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REGIONAL DROUGHT RESPONSE PLAN

For the Horn of Africa

Revised 2022 requirements for sustaining and scaling life-saving food and nutrition assistance to meet deteriorating drought conditions.

May – December 2022

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This plan presents the aggregation of WFP's financial requirements to respond to the Horn of Africa drought crisis and has been developed to provide donors a single reference for these requirements. WFP remains fully committed to a closely coordinated and prioritized inter-agency response to this crisis and, to that end, with respect to immediate life-saving requirements, this plan is closely aligned with the respective country-level consolidated humanitarian appeals, which remain the primary basis for joint strategic planning and resource mobilization for the respective country responses, namely the: 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).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In January 2022, the World Food Programme (WFP) released a six-month Drought Response Plan for the Horn of Africa. This Plan outlined the critical humanitarian needs and WFP's accompanying relief requirements necessary to respond to the already severe drought. Now, in May 2022, the humanitarian situation has deteriorated so severely, that this Drought Response Plan has been updated to reflect the increased relief requirements, both in terms of more people in need and additional relief programmes. The revised Plan covers WFP's drought response from May until the end of the year and adds Djibouti's drought-related needs to the severely affected countries of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia.

These increased needs have been driven by a continued lack of adequate rains, record temperatures and severe underfunding of humanitarian appeals to date. **The number of food insecure driven by the drought has increased from some 12-13 million in January 2022 to over 15 million now in May. Moreover, should the current rains fail, and humanitarian relief is not rapidly increased, the number of food insecure could rise further to 20 million by the end of 2022.**

The nutrition status of the most vulnerable affected by drought has also continued to deteriorate. In Somalia, for example, Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates are at 'Emergency' levels in 45 out of 74 districts,¹ and 1.4 million children (near half of Somalia's under 5 population) are estimated to be suffering from acute malnutrition.² The drought and lack of adequate assistance is also fueling protection risks, particularly for girls and women, as families are displaced in search of food and water, children drop out of school (or schools close altogether), and negative coping strategies such as child marriage and transactional sex increase.

Despite these enormous humanitarian requirements, funding has not kept pace. **Less than 20 percent of what WFP required in January has so far been received and the needs have since dramatically escalated.** Accordingly, WFP is being forced to prioritize who receives assistance and who goes hungry. Indeed, resource shortfalls are so severe that WFP, in the midst of this devastating drought, has been forced to cut entire programmes. **In Somalia for example, despite the incredibly concerning nutrition situation, WFP has been forced to completely halt malnutrition prevention programmes so as to allocate existing resources solely to the treatment of malnutrition.**

WFP is already on the ground, providing millions of people with life-saving assistance every month. However, WFP needs financial support to ensure this work can continue. This document provides an overview of WFP's regional response to the drought and accompanying financial requirements throughout 2022. **WFP is urgently calling for USD 982 million to help avert a major humanitarian crisis in the Horn of Africa and support almost 7.8 million people affected by the drought.** These requirements are in line with the 2022 Somalia and Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plans (HRP), as well as the Kenya Drought Flash Appeal. Responding now is necessary to prevent the depletion of productive assets, the dramatic worsening of food security, escalating levels of acute malnutrition and ultimately save lives. Only by addressing the multiple needs of boys, girls, men and women can the impacts of drought be effectively mitigated.



1 Emergency/critical malnutrition levels are declared when global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates exceed 15 percent.

2 OCHA, *Somalia Drought: Situation Report 4*, February 2022.

KEY NUMBERS & TARGETS

Drought in the Horn of Africa



Over 15 million people are now acutely food insecure across the Horn of Africa because of the drought, up from 12-13 million at the beginning of the year. Should the ongoing rains fail and increased relief assistance not take place, this number of acutely food insecure could rise to **20 million people by the end of the year.**



Some 7 million children are acutely malnourished in Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia in 2022, including more than 1.7 million severely malnourished. In addition, **1.5 million pregnant and nursing women require nutritional support** to ensure the health of themselves and their children.



In Somalia, **almost 40 percent of the population are now facing acute food insecurity.** Moreover, some 81,000 people are facing catastrophic hunger (IPC 5) with a risk of famine. **The last famine in Somalia, in 2011, killed over a quarter of a million people.**

WFP Targets & Requirements



Resources permitting, WFP will support **7.8 million drought-affected people with life-saving assistance including 2.3 million vulnerable women and children with nutritional support every month.**



WFP needs **USD 982 million** to meet the urgent needs of crisis-affected families through the rest of the year in the four drought-affected countries of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia.



WFP Djibouti needs USD 6.7 million to reach 34,000 people.



WFP Ethiopia needs USD 343.5 million to reach 3.7 million people.



WFP Kenya needs USD 148 million to reach 960,000 people.



WFP Somalia needs USD 484 million to reach 3.1 million people.

