 (up from \$960 million in the initial plan).

It is imperative that the shortcomings of 2021-2022 not be repeated and that donors come forward with early funding for response throughout 2023.

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, 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 2022). However, as the crisis continued to escalate, available resources were inadequate to match the scale of the needs.

It is also vital that additional donors immediately step-up their solidarity, as the drought response continues to rely predominantly on a single donor, the United States of America. The US currently accounts for more than 70 per cent of funding against the Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan, nearly 69 per cent of the Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan and over 84 per cent of the Kenya Drought Flash Appeal. With year-end approaching, donors are urged to prioritize the Horn of Africa drought crisis in any supplemental allocations that may be considered.

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. It is vital that donors 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.

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. Since 2021, the pooled funds have allocated more than \$282 million for the drought response, including \$149 million through the Ethiopia and Somalia Humanitarian Funds

Annexes

GOLGOTIM VILLAGE, WAMBA, SAMBURU EAST, KENYA

A herder looking for water and pastures for his shoats in Golgotim Village, Wamba, Samburu East.

Photo: OCHA/Jane Kiiru..



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, Togdheer 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). The Drought Response Plan is a subset of the Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan, which after the Mid-Year Revision calls for more than \$3.3 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 \$857 million (52 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 three times. In October, the Appeal was revised and extended until December, calling for \$290 million in 2022. Although the Flash Appeal has received nearly \$159 million, three critical sectors have received less than 30 per cent of the required amount (Health, Protection and WASH) and others have recorded no funding (e.g. Education). Read the summary of the revised Kenya Flash Appeal [here](#).
- Somalia:** The revised Somalia Humanitarian Response plan calls for \$2.26 billion, including around \$1.8 billion for the drought response. However, although about \$1.29 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 40 per cent funded. Read the full plan [here](#) and the revised HRP requirements [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. 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 \$552.3 million to provide urgent life-saving support in 2022 in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. In addition, \$689.6 million is requested for resilience support until 2024. Read UNICEF's Call to Action [here](#) and [latest dashboard](#).
- **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 warned 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](#).
- **UNFPA:** UNFPA'S 2022 Appeal Regional Drought Response Plan for the Horn of Africa calls for \$25.4 million to address the needs of close to 9 million women and girls of reproductive age including about 900,000 pregnant women, in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. UNFPA's response plan addresses the sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence needs of the affected communities but also supports the updates on common operations datasets-population statistics to guide the response. UNFPA will also leverage on ongoing programmes in the region to address the needs occasioned by the drought as well as strengthen social services delivery systems. UNFPA anticipates it will require \$115.8 million to address the needs in 2023, this will be further updated as the 2023 planning process continues. Read UNFPA's Response Plan for the Horn of Africa Drought Crisis 2022-2023 [here](#).

Breakdown of Agency-Specific Appeal Requirements, US\$

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
	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	21.2M	241.6K		21.5M
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
	UNFPA	Oct-Dec 2022	4.0M	3.0M	16.3M	23.3M			23.3M
	UNHCR	May-Dec 2022	22.0M	11.1M	9.5M	42.6M			42.6M
	UNICEF	Jan-Dec 2022	203.0M	127.0M	222.3M	552.3M			552.3M
	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			663.2M	295.2M	893.9M	1.85B	18.3M		1.87B
Life-Saving Total			672.4M	296.0M	905.0M	1.87B	18.5M		1.89B
Resilience	UNICEF	2022-2024	330.9M	171.3M	187.4M	689.6M			689.6M
	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		800M
Grand Total			1.03B	494.2M	1.15B	2.67B	19.2M		2.69B

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

www.unocha.org/cerf/donate

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

REGIONAL HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW & CALL TO ACTION HORN OF AFRICA DROUGHT

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OCHA coordinates humanitarian action to ensure crisis-affected people receive the assistance and protection they need. It works to overcome obstacles that impede humanitarian assistance from reaching people affected by crises, and provides leadership in mobilizing assistance and resources on behalf of the humanitarian system.

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Humanitarian RESPONSE

Humanitarian Response aims to be the central website for Information Management tools and services, enabling information exchange between clusters and IASC members operating within a protracted or sudden onset crisis.

www.humanitarianresponse.info



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



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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