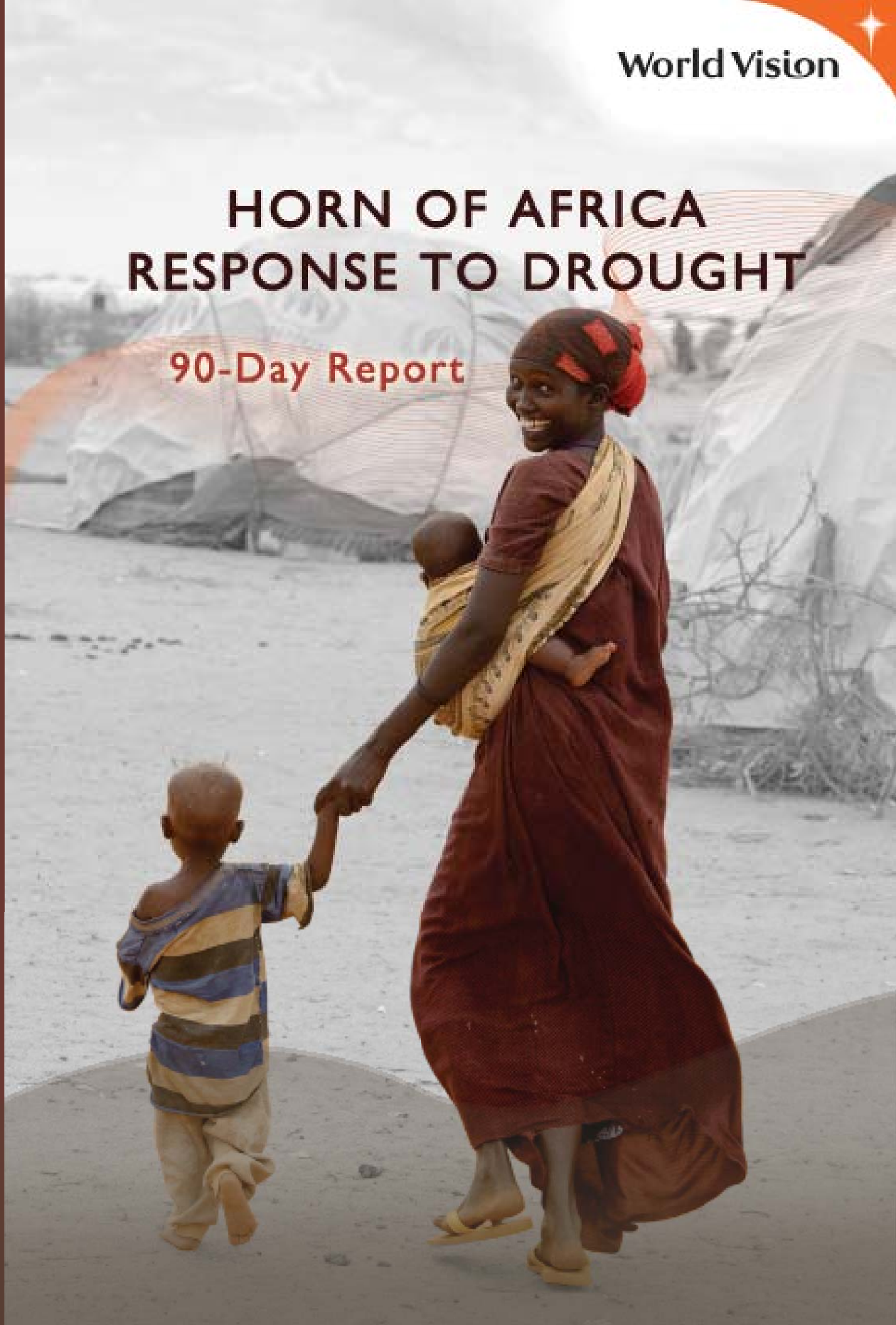


# HORN OF AFRICA RESPONSE TO DROUGHT

90-Day Report



A photograph showing a woman in a red headscarf holding a child wrapped in a red blanket. In the background, a man in a white shirt is smiling. The image has a soft, warm tone and is partially obscured by a white circular graphic element.