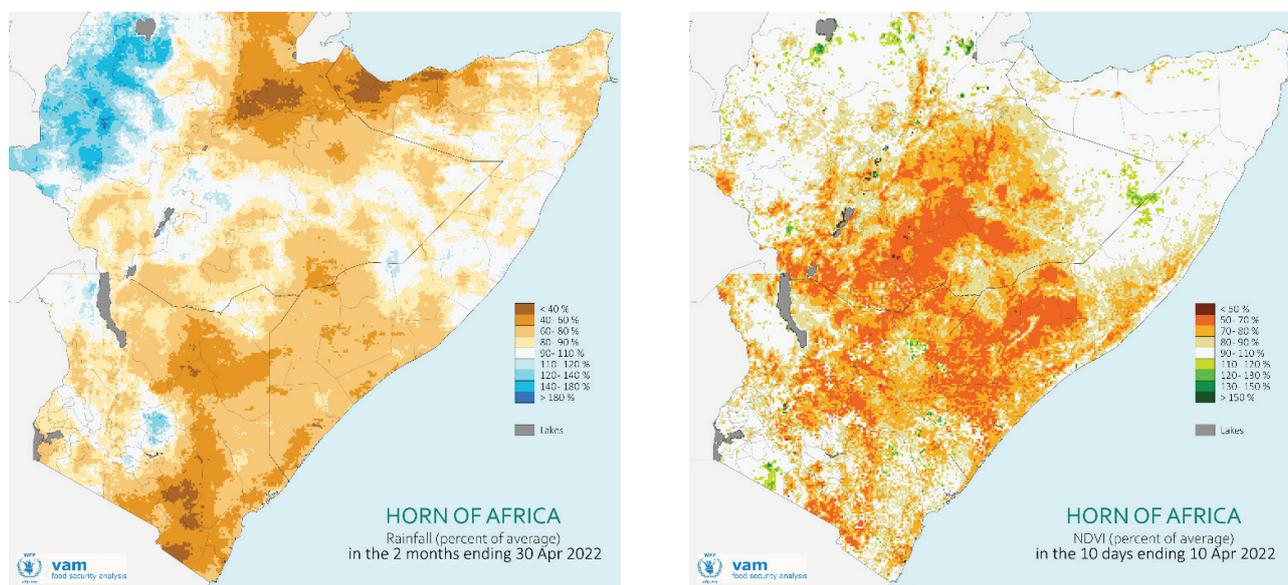


REGIONAL DROUGHT OVERVIEW

The ongoing drought is compounding the severity of acute food insecurity among pastoral and farming households in the Horn of Africa, many of whom have already experienced sustained reductions in food and income over the past growing seasons. Analysis by WFP’s Research, Assessment and Monitoring (RAM) Unit indicates that over the last three growing seasons, large areas of the eastern Horn have experienced the driest conditions recorded since 1981.³ Similarly, WFP analysis found that the October-December 2021 season was also the hottest since 1981. High temperatures compound the effect of below-average rains by increasing evapotranspiration, deteriorating vegetation and soil moisture conditions, and depleting water resources needed by humans and livestock.

These abnormally dry and hot conditions have persisted into 2022. Figure 1 illustrates rainfall (left map) and vegetation conditions (right map) for March and early-April 2022. These indicate that while some rain has and is forecast to fall in April, providing a degree of relief from the drought, these rains are not yet sufficient to alleviate the severe drought conditions. Moreover, if the ongoing rain season is below-average, then it will be the fourth consecutive poor season since late 2020. This could lead to an unprecedented climate emergency in the region with yet greater food security implications.

Figure 1: Rainfall and vegetation anomalies in the Horn of Africa (March-April 2022)⁴



Key aspects of the drought for the WFP response are articulated below:

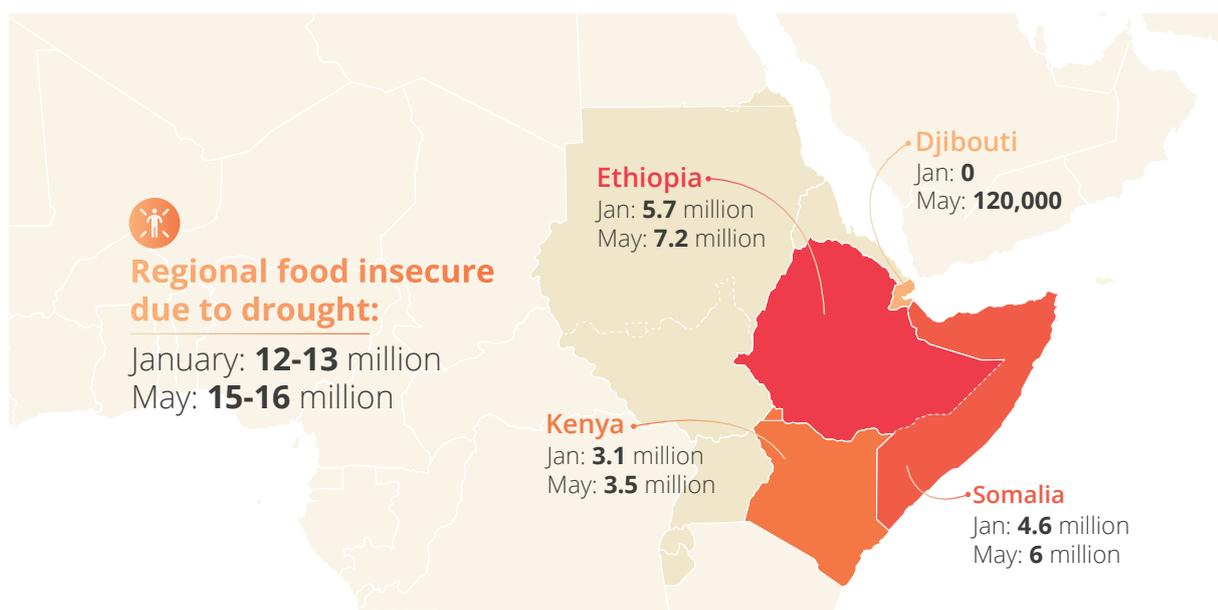
- Increasing number and severity of food insecure:** At least 15 million people are now estimated to be acutely food insecure across the Horn of Africa in May 2022 because of the drought. This is an increase from an estimated 12–13 million people in early 2022. Moreover, should the ongoing rains fail and increased relief assistance not take place, this number of acutely food insecure may increase to up to 20 million later in the year. The number of acutely food insecure in Somalia, for example, has increased from some 4 million in January to over 6 million people in April. This means that almost **40 percent of the Somali population are now acutely food insecure (IPC 3+),⁵** including 1.7 million people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and over 81,000 people facing Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). **This is the highest number of people facing acute food insecurity in Somalia since IPC calculations began.** Figure 2 illustrates regional changes in food insecurity driven by drought since the beginning of the year.

3 WFP, *An Analysis of the Impacts of Ongoing Drought across the Eastern Horn of Africa*, 20 January 2022.

4 The left map illustrates the rainfall anomaly for March-April 2022 as a percentage variation against the long-term average (LTA). The right map shows vegetation quality through the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), also illustrating percentage deviation against the LTA.