**“We cannot look at the people in the Horn of Africa – people like us – and lose compassion for them just because their environment has turned against them once again.”**

*- Kevin Jenkins, President  
World Vision International*

# Introduction

The failure of two consecutive rainy seasons in the Horn of Africa (October-December 2010 and April-June 2011) resulted in the deterioration of food and livelihood security among pastoralists and populations in marginal farming areas in the region. The Horn of Africa drought sharply deteriorated. In addition to below-normal harvests, shortages of grazing resources for livestock resulted in pastoralists having to cover long distances in search of pasture and water for their animals – a situation that contributed to high livestock mortality in the affected areas.<sup>1</sup>

As early as February 2011, and in response to this situation, the World Vision East Africa Regional Office (WV EARO) declared a Regional Category III Drought and Food Insecurity Emergency for Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia. By this time, World Vision National Offices (NOs) had already initiated some level of response responding to the effects of drought through food distributions to affected communities. An ongoing response focusing on WASH programming was also underway in the Puntland region of Somalia.

The impact of this drought on populations has gradually manifested via systematic increase in cereal prices, and became evident in through heightened food insecurity, before moving into loss of household income, reduced purchasing power and increase in school drop outs. At its peak, there was an alarming increase of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) at and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM).

By July 2011, the drought had spread rapidly affecting over 13.5 million people not only in across Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia but also in Tanzania which accounted for an additional 500,000 severely drought-affected people (government estimates). This situation called for the re-declaration in July 2011 of the Horn of Africa Response to Drought (HARD) to target the expanded number of affected communities in the four countries of the Horn of Africa.

World Vision assessment in these countries placed the number of at risk World Vision Area Development Programs (ADPs) at 82, calling for urgent interventions in these areas.

A new response model was adopted for the Horn of Africa Response to Drought. Since a substantial number of ADPs were affected by the drought, the a Global Response Model and the National Office Response Model were integrated to produce a Hybrid Response Model. This allows the global approach at the Regional Response Office for resource mobilization, coordination and information sharing while offering substantial room to national offices-led implementation. In the Hybrid Model, the Regional Office, Response Team and the National Offices work together as response partners.

## Estimated population affected by drought<sup>2</sup>

Country	Affected Populatoin	Refugees
Ethiopia	4.56 million	173,211
Kenya	3.75 million	517,131
Somalia	4 million	N/A
Tanzania	494,078	N/A
<b>Estimated Total</b>	<b>12,804 million</b>	<b>690,342</b>
<b>Total affected population: 13,494,342 people</b>		

<sup>1</sup> UNOCHA report on Horn of Africa: Humanitarian Snapshot, Sept 2011

<sup>2</sup> UNOCHA, Horn of Africa Situation Report No 18, 14 October 2011

# ETHIOPIA



Some 76,000 refugees have entered the Ethiopian territory from Somalia because of the drought. According to the latest report of the UNHCR, 87 per cent of refugees arriving in the Dolo/Dollo Ado region are children under 18 years of age. The report further mentioned that one in three children under the age of five arrives in Dolo severely malnourished.

Photo by Amanda Koech | World Vision Ethiopia

“It is devastating to see the overwhelming number of children who have been forced to leave their homes. World Vision is dedicated to meeting the most urgent needs of Somali families as they seek refuge in Ethiopia.”

- Charles Owubah, regional leader  
World Vision East Africa

Ethiopia has been facing a worsening food security trend in the last three decades with a proportion of the population affected by acute food shortage and rising malnutrition, especially in the disaster prone rural areas. This has resulted in deteriorating resilience and declining coping capacity of the affected population, particularly the farming and pastoralist communities.

The current crisis, which has affected 4.56 million people, is a result of prolonged drought in pastoralist areas and the failure of the short rains that led to reduced production of the second Belg crop (which bridges the food gap between the two rainy seasons). The crisis has seen the food prices increase by an average of 45.3% in June compared to the same period last year, with cereals and pulses recording an increase of 33.4% and 72.6% respectively.

## ASSESSMENTS

Multi-agency assessments led by the Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS) of the Federal Government of Ethiopia are conducted twice a year following the two major production seasons: Meher, the main rainy season, and Belg.

The main findings for July to December indicated that interventions were needed for Food, Health and Nutrition, WASH, Livelihoods and Agriculture and Education.

More specifically, the assessment showed that over 450,000MT of food were required across all regions; interventions in health and nutrition were required to strengthen the current health service delivery system and the capacity of the health system; WASH intervention activities should include rehabilitation of existing water schemes, water trucking, water purification, and construction of sanitation and hygiene facilities; and agricultural activities should include provision of seeds, animal health, and supplementary livestock feeding.

Furthermore, education findings suggested additional support was needed to provide educational materials,

construct temporary learning centers and assist communities with psychosocial support training.

WV Ethiopia's assessments indicated that the number of people requiring immediate assistance in WV Ethiopia operational areas was estimated at 1,096,831 (515,367 males and 581,464 females). This corresponds to the number of people affected across 33 ADPs (of a total 68 ADPs in Ethiopia). Districts outside WV Ethiopia's operational areas were also assessed to ensure populations most affected by the drought were being served.

Hence, five pastoral and agro-pastoral communities and 21 non-ADP areas were also assessed for inclusion in the response.

Rapid pre-assessments were conducted in two refugee camps and the findings correlate with the results of the federal assessment detailed above. Informed by the assessments, WV Ethiopia decided to focus on agriculture, health and nutrition, food aid, WASH, and emergency education.

**Total targeted beneficiaries: 1,096,831**

## SECTORAL FOCUS

### Food

In collaboration with its partners (Catholic Relief Services, FHI, CARE and Relief Society of Tigray) WV Ethiopia has reached 74,646 people with a total of 2,352.15MT of food in 10 ADP areas and 57,833 beneficiaries with 1,466.36MT of food in three non-ADP areas. The food items distributed include different cereals and pulses including maize, teff grain, and chickpeas.

### Water and Sanitation (WASH)

WASH activities were focused in non-ADP areas and refugee/IDP camps as the ADPs had the capacity to respond to WASH needs through ongoing development programs. In the non-ADP areas, a total of 41,910 water treatment chemicals were distributed to 5,000 beneficiaries. Partnering with the World Lutheran Federation, World Vision has completed two boreholes to support the affected host communities of Dolo Ado district of Somalia region. Latrine construction is also in progress in the new Buramino Refugee camp of Dolo Ado. In Tongo camp the needs of 1,200 Sudanese refugees were met through the following: 30m<sup>3</sup> of water tanking, installation of a 1.5 km water pipeline, 16 emergency latrines constructed with the capacity of 68 pits.

### Health and Nutrition

WV Ethiopia screened and admitted a total of 2,503 children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in the ADP areas to the outpatient therapeutic program (OTP). At least 1,300 malnourished children and PLW were reached in the non-ADP areas. The ADPs covered include Omo Sheleko, Quacha Birra, Shenkolla, Shone, Shashemene, Goro, Hidhabu Abote, Digelu Tijo, and Mehal Meda. Training has also been provided to 1,139 health workers in ADP areas, while 2,086 health workers were trained in the non-ADP areas.

In addition, a total of 147MT and 71MT of supplementary food was purchased and distributed to 15,789 malnourished children and 7,611 PLW in ADP and non-ADP areas respectively. Health supplies worth US\$108,000 targeting 15,000 people were donated to the refugee camps in Dollo Ado through the International Orthodox Church Charity and IMC. The items included essential medicines and anthropometric equipment.

## SECTORAL FOCUS (cont'd)

### Livelihoods/Agriculture

The livelihood and agriculture interventions in Ethiopia covered ADP areas and included seed support, provision of planting materials and emergency livestock re- and destocking interventions. A total of 794,800kg of seeds including teff, haricot bean and hybrid maize seeds were distributed to 46,277 beneficiaries in 11 ADP areas. In addition, planting materials like sweet potato cuttings were distributed to 18,100 beneficiaries in four ADPs. WV Ethiopia is undertaking emergency re- and destocking of livestock in three ADPs with a total of 2,860 people benefitting from the intervention. 400 farmers have also been successfully trained on community management of malnutrition.

### Beneficiaries reached by sector

Sector	Beneficiaries reached
Food	109,712
Non-food Items	30,410
Health and Nutrition	146,233
WASH	15,000
Children in Emergencies	20,000
Livelihood/Agriculture	193,362

## DOLLO ADO INITIATIVE



Photo by Jon Warren | World Vision

WV Ethiopia's initiatives in the Dollo Ado refugee camps mark the first time, recently that WV Ethiopia has worked directly with refugees. Dollo Ado is comprised of four camps, Bokolmanyo, Melkadida, Kobe, and Hilaweyn, with a fifth camp, the Buramino camp, expecting to open in mid-November. This camp will have the capacity of an additional 40,000 individuals.

WV Ethiopia is now the lead agency for four sectors (emergency education, environment, livelihoods, and school feeding) at the Buramino camp thanks to a new strong relationship with Ethiopia's Administration of Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA). At the local level, WV Ethiopia has partnered with Lutheran World Federation (LWF) in WASH. LWF has the capacity to dig boreholes and undertake water testing and they have asked WV Ethiopia to support with the hygiene component of the intervention. Consequently, WV Ethiopia will assist to construct latrines and mobilize hygiene coordinators.