5 FSNAU, FEWS NET, *Somalia: IPC Acute Food Insecurity Update Snapshot March - June 2022*, April 2022.

Figure 2: Number of people acutely food insecure due to the drought (January vs May 2022)



- Deteriorating levels of malnutrition:** The number of malnourished women and children is skyrocketing in the region due to a lack of food, limited access to clean water, rising food prices and disease. An estimated **Some 7 million children are acutely malnourished in Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia as of April 2022**, including more than 1.7 million severely acutely malnourished (SAM).⁶ Moreover, maternal malnutrition is at a critical level with **over 1.5 million pregnant and nursing women (PNW) requiring nutritional support**. With these numbers and the currently insufficient response, there is a risk of unprecedented levels of mortality. It is therefore essential to increase nutrition services and food support to avert crisis now. Acutely malnourished children have a 7 to 10 times higher likelihood of death and must be prioritized.⁷ These increasing malnutrition levels can be seen in Kenya, for example, where the number of children under the age of five requiring treatment for acute malnutrition has risen by 16 percent from 653,000 to 755,000 between August 2021 and February 2022.⁸ During the same period, acute malnutrition rates in PNW increased by 7 percent. The same trend is seen across Djibouti, Ethiopia and Somalia with the number of people requiring support greatly outstripping humanitarian resources.
- Increasing inflation and decreasing household purchasing power:** Household purchasing power among agro-pastoralists is rapidly declining due to the reduction of key income sources (produce and livestock) coupled with sharp increases in domestic and imported cereal prices. In affected areas of Kenya and Ethiopia, estimates indicate the January/February 2022 cereal harvests were 60-70 percent below average. Meanwhile, in Somalia, staple cereal prices are more than 75 percent higher than those observed at the start of the 2016/2017 drought.⁹ Already limited household purchasing power is expected to further decline as local cereal stocks diminish, livestock health deteriorates, and imported food prices continue to rise due to global supply chain constraints.
- Displacement:** The drought has driven large numbers of people from their homes in search of food, water, humanitarian relief and essential services.¹⁰ In Somalia, for example, well over 500,000 people were internally displaced by drought in the first quarter of 2022 alone.¹¹ Moreover, according to projections by the International Office for Migration (IOM), it is estimated that up to 1.4 million could become displaced this year in Somalia alone because of the drought. In Ethiopia, IOM has recorded over 300,000 people displaced so far by drought, though the actual number is believed to be far higher. Such internal displacement increases the risk of communities competing over scarce resources and exposes women, children and the elderly to elevated protection risks.

6 UNICEF, *At least 10 million children face severe drought in the Horn of Africa*, April 2022.

7 Olofin I, et al. *Associations of suboptimal growth with all-cause and cause-specific mortality in children under five years: a pooled analysis of ten prospective studies*. PLoS ONE, 2013

8 FEWS NET, *Kenya: IPC Food Security & Nutrition Snapshot*, March 2022.

9 IGAD, EC, FAO, FEWS NET, WFP. *The Eastern Horn of Africa Faces an Exceptional Prolonged and Persistent Agro-pastoral Drought Sequence*, December 2021.

10 OCHA, *Ethiopia Humanitarian Bulletin*, 17 January 2022.

11 UNHCR, *Protection and Returns Monitoring Network (PRMN)*, April 2022.

- **Weakening livestock conditions:** In pastoral zones, household food and income sources have been significantly reduced due to substantial declines in livestock herd sizes, body conditions and milk production. For example, in Kenya, livestock are trekking nearly double the normal 6 km to reach water points¹² while 15 counties have reported almost 1.5 million livestock deaths because of the drought.¹³ In Ethiopia, another 1.5 million livestock have so far died due to lack of pasture and water.¹⁴ Moreover, according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), an additional 10 million livestock are at risk across affected areas. Livestock are increasingly emaciated, leading to decreased reproduction, atypically high deaths, and increased distress sales. Assessments in Ethiopia and Somalia indicate that most pastoral households are entering the 2022 dry season with fewer livestock than they had before the peak of the 2016/2017 drought.¹⁵
- **Education:** Hunger affects children's concentration and ability to learn. Moreover, in times of drought, many children are unable to go to school because their families need them to help bring in income or perform domestic duties. The impact is already evident in the region. For example, in Ethiopia due to the drought, more than 382,000 students in the Somali Region and 56,000 students in the Oromia Region have been missing school, either due to school closures or because their families need them to help generate income or care for their livestock during this critical time.¹⁶ The total number of children out of school across Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia is concerningly high at 15 million. An additional 1.1 million children are at risk of dropping out with thousands of schools already lacking access to water.¹⁷
- **Compounding shocks:** Drought is not impacting food security in a vacuum. Rather, drought is compounding existing vulnerabilities driven by chronic poverty and multiple man-made and climatic shocks. For example, in Somalia, some areas currently affected by drought, are also experiencing prolonged conflict and instability, the continued impact of desert locusts from previous years, and abnormally high food prices.¹⁸ The situation has been compounded by the fallout of conflict in Ukraine, with the cost of food and fuel soaring to unprecedented highs. The cost of a food basket has already risen, particularly in Ethiopia (66 percent) and Somalia (36 percent) which depend heavily on wheat from Black Sea basin countries.¹⁹ Evidence indicates that such shocks interact, increasing food insecurity. For example, drought and climatic shocks are increasingly understood as a major driver of conflict in Somalia as dwindling natural resources exacerbate clan divisions and inter-clan conflict.²⁰

Accordingly, large-scale emergency food, nutrition, school feeding, livelihoods assistance and logistical support is urgently needed across the Horn of Africa. This is required to prevent high food consumption deficits, associated levels of acute malnutrition and protect the livelihoods and productive assets of drought-affected families.

12 WFP, *An Analysis of the Impacts of Ongoing Drought across the Eastern Horn of Africa*, 20 January 2022.

13 FEWS NET et al, *2021 Kenya Short Rains mid-Season Food and Nutrition Security Situation Update*, December 2021.

14 OCHA, *Ethiopia: Drought Key Messages*, April 2022.

15 FEWS NET, *East Africa Food Security Alert*, December 2021.

16 WFP, *Ethiopia Drought Response Situation Report #2*, April 2022.

17 UNICEF, *At least 10 million children face severe drought in the Horn of Africa*, April 2022.

18 FEWS NET et al, *2021 Kenya Short Rains mid-Season Food and Nutrition Security Situation Update*, December 2021.

19 WFP, *Implications of the Conflict in Ukraine on Food Access and Availability in the East Africa Region*, March 2022.

20 WFP, *An Analysis of the Impacts of Ongoing Drought across the Eastern Horn of Africa*, 20 January 2022.

WFP DROUGHT RESPONSE

This section outlines WFP's humanitarian response in each of the drought-affected countries of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. Each country analysis covers three sections: 1) a brief overview of national drought conditions, 2) WFP's programmatic response, and 3) the associated financial requirements.



1. Djibouti

1.1. Drought Overview:

On the 13 February 2022, the Government of Djibouti issued a drought alert, citing critically low groundwater levels and deteriorated vegetation and pasture conditions. These drought conditions have led to a significant deterioration in food security, reduced availability of pasture, rural-urban migration and a depletion of assets. According to a WFP Food Security and Nutrition Survey conducted in February 2022, **124,000 people are currently food insecure** due to high food prices, prolonged cessation of informal employment and the permanent loss of jobs due to COVID-19, compounded by drought and cyclical climatic shocks. 37 percent of the rural population and 10 percent of the urban population are either moderately or severely food insecure. For rural areas, this is an increase of 10 percent compared to January 2020. Countrywide, the prevalence of MAM for children under 2 is at 8 percent while the GAM rate is as high as 13 percent. Without urgent action now in areas severely affected by the drought, it is projected that up to 192,000 people, (some 16 percent of the Djiboutian population), will be in IPC phases 3 and 4 from July 2022.

1.2. WFP Response:

To support the Government of Djibouti, WFP will expand its lifesaving assistance to people experiencing extreme food insecurity (IPC 3 and 4) in all five regions of the country through two interlinked food and nutrition interventions.

Intervention 1: Provide relief food assistance to vulnerable drought-affected people.

WFP's drought response will be undertaken using two different transfer modalities, depending on the context. In county towns (chefs lieux), where markets are functional, cash-based transfers will be provided to some 9,690 drought-affected people. The transfer will be aligned to the national safety net (PNSF) of DJF 10,000/household/month. In rural areas, with less efficient markets, WFP will provide in-kind food relief encompassing cereals, yellow split peas, vegetable oil and sugar to 24,550 people. This food relief will be undertaken in strong coordination and alignment with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MASS), identifying the most food insecure through the Government's Social Registry. **To provide this life-saving food relief, WFP urgently requires USD 4.4 million.**

Intervention 2: Provide targeted and blanket supplementary feeding to assist nutritionally vulnerable children and pregnant and nursing women.

The February Food Security and Nutrition Survey indicated 8 percent MAM levels across the country, with 13.6 percent in rural areas. To prevent a further nutritional deterioration, WFP aims to provide blanket and targeted supplementary feeding (BSF and TSF) for 12,028 children aged 6-59 months and 5,085 PNW across all five regions of Djibouti. WFP aims to reach all nutrition beneficiaries in partnership with the Ministry of Health and Agence Djiboutienne de Développement Social (ADDS), a national NGO working under the umbrella of MASS providing nutrition services across the country. Where ADDS has presence, targeted supplementary feeding, accompanied with the promotion of good nutrition practices, and referrals for management of SAM will be implemented. **These urgent nutrition interventions require USD 2.3 million in 2022.**

1.3. Summary of WFP Djibouti's Financial Requirements

#	Intervention	January Drought Plan Requirements (USD)	Revised May Drought Plan Requirements (USD)
1	Relief food assistance	0	4,400,000
2	Nutrition	0	2,300,000
	Total	0	6,700,000



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2. Ethiopia

2.1. Drought Overview:

Following three consecutive poor rainy seasons, Ethiopia is experiencing one of the most severe droughts in recent history. Drought conditions are predominantly affecting the lowland areas in the south and south-east, where the crisis is having a devastating impact on the lives and livelihood of pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities. While the 2022 seasonal *belg* rains began erratically on 23 March, the food security situation in drought affected areas is expected to persist. **As of April 2022, 7.2 million people are now in need of food assistance due to severe drought, an increase from the 5.7 million estimated at the beginning of 2022.** The next multi-agency assessment will be carried out in mid-June. By this time, rainfall performance data for the southern pastoral areas will be available to analyze the potential impact on food security, nutrition, livelihoods and other sectors.

2.2. WFP Response:

WFP Ethiopia's drought response will cover five integrated interventions providing critical food and nutrition assistance, as well as safeguarding livelihoods, school meals as an essential social safety net, and strengthening logistics capacities and coordination.

Intervention 1: Provide relief food assistance to vulnerable drought-affected people in the Somali Region.

With the ongoing drought compounding the impacts of the multiple shocks, the relief food requirements are urgent and substantial. Under the division of responsibility between WFP, the Government of Ethiopia and NGOs, WFP undertakes relief food assistance in the Somali Region, the most drought-affected area of the country. Some 3.3 million people need food relief in the Somali Region, representing 59 percent of the population. Due to insufficient funding, WFP was able to support 2.4 million people in Round 1 (April-May), albeit with a reduced cereal ration (from 15 to 12 kg per person per month). For Round 2 (May-June), WFP aims to support 2.1 million people who have been partially or fully affected by the drought with relief food assistance. The remaining 1.2 million are expected to be covered through funding from the World Bank. Starting from Round 3 (July-August), WFP will target 3.3 million people requiring relief food assistance. WFP's relief package, in line with national standards, accounts for some 63 percent of the minimum 2,100 kilocalorie requirement and is provided through both cash and in-kind support, depending on available resources and market conditions. **To provide this urgent food relief, WFP needs USD 242 million between May and December 2022.**

Intervention 2: Nutritional support for vulnerable children and pregnant and nursing women in drought-affected areas.