WV Ethiopia is moving forward with its operations in Dollo Ado. A compound has been identified and land ownership was confirmed by the local Woreda. UNHCR announced that the Buramino camp will be opened and refugee transfer will begin 14 November and WV Ethiopia is prepared to start the intervention in emergency education and environment. The main challenges moving forward will be limited access during heavy rains, security and establishing a good relationship with a refugee population. WV Ethiopia have produced risk mitigation strategies for the above scenarios.

## CHALLENGES

- Implementation has been slow in Dollo Ado refugee camp. Initially it was very challenging to gain operational space since WV was not included in the original matrix. Currently, WV is leading in four thematic areas in the newly established camp, however, the delayed opening of Buramino camp does not allow the organization to move forward as planned.
- The overall security situation in Dollo Ado is a concern. A recent bombing incident in an area adjacent to the Dollo Ado community only further highlights the volatile situation.
- The current rainy season has caused transportation issues. The soft land makes it unsafe for planes to land or depart from the Dollo Ado area. Without access to air transport, staff are required to travel three days by car to reach Dollo Ado from Addis Ababa.

## CROSSCUTTING THEMES

Accountability	Training was given to all emergency staff in both ADP and non ADP areas to ensure humanitarian accountability standards were implemented and systems were strengthened. Following the training, a Humanitarian Accountability Self Assessment was done in three response areas - Adama, Hawassa, and Kombolcha. The outcome of the assessment indicated that there were weaknesses in collecting and acting on feedback and complaints. To address this, an accountability implementation plan was developed to improve the identified gaps.
Children in Emergencies	The Children in Emergencies activities were all implemented in the Dollo Ado camp. Four staff in the camp trained in child protection in emergencies. Furthermore, education materials for school children in Dollo Ado have been procured.
Disability	WV Ethiopia gives priority to people with disabilities in target group selection.
Gender	Women have been intentionally selected as beneficiaries in culturally appropriate programs to ensure their involvement in response activities. Most of the interventions also have a special focus on children, pregnant women and lactating mothers.

# KENYA



World Vision responds to the drought in the village of Abdille Gab and 18 other communities in Wajir South by delivering drinking water twice a week. World Vision has been working for years on the Somali border in Kenya and inside Somalia itself -- a broad effort that includes relief, health, water and sponsorship.

by Jon Warren | World Vision

In June 2011, the drought gripping the Horn of Africa led to a declaration of a national disaster by the Government of Kenya. In mid-July, the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) put the number of Kenyans that were food insecure at nearly 3.5 million.

It was estimated that 1.2 million of this figure were at emergency levels as their livelihoods could no longer support household food security. In addition, the price of maize, the staple food for most Kenyans, had gone up by 90% in Nairobi alone and prices have increased even more in isolated districts such as Wajir (120%). An additional 2 million pastoralists and agro-pastoralists were at crisis levels while 300,000 people were stressed.

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates over 30% have been reported in districts where WV Kenya has Integrated Programming Areas (IPAs), including Turkana, Marsabit, Wajir, Samburu, and Isiolo.

The influx of refugees into Kenya from Somalia compounded the humanitarian crisis further. UNOCHA reported that the number of refugees entering the country peaked at nearly 1,300 new refugees per day in August.

Recent developments in Kenya have already impacted programming and will continue to do so as the Response continues.

In October, the Government of Kenya deployed troops to Somalia. Following the invasion, central Nairobi saw two grenade attacks. These attacks coupled with a deteriorating security situation on the border with Somalia has and will continue to affect WV Kenya programming in Wajir, Ijara, and Dadaab. Activities have already been suspended in Dadaab since the abduction of two aid workers and Kenyan staff has been pulled out of Ijara after threats of abduction.

# ASSESSMENTS

WV Kenya performed four main assessments following the CAT III declaration in July. Two assessments were done in existing areas of operations to gauge if there was need to expand existing health and nutrition interventions in Kitui and Laisamis. The main findings showed that the Ministry of Health lacked supplies for the health facilities and that the coverage area of existing facilities was minimal.

The rapid assessment undertaken in Dadaab refugee camp indicated poor access to health facilities and medication, general food shortage as well as a shortage of NFIs (including blankets, mosquito nets and clothes), high malnutrition rates and low access to safe water and sanitation facilities.

The fourth assessment was conducted in Turkana and Garbatulla with a focus on drought affected children. The results showed a number of negative coping mechanisms due to the drought including: child labor, child negligence and early marriages. Informed by the assessments, WV Kenya focused on food, NFIs, WASH, health and nutrition, livelihoods and agriculture and children in emergencies.

**Total targeted beneficiaries: 1,457,474**

## SECTORAL FOCUS

### Food and Non-food Items

The provision of food has been crucial in meeting the immediate survival needs of the most affected communities in Kenya. World Vision has provided 5378.146MT of wheat, pulses, oil, and sorghum reaching 63,228 beneficiaries.

The distribution of food was expanded over the 90 days from seven to 12 districts which include IPAs and non IPA areas.

The main challenge has been security concerns in Ijara district where implementation has been delayed due to threats of abduction of local and international staff.

The distribution of NFIs was focused in Dadaab refugee camp, which is a new area of operations for WV Kenya. Standardized NFI kits and 5,000 tents reached 30,000 beneficiaries. The kits consisted of, among others, a mosquito net, blankets, buckets, and hygiene and kitchen kits.

Following the abduction of two aid workers, interventions in the camp were limited to life-saving activities. There has been a further deterioration of the security situation and strategic discussions are ongoing on how to move forward with activities in Dadaab.

### Water and Sanitation (WASH)

The implementation of WASH interventions entailed extension of the Golbo water pipeline, and construction of 4km Mutonguni Nzalae pipeline covering four IPAs (Orwa, Lodwar, Mutonguni, Golbo). These will shorten the distance covered by the women and girls in search of water, benefiting 25,000 people.

Water trucking to households as well as schools was undertaken in 11 IPAs, providing the community and the school-going children with adequate safe water.

Water trucking interventions reached 136,862 beneficiaries. The rehabilitation of boreholes in nine IPAs made water available for 35,519 beneficiaries.

WASH operations in Daadab refugee camp were initiated by identifying borehole sites and acquiring the needed approval from the Water Resource Management Authority (WRMA).

Under the sanitation and hygiene component, hygiene trainings (PHAST) have commenced in the refugee camps and so far 27 refugees have been trained in Dagahaley refugee camp. As mentioned above, all these activities are currently suspended.

## SECTORAL FOCUS (cont'd)

### Health and Nutrition

The Nutrition and Health interventions covered 11 IPAs in five districts: Turkana, Laisamis, Baringo, Samburu, and Kitui. In Turkana and Samburu, PLW as well as children under 3 years benefited from Blanket Supplementary Feeding programs (BSF) reaching 45,129 beneficiaries.

The Target Supplementary Feeding programs (TSF) successfully reached 18,423 beneficiaries in all five districts while out-patient therapeutic feeding reached 3,088 beneficiaries.

WV Kenya also supported health and nutrition facilities in the areas mentioned above by supplying RUTF, drugs and cold chain from district level to health facility and community. WV scaled up a number of sites, offering health and nutrition services.

The high turnover of technical staff has been a challenge especially in Turkana where the nutrition manager and two nutrition officers resigned at the peak of the emergency. In addition, it has been challenging recruiting quality health staff, particularly nurses, as the competition amongst agencies is high.

### Livelihoods/Agriculture

Households in agricultural areas in IPAs were supported with farm seeds for planting in the short rains season that began in October as a mitigation and recovery measure against future drought.

Livestock supplementation and de-worming for livestock was conducted in pastoral areas to safeguard livestock against diseases. Irrigation schemes were also rehabilitated benefiting 150 beneficiaries.

### Children in Emergencies

School Feeding Programs were implemented in 34 Early Childhood Development (ECD) and Education Centers (EC) in Turkana (Kainuk, Lokorri and Lodwar IPAs) benefitting 1,973 children (1,114 boys and 859 girls).

As this was a scale up of the ongoing Nutrition projects, WV Kenya partnered with the Diocese of Lodwar for the distribution of cooked meals in the Centers. In total 21.9MT of food were distributed.

## Beneficiaries reached by sector

Sector	Beneficiaries reached
Food	63,228
NFIs	30,000
Health and Nutrition	82,430
WASH	136,862
Livelihood/Agriculture	150

# DADAAB INITIATIVE



Drought refugees build shelters at Dadaab Refugee Camp.

Photo by Jon Warren | World Vision

Following a heightened concern for the large influx of Somali refugees into Kenya, WV Kenya sent a rapid assessment team to Dadaab. The objective of the team was to investigate if there was any strategic assistance WV Kenya could provide alongside NGOs and UN agencies already operating in the camps. The team found the newly arrived refugees as well as the host communities living in a destitute situation.