Malnutrition in drought-affected areas of Ethiopia has drastically increased in recent months. For example, in the Somali Region, the proxy-GAM rate of children under the age of five and PNW is over 20 percent, well above the emergency threshold of 15 percent. Moreover, the Woreda Hotspot Classification published in April 2022 identified a 25 percent increase in the number of Priority 1 *woredas* (most vulnerable), driving increased nutrition needs in this updated Response Plan. To address these needs, WFP will complement food relief with both preventative and curative nutrition programmes. To treat identified cases of MAM, WFP provides specialised nutritious foods (SNF) to nutritionally vulnerable children 6-59 months of age and PNW in drought affected Somali, Oromia and SNNP regions.²¹ WFP will identify cases of MAM through health screenings and support those identified through TSF. The treatment seeks to prevent populations from sliding into severe wasting and provides continuous monitoring and care. Distributions will be accompanied with the provision of key messages on optimal practices for infant and young child feeding in emergencies. WFP plans to provide TSF to 844,269 children and PNW in drought-affected areas of Oromia, SNNPR and Somali Region (an increase from 585,161). **WFP requires USD 71 million for the nutrition treatment programme from May to December 2022.**

In addition to TSF, WFP is seeking to top-up food relief distributions for households in the Somali Region who have children under five or a PNW. The top-up will be cash in areas where markets are functional, or in-kind SNF in other areas. This nutritional supplement is designed to address the limits of the relief food basket, which covers slightly more than half of the minimum energy, fat and micronutrient intake requirements. However, the dietary requirements of children and PNW are even higher, thus their daily nutrient gap is even larger, contributing to the high level of wasting present in Ethiopia. Accordingly, **WFP will support some 80,000 relief households with children or PNW to improve their nutritional intake, requiring USD 21 million in 2022.**

Intervention 3: Safeguard the livelihoods and productive assets of vulnerable drought-affected households.

Curbing the deterioration of food and nutrition security in drought conditions is crucially linked with protecting livelihoods and people's means to sustain themselves. WFP offers a comprehensive package of three interlinked interventions aimed at addressing both the short and longer-term needs of agro-pastoralist communities affected by drought.

Intervention 3.1: Microinsurance against climate shocks: In the Somali Region, WFP strengthened capacities of Government and communities to anticipate droughts and floods using early warning systems. In 2021, drought-related warning messages were sent to over 10,000 agro-pastoralist households. In 2022, over 37,000 will be targeted for early warning messages. Furthermore, WFP supports 28,927 agro-pastoralist households against climate-induced shocks through its Satellite Index Insurance for Pastoralists (SIPE) programme. All households involved in the programme received a payout in late December 2021 as well as February and March 2022 to help them cope with livestock losses caused by the drought's devastating impacts. In total, USD 1.8 million was distributed during the three consecutive insurance payouts. **WFP is seeking an additional USD 1.6 million from May to December 2022, to extend early warning and insurance support to 20,509 at-risk agro-pastoralist households (increased from 18,000).**

Intervention 3.2: Strengthen agro-pastoralist's livelihoods: WFP provides support both on and off the farm to over 12,000 agro-pastoralists in the Somali Region through construction of irrigation canals, introduction of hydroponics, strengthening market access and training in vegetation restoration techniques for environmentally sustainable fodder production. WFP also provides training on improved agricultural practices combined with inputs such as seeds and fertilizer. **Recognizing the increasing drought requirements, WFP is seeking an additional USD 2 million to support 30,000 agro-pastoralist households in 2022.**

²¹ For the treatment of MAM among children, WFP provides Ready to Use Supplementary food (RUSF) while Super Cereal Plus (SC+) is used to support pregnant and lactating women.

Intervention 3.3: Foster savings and lending schemes:

WFP also supports agro-pastoralists in the Somali Region to save, lend and invest money in their livestock and fodder production through the establishment of Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLAs); 148 of which have been established thus far with a total membership of 3,205 (80 percent women). Financial literacy and small-scale entrepreneurial trainings are a critical part of the VSLAs. **WFP is seeking an additional USD 1.1 million to scale VSLAs in the most drought-affected regions in 2022.**

Intervention 4: Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable school children in areas severely affected by drought.

In times of drought, many children are unable to go to school because families need them to help bring in income or perform domestic duties. This impact is already evident in Ethiopia, where due to the drought, more than 382,000 students in the Somali Region and 56,000 students in the Oromia Region have been missing school, either due to school closures or because their families need them to help generate income or care for their livestock during this critical time. WFP's school feeding programmes function as a social safety net, encouraging families to keep sending their children to school. In addition, nutritious school meals help students to focus during their classes and retain more during their education.

In the Oromia Region, WFP provided school meals to over 37,000 children in January, scaling up to reach 69,000 children across 168 schools in the region by March. In the SNNPR, WFP provided school meals to over 52,000 children in 153 schools in January and February and scaled up to reach 57,000 children in March. In the Somali Region, even though over 1,000 schools have been affected by the drought, WFP has been unable to carry out school feeding due to lack of funding. **WFP is seeking USD 800,000 to support 50,000 school children in the most drought-affected areas of the region with school meals for an entire semester (half year) of education.**

Intervention 5: Augment the logistics capacity of Government and partners to deliver urgent humanitarian assistance in drought-affected areas of Ethiopia, particularly in Somali Region.

The Logistics Cluster (led by WFP and the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission) serves as a fundamental link between the logistics-related efforts of all humanitarian partners responding to the drought across Ethiopia. Through coordination, the cluster streamlines logistics operations, improving efficiency and reducing duplication of efforts. In response to the drought, the Logistics Cluster foresees an expansion of its activities in the Somali Region, through the creation of hubs, additional storage, and transport capacity, as well as enhanced information management and coordination services. The Cluster will also provide warehouse space and support partners to pre-position lifesaving supplies in areas with high needs or that may be subject to access constraints. **This expansion of logistics capacity is estimated to require financing of USD 4 million until the end of the year.**

2.3. Summary of WFP Ethiopia's Financial Requirements

#	Intervention	January Drought Plan Requirements (USD)	Revised May Drought Plan Requirements (USD)
1	Relief food assistance	128,000,000	242,000,000
2	Nutrition	40,448,790	92,000,000
3	Livelihoods & resilience	5,432,000	4,700,000
4	School feeding	800,000	800,000
5	Logistics	1,000,000	4,000,000
	Total	175,680,790	343,500,000



3. Kenya

3.1. Drought Overview:

The cumulative impact of three consecutive poor rainy seasons since 2020 has resulted in a critical food security situation across much of the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) region of Kenya. These conditions and the substantial relief requirements led the Government of Kenya to declare a national emergency in September 2021. **The number of people in need of relief food assistance as of April 2022 is estimated to be 3.5 million.** The Short Rains Season Assessment Report released in February 2022 indicates Garissa, Isiolo, Mandera, Marsabit, Tana River, Turkana, Wajir, Samburu and parts Baringo and Laikipia counties as the most severely affected, with a cumulative loss of over 1.5 million livestock deaths. Maize production is also expected to be 70 percent lower in marginal agricultural areas while in drought-affected markets, prices of food commodities were above the long-term average by 15 to 25 percent. Nutrition indicators have also deteriorated, with critical malnutrition levels present in Turkana, Samburu, Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, North Horr, Laisamis and East Pokot.

3.2. WFP Response:

Immediate action is required by national and county governments and humanitarian actors to prevent widespread decline in food security, lasting health impacts from malnutrition and potential outbreaks of resource-related conflict. To address these needs, WFP's drought response will cover three integrated interventions providing critical assistance to affected populations.

Intervention 1: Provide relief food assistance to vulnerable drought-affected people.

The overall food security situation in the ASAL continues to deteriorate. Accordingly, **WFP is seeking USD 67 million to provide emergency food assistance to more than 960,000 people through cash transfers in 2022.** The transfer value is based on 50 percent of the minimum food basket equalling KSH 5,000 per household per month as agreed at the National Cash Working Group and in complementarity to the Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP). With limited resources received, WFP has already reached 73,250 drought-affected people (63 percent women) with life-saving cash transfers in Isiolo, Marsabit, Samburu and Turkana counties. WFP Kenya also plans to distribute in-kind food in severely drought-affected Marsabit County for an additional 3,500 households over a period of three months. Due to severe shortages of funds, hundreds of thousands of vulnerable drought-affected people cannot yet be supported. Should resources be confirmed, WFP plans to extend relief food assistance to the most vulnerable households in the most severely affected counties of Wajir, Garissa, Marsabit, Turkana, Isiolo, Samburu, Baringo and Tana River.

Intervention 2: Prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in young children and pregnant and nursing women in drought-affected areas of Kenya.

The worsening drought continues to negatively affect the nutritional status of the population. An extensive screening exercise conducted in Illeret ward of North Horr sub-county in Marsabit indicated Global Acute Malnutrition levels of 53.3 percent and Severe Acute Malnutrition of 18 percent, well above emergency thresholds. To address these critical needs, WFP is supporting the treatment of MAM in 9 ASAL counties, having already expanded nutrition programmes to Baringo County. Nutrition treatment activities undertaken through TSF are complemented with social and behaviour change messaging to improve knowledge and practices for achieving dietary diversity and strengthening appropriate nutrition practices. WFP has already reached 123,734 drought-affected beneficiaries (65,531 children and 58,203 PNW) with critical TSF.

WFP Kenya plans to continue treatment of MAM targeting 130,000 children and 82,000 PNW in the most drought-affected counties. Should resources be made available, WFP will also support efforts to prevent malnutrition among 486,000 children and 122,000 PNW through blanket supplementary feeding. **These nutrition interventions require USD 56 million through the end of 2022.**

Intervention 3: Drought mitigation and adaptation by protecting livelihoods and strengthening local climate adaptation.

WFP collaborates with county governments to support communities in the ASALs to build climate-resilient livelihoods and mitigate the effects of drought and other climate shocks. By facilitating access to an integrated package of services, WFP has strengthened the capacity of smallholder farmers and pastoralists to respond to climate change and improve access to healthy and affordable diets. This integrated support has also led to a reduction of intercommunal conflict among some pastoral communities.

Intervention 3.1 - Food and cash transfers to protect livelihoods: WFP provides seasonal cash and food transfers to more than 390,000 people in the nine most drought affected counties to cover critical food gaps and safeguard investments made towards longer-term resilience. The drought triggered the provision of additional transfers to secure longer-term investments towards resilience thereby mitigating the effects of the drought on agricultural productivity and livestock conditions.

Intervention 3.2 - Build climate-resilient livelihoods: WFP works with local governments to support drought-prone communities to manage, reduce and adapt to climate-related risks. Investments include climate-resilient infrastructure, the introduction of drought-tolerant and nutrient-dense crops, livelihoods diversification focussing on women and youth, promotion of conservation agriculture, and risk management through microinsurance and other financial inclusion schemes such as community-based saving and loan associations.

Food security indicators have remained stable in the assisted communities, indicating that without these investments the situation would likely have been worse. Scaling up this integrated approach to reach more communities in the most drought affected counties, including further investments into anticipatory actions will be critical. **WFP requires USD 25 million over the coming months to extend these drought mitigation and adaptation activities.**

3.3. Summary of WFP Kenya's Financial Requirements

#	Intervention	January Drought Plan Requirements (USD)	Revised May Drought Plan Requirements (USD)
1	Relief food assistance	26,300,000	67,000,000
2	Nutrition	42,133,180	56,000,000
3	Livelihoods & resilience	1,929,128	25,000,000
	Total	70,362,308	148,000,000



4. Somalia

4.1. Drought Overview:

Worsening drought in Somalia, coupled with concurrent shocks and severe underfunding, has created massive food security and nutrition requirements that outstrip existing resources and led to a risk of famine. **The latest IPC released in April 2022 estimates over 6 million people (in IPC Phase 3 or above) require food relief between April and June 2022, representing nearly 40 percent of Somalia's population.** This includes 1.7 million people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and over 81,000 people facing Catastrophic hunger (IPC Phase 5). If the current April to June *Gu* rain season fails, food prices continue to rise and humanitarian assistance is not scaled up, some areas and groups across Somalia are at risk of experiencing famine.

Compounding food insecurity, malnutrition (GAM) rates are at 'Emergency' levels in 45 out of 74 districts, and 1.4 million children (near half of Somalia's under 5 population) are estimated to be suffering from acute malnutrition.²² Widespread deterioration of nutritional status is expected to continue due to high levels of food insecurity, water scarcity, increased prevalence of communicable diseases, and drought-induced displacement. Despite WFP's scale up of food assistance, which reached 1.3 million people in January and almost 2 million people by March, the current humanitarian response is being quickly outpaced by massive relief food requirements.