There was an evident lack of adequate water, the sanitation facilities were very poor and the knowledge of hygiene very low. The assessment team also found that community engagement was necessary particularly with the host communities who are hostile towards NGOs and the UN due to past neglect. These emergency issues needed to be addressed in the context of the entire Northern region in which WV Kenya operates including Ijara, Wajir South, Laisamis, Golbo, Oldonyiro and Garbatula IPAs.

Initially, WV Kenya channeled its interventions through partners (LWF, UNHCR, and Shelter Box), but as a memorandum of understanding with the camp managers was signed, WV Kenya was allocated Kambios camp to implement WASH activities. WV Kenya established a good relationship with Government entities; the Northern Water Service Board and UN agencies which enabled multiple viewpoints on effective programming.

The specific challenges for Dadaab continue to be insecurity which is delaying implementation of projects. There is also an ongoing threat of abductions of aid workers which has led to challenges in recruiting and deploying staff to the area. Field visits and assessments were made by the HARD Security Advisor to the area in order to establish security operational procedures.

## CHALLENGES

- Delayed funding for some projects has severely affected rapid implementation. This has been the main challenge with the school feeding projects. Discussions with the donors in question are ongoing in order to ensure implementation of programs is possible.
- Security threats in certain areas of operation delayed implementation of planned interventions. This is particularly true for Dadaab refugee camp as well as interventions in Ijara district.
- High turn-over of technical staff has been a general challenge.
- Heavy rains in North Eastern province have made roads to certain areas of operations impassable.

## CROSSCUTTING THEMES

Accountability	Accountability is now incorporated throughout response projects beginning with project design. Adoption of the Program Accountability Framework (PAF) is more advanced in Turkana, Wajir and Baringo where it accompanies food aid. Accountability assessments are planned in the IPAs in the coming months. Complaints handling mechanisms have been established within the four areas of Turkana, Wajir, Baringo, and Ijara with monthly reporting and tracking of the complaints from the communities undertaken.
Advocacy	Following extensive lobbying by WV Kenya, the Kenyan Cabinet approved the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy, which will assist to hold the Government of Kenya accountable for implementation of food security and nutrition measures to prevent an escalation of the crisis. The Government of Kenya also incorporated WV input in the Nairobi Declaration and Action Plan following the International Conference on Drought.
Disability	All drought programming aims to involve beneficiaries with disabilities in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation in order to ensure that they benefit equally from project interventions. Furthermore, water points and latrines implemented during the Horn of Africa Response to Drought are designed in such a way that they are accessible to people with disabilities as well as the aged.
DRR	The response aimed at building community resilience through long term interventions including rehabilitating irrigation canals to enhance food production in the next season; rehabilitating and equipping water projects such as boreholes, water pans; and extending water pipelines to enhance water provision and harvesting in the future.
Gender	To make the participation of women in decision making forums and capacity building sessions possible, all meetings and trainings were scheduled at a time convenient for women and in venues that were selected in consultation with them. In Northern Kenya (especially in Dadaab and Ijara), where gender issues are particularly sensitive, the field staff make sure that that female trainers with a Somali background are given priority to facilitate the trainings whenever possible.
Protection	<p>To ensure that the use of communal water and sanitation facilities in public places and in schools does not increase women's and girls' vulnerability to sexual and other forms of gender-based violence, the projects have ensured that girls and women participate in water and sanitation programs. By being involved in the selection of sites for water points and latrines, women and children have had the chance to identify areas where they feel safe. They were also involved in the management of these facilities.</p> <p>In food distribution and provision of nutrition services, women were consulted in the identification of final distribution points in order to minimize the walking distance. Moreover, food distributions are conducted early in the day to make sure that women that still have to travel, are able to do so while it is still light. In order to raise awareness for child protection concerns, social workers were also placed at feeding sites.</p>



Shukeri and her family arrived off the bus from Negadi, another refugee camp about 4 kilometers away. They are from Kismanul, Somalia. Life in Somalia was very bad because of the war. The family traveled to Kenya on foot for 18 days. The family was placed in a World Vision tent in a new part of the camp. In her new home, Shukeri says, "I have no fear. I feel secure."

World Vision's partnership with ShelterBox helped provide tents to 30,000 refugees.

Photo by Robert Coronado | World Vision

# SOMALIA



World Vision staff visit malnourished children in Muuse Rootile IDP camp, a collection of 6 smaller camps for drought and conflict refugees on the outskirts of Garowe, Puntland, Somalia.