4.2. WFP Response:

To support the Federal Government of Somalia and food insecure populations better manage the impacts of drought, WFP will scale its life-saving response across five interlinked interventions.

Intervention 1: Provide relief food assistance to drought-affected people through in-kind and cash assistance.

WFP will provide urgent life-saving relief food assistance to the most vulnerable and at-risk groups. This includes i) those at risk of famine and the most food insecure, with priority to IPC 4 and 5 populations, as well as extremely vulnerable populations such as at-risk households in a protracted state of internal displacement; ii) IDPs, with a focus on recently drought-displaced; iii) refugees and asylum seekers, with a focus on new arrivals; and iv) the most nutritionally vulnerable, with a focus on moderately malnourished children under five years and pregnant and nursing women. Recognising the substantial increase in projected needs, **WFP is seeking resources to support some 3.1 million with monthly life-saving food relief.**

WFP will provide a mix of cash through mobile money, e-vouchers and in-kind assistance depending on market functionality, operational feasibility, and access conditions. The in-kind transfer includes 12 kg of cereal, 1.2 kg of pulses, and 0.66 L of vegetable oil per beneficiary per month. This accounts for 80 percent of a minimum food basket. The cash transfer values will follow recommendations from the Cash Working Group and will be updated quarterly to reflect evolving market prices. **To meet these lifesaving relief food needs through December, WFP is seeking USD 354 million.**

Intervention 2: Provide preventative and curative nutrition services to nutritionally vulnerable children and pregnant and nursing women.

To help prevent and treat the implications of drought, WFP will complement relief with nutrition programming, providing specialized nutritious foods to over one million children under five (Cu5) and pregnant and nursing women (PNW). WFP will implement three interlinked nutrition programmes: 1) targeted supplementary feeding (TSF); 2) maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN); and 3) blanket supplementary feeding (BSF).

TSF treats cases of MAM in young children and PNW, seeking to prevent these populations sliding further into severe wasting and provides continuous monitoring and care. WFP aims to reach 320,297 children under 5 years and 105,852 PNW every month with TSF. In addition, WFP Somalia will implement BSF and MCHN for the prevention of acute malnutrition. MCHN seeks to ensure that women and children benefit from nutritious and safe diets, essential health and nutrition services and positive nutrition practices during the first 1,000 days of life, from conception through pregnancy to a child’s second birthday. Only in locations where no MCHN services are available, will WFP implement BSF. BSF aims to cushion vulnerable groups from a recurrent cycle of acute malnutrition by providing seasonal nutritional assistance during lean periods or following shocks. Between May and December 2022, WFP Somalia is seeking to reach 454,450 children aged 6-23 months and 204,502 PNW through these preventative interventions.

WFP requires USD 67 million to provide urgent preventative and curative nutrition services to over one million people across Somalia from May to December 2022.

Modality	Population	Ration	Beneficiaries	Cost (USD)
TSF	Cu5	100g RUSF/d for 6 months	320,297	67,200,000
	PNW	200g CSB++/d for 6 months	105,852	
BSF/	Cu2	50g RUSF/d for 6 months	454,450	
MCHN	PNW	200g CSB++/d for 6 months	204,502	
TB/HIV patients	TB/HIV patients	200g CSB++/d for 6 months	10,794	
Total			1,095,896	67,200,000

Intervention 3: Provide livelihood support to households and communities to prevent erosion of resilience gains and create pathways for sustainable recovery.

Lifesaving activities are complemented by livelihoods, resilience and food systems interventions, planned for 385,000 drought-affected beneficiaries. These programmes enable and protect food access and availability for vulnerable households in times of drought and other crisis. Whereas relief and nutrition elements focus on IPC 3+ districts, resilience and food systems interventions support the broader population to prevent deterioration of livelihoods. **These life-changing interventions require USD 47 million in 2022.** Key components include:

Transitioning to livelihoods: Following the provision of relief assistance, WFP will transition beneficiaries to livelihood activities where appropriate, in close collaboration with FAO and resilience-focused consortia. Livelihood activities provide direct food or cash-based transfers to meet the food consumption gap of the most vulnerable, to support activities that rebuild livelihoods through investment in natural resources (water) management, integrated land management, ecosystem restoration and protection and investment in agricultural activities.

Support to retail networks: WFP's existing and extensive support to the retail network allow beneficiaries to be mobile, as they can redeem their entitlements across numerous areas across Somalia. This is particularly important for pastoralists who may need to migrate in search of grazing areas. Retail support thus provides greater flexibility and concurrently strengthens local retail capacities and markets.

Smallholder support: WFP is supporting producer groups with solar-powered drip irrigation systems to cultivate fruits and vegetables in low-water conditions. This helps IDPs and other vulnerable families improve their diets, diversify their livelihoods and cushion them against the impacts of drought.

Protect livelihoods and resilience gains (crisis modifier): WFP supports 8,750 smallholder farmers facilitating their access to markets to decrease post-harvest losses. To mitigate drought conditions from eroding resilience gains, WFP is providing transfers (crisis modifiers) to existing smallholder beneficiaries. WFP is also supporting anticipatory action for 117,000 people in Xudur and Wajiid districts of Bakool, a region at risk of famine, ahead of the anticipated below-average *gu* cropping season. This support is provided through cash transfers and early warning messages.

Intervention 4: Provide nutritious school meals to vulnerable school children in districts severely affected by drought.

The impact of drought on the education of Somali children is significant. Severe food shortages and inability to cover the cost of school expenses are severely affecting families' ability to send their children to school. Children (especially girls) are being kept at home to help with domestic chores and care for livestock. The 2022 Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview indicates that three million children need education support. School feeding programmes are considered an essential safety net during humanitarian emergencies. In addition to improving overall health and nutrition of children, the provision of daily school meals is a strong incentive for enrolment and attendance, preventing schools from closing and families moving away in search of support elsewhere. WFP's school feeding uses the Home-Grown School Feeding Package, whereby schools receive e-vouchers to purchase nutritious food from contracted local retailers, thereby also supporting local economies. **WFP will continue feeding over 111,000 primary school children in 369 schools to keep children in schools, improve girls' enrolment and learning outcomes, improve health and nutritional status and provide a safety net for vulnerable households and mitigate the worst impacts of the drought. To implement and support drought-affected children across Somalia, WFP requires USD 14 million in 2022.**

Intervention 5: Augment the transportation capacity of Government and partners to deliver urgent humanitarian assistance into and within Somalia, especially to rural areas.