Photo by Jon Warren | World Vision

“World Vision is driven by the humanitarian imperative – to seek to alleviate the suffering of those most in need. But when those who are most in need, like so many children in the worst parts of Somalia, live in places we cannot safely access, we are unable to assist them. So we are urgently asking all those who have the influence to assist us in responding to this mounting crisis. ”

- Charles Owubah, regional leader  
World Vision East Africa

The complete failure of the October-December 2010 Deyr rains, combined with very poor April-June Gu rains, resulted in crop failure, reduced labor demands, poor livestock conditions and excess animal mortality.

Decline in crop availability increased cereal food prices and water prices to between, 200% and 300% in August exacerbated chronic food insecurity.

Mass exodus of Somalis in search of life-saving assistance reached its peak in July at which time the CATIII response was declared. The number of displaced people was estimated to be 4 million with 750,000 being at risk of death. The refugees from Somalia migrating into Kenya due to hunger peaked in July with about 1,100 per day and into Ethiopia at 200-300 per day.

The security situation remains volatile. As abductions of aid workers are spreading the security situation is constantly re-assessed. The continued challenge to be able to operate safely throughout Somalia, including Puntland and Somaliland, is affecting a timely response.

# ASSESSMENTS

World Vision Somalia carried out three assessments in Dollo, Burtinle and Mudug/Nugaal. The assessment in Dollo was carried out by Community Empowerment and Development Action (CEDA) on behalf of WV Somalia. Key findings indicated that many children had been separated from their parents or abandoned, resulting in child-led households in the area. The assessment in Burtinle was carried out in two IDP camps. The key findings indicated that food and water shortages were major issues as well as the lack of shelter and health care.

A WASH assessment was carried out in Mudug and Nugaal districts which indicated that the majority of households do not treat their water and that they walk up to one hour to access water. Informed by the assessments, WV Somalia focused its interventions on WASH, health and nutrition, livelihoods and agriculture and children in emergencies.

**Total targeted beneficiaries (180-day period): 367,278**

## SECTORAL FOCUS

### Water and Sanitation (WASH)

Through water trucking in Nugal, Burtinle and Dolo regions 32,826 people have benefited from clean water. In Nugal, two trucks make three trips per day each supplying 45m<sup>3</sup> of safe water. Trucking in this location is expected to last through September to November. The weather pattern is closely being monitored, with trucking being suspended as soon as rains begin to fill the earth pans. The water trucking in Burtinle IDP camp benefited 1,850 households by the end of September. Intervention sites have been identified in Dolo and water trucking has started in these locations. In total, 33 trips were made, each estimated at 5,000 liters of trucked water, reaching 15,326 beneficiaries in Kabasa IDP camp, Qansahley IDP camp and Surgudud. The construction of 180 latrines in Nugal benefited 1,760 people. The sites were jointly identified with the authorities and the IDP camp officials. To date, a total of seven holes have been excavated on a cash-for-work basis. A dedicated technician is on the ground to oversee this activity on a daily basis.

Further WASH activities include the installation of three water tanks benefiting 650 people in Burtinle. Furthermore, three villages in the area were visited by a community social worker and sanitation committees were mobilized. In Garowe, Puntland, a participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation training (PHAST) was carried out with 264 participants from the IDP camp and host communities. During the second half of September, two more PHAST trainings were carried out with 12 participants from each village in Garowe.

### Health and Nutrition

In the early days of the response, a supply of essential drugs was distributed to all MCH clinics in Garowe, Burtinle and Galkacyo.

Safe motherhood trainings were conducted by four mother and child health (MCH) clinic staff and a community health worker training was conducted in Burtinle MCH clinic. One hundred seventy nine children under five years old have been vaccinated in the Garowe and Burtinle Mother and Child Health Centers.

By the end of September, 114 children in Burtinle were screened for malnutrition. In Goldogob, Puntland, 410 children were screened for malnutrition and breastfeeding sensitization trainings took place.

38 children were identified as malnourished and were treated with plumpy-nut and vitamin A. A health education training was also carried out for 400 participants.

A transit clinic was established in Dolo town and both IDPs and host community members have been treated. CEDA, a local partner, has also recruited six teams of mobile clinic staff, and a health officer has been recruited and oriented on the health project.

In the transit clinic and the mobile clinic, a total of 5,285 patients have been seen and given treatment for conditions such as malaria, upper respiratory disease, urinary tract infection and anemia.

## SECTORAL FOCUS (cont'd)

### Livelihoods/Agriculture

In September, 93 Livelihood Committees were established in the communities of Garowe, Dangoroyo, Burtinle, and Goldogob in Puntland. A community mobilization awareness training on DRR benefited 400 beneficiaries. Disaster risk reduction (DRR) committees were established with 100 committee members at the village and district level. 250 members from women's groups were identified and registered, and incentives provided to them to begin small businesses.