Access to people in need remains a key constraint for humanitarian partners, especially in the southern and central regions of Somalia. The chronic logistics challenges arising from insecurity, access, capacity and infrastructure are worsened by fuel shocks and disruptions in global supply chains. Thus, there is a need to scale-up and sustain logistics capacity with common services, coordinated logistics efforts and information management. Considering access and availability of resources, common services will provide transport by sea, road and air as well as storage to support the prepositioning and last-mile delivery of goods in key drought-affected areas. In addition to common services, logistics coordination will be facilitated through meetings to ensure synergies and joint efforts can be identified. The Logistics Cluster will advocate, together with OCHA and relevant stakeholders, for the facilitation of customs procedures and other access constraints to enable unimpeded arrival of humanitarian supplies and the potential opening of new cross-border routes. Finally, information management services will be provided, in such areas as consolidation of needs, mapping logistics capacity and bottlenecks, and physical road access constraint maps.

WFP forecasts that 250-300 mt of supplies will require transport support each month. Even though the Logistic Cluster will engage various transport options to reach beneficiaries in a cost-efficient manner, air transport remains a key resource-intensive last resort to deliver supplies in hard-to-reach areas with approximately 100 mt monthly demand. **To ensure humanitarian partners have the requisite logistical support to reach drought-affected populations, the Logistics Cluster requires USD 1.5 million.**

Cost Category	Drought Requirements (USD)
Common services	1,110,000
Coordination cell & information management	200,000
Support costs	190,000
Total	1,500,000

4.3. Summary of WFP Somalia's Financial Requirements

#	Intervention	January Drought Plan Requirements (USD)	Revised May Drought Plan Requirements (USD)
1	Relief food assistance	50,659,042	354,000,000
2	Nutrition	30,092,494	67,200,000
3	Livelihoods & resilience	-	47,000,000
4	School feeding	-	14,000,000
5	Logistics	140,000	1,500,000
	Total	80,891,536	483,700,000

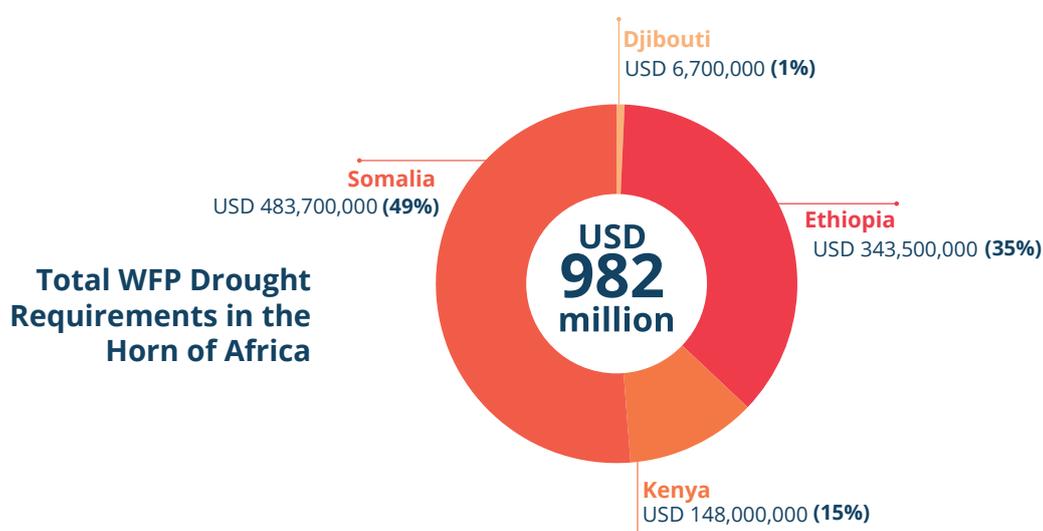
SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

WFP, the governments of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia and humanitarian partners are providing a multi-sectoral response to drought-affected communities in the Horn of Africa. However, the response is not commensurate with the dire needs.

Urgent and flexible funding is needed to deliver assistance to drought-affected populations and avert another major humanitarian crisis in the Horn. **WFP urgently requires USD 982 million for the remainder of 2022 to meet the critical needs of 7.8 million drought-affected people across the region.**

WFP Regional Drought Requirements (January vs May 2022)		
Operation	January Drought Requirements (USD)	May Drought Requirements (USD)
Djibouti	-	6,700,000
Ethiopia	175,680,790	343,500,000
Kenya	70,362,308	148,000,000
Somalia	80,891,536	483,700,000
Total	326,934,634	981,900,000

WFP Regional Drought Requirements by Country and Sector (May 2022)					
Sector	Djibouti	Ethiopia	Kenya	Somalia	Total
Relief food assistance	4,400,000	242,000,000	67,000,000	354,000,000	667,400,000
Nutrition	2,300,000	92,000,000	56,000,000	67,200,000	217,500,000
Livelihoods & resilience	-	4,700,000	25,000,000	47,000,000	76,700,000
School feeding	-	800,000	-	14,000,000	14,800,000
Logistics	-	4,000,000	-	1,500,000	5,500,000
Total	6,700,000	343,500,000	148,000,000	483,700,000	981,900,000



ACRONYMS AND INITIALISMS

ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
BSF	Blanket Supplementary Feeding
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FSNAU	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
mt	Metric Tonne
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MCHN	Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PNW	Pregnant and Nursing Women
RAM	WFP Research Assessment and Monitoring Unit
RUSF	Ready to Use Supplementary Food
SIIFE	Satellite Index Insurance for Pastoralists in Ethiopia
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SNF	Specialized Nutritious Foods
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region
TSF	Targeted Supplementary Feeding
UNICEF	United National Children's Fund
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme

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