The rehabilitation of roads started in Garowe through Cash for Work (CFW). The money transferred enabled communities to buy water or to truck water to their communities. In total, 109 people benefitted from CFW activities in Garowe district. Beneficiaries earned US\$5 per day with supervisors earning US\$6 per day. CFW projects included the building of earth and check dams, excavation of drainage, construction of pits for latrines and waste disposal.

Three hundred cash vouchers with a value of US\$40 were distributed to IDPs and host community members in Dolo in cooperation with the District Commissioner and the Imam. The voucher was designed to purchase goats and commodities from the local market, thus supporting early recovery and rehabilitation.

### Children in Emergencies

Children in emergencies are often faced with realities of neglect, abuse and exploitation as they are separated from or lose their families. The Child Protection project in Dolo is currently in the start-up phase, with working relationships and project design established between the WV and a youth group in Dolo.

### Beneficiaries reached by sector

Sector	Beneficiaries reached
Food and Nutrition	1,903
WASH	34,109
Health	8,480
Livelihood/Agriculture	2,126

## CHALLENGES

- The key challenge has been lack of staff at all levels of the organization. Following the closure of World Vision South Central operations in 2010, the organization released many staff at programmatic and managerial levels. To bridge this gap, the program has seconded 12 technical experts from Support Offices, East Africa Regional Office and Global Center as the recruitment process for managers and technical staff continues. Though this support has been welcomed, the relatively short timeframes of secondments entails frequent handovers of the programming portfolio which has delayed proposal design and continuity.

## CROSSCUTTING THEMES

Accountability	Humanitarian Accountability Officers are hired for all intervention sites and are receiving training to set up and strengthen accountability mechanisms in response areas. The Officers will ensure that relevant program information is made available and intentionally provided to communities in a timely, accessible and accurate manner; communities are consulted and are aware of, understand and agree with key decisions relating to program interventions; communities participate in all stages of the program cycle; and that community feedback and complaints procedures are in place and functioning.
Advocacy	The impacts of the advocacy work done by WV Somalia were focused on media campaigns and lobbying for access to South-Central Somalia through the UN and donors at the global level and through the Somalia NGO Consortium in Nairobi. The campaigns led to an overwhelming response by the international community. Additionally, elevated donor attention to Somalia resulted in increased funding from donors, including OFDA/USAID.
Disability	Infrastructure built or rehabilitated is constructed in such a way that it is accessible to those living with disabilities. Community trainings and sensitizations are inclusive of those living with a disability and the venues are accessible to those in wheelchairs. Latrines with specialized rails, ropes and guide pillars will be established for the disabled persons. Gentle ramps will be made at the latrine entrances for ease of entry. WASH committees are inclusive of people living with disabilities and when identifying sites for WASH infrastructure, the opinions from disabled beneficiaries are being taken into consideration.
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction has been an essential part of the livelihoods interventions in Puntland and Dolo. Awareness trainings on DRR has benefited 400 people and 93 DRR committees have been established in target communities in Puntland. Livelihood/DRR committees are due to be established in Somaliland during the next reporting period.
Gender	WV Somalia is intentional in addressing gender issues in its programming. Both women and men are involved in all phases of the project planning and implementation. WASH infrastructure, in particular, is built with the protection of women and children in mind. Women are involved in the design of water-points and latrines to ensure these are located in safe and accessible positions. Where possible, lighting is provided for communal toilets, and water sources provided to households within 500m. Sanitation facilities will also ensure that women's dignity is upheld at all times. WASH committees are gender-balanced, with women taking leadership positions where possible. The use of latrines is organized on a gender basis (exhibiting separate cubicles for men and women) and all fitted with locks on the inside to enhance safety.
Protection	A Rapid Protection Assessment for Dolo was completed together with local partner ASEP. CEDA, another local partner, and ASEP were trained on WV Somalia Child Protection Policy.

# TANZANIA



Water from World Vision's water borehole project bring hope to women and children in Tanzania as it sustained them through the drought season.

Photo by Cecil Laguardia | World Vision

In February to March 2011 World Vision Tanzania participated in a vulnerability assessment exercise organized by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperative (MAFC) in 16 districts. The assessment results did not indicate any significant food security and nutritional improvements among the populations in the assessed Councils and the country at large compared to the 2009/10 market year assessment. Reports from the Zonal Managers from the Lake and Central zones indicate that the situation is going to worsen in the next two to three months since the rains expected in the months of February through May 2011 were not sufficient for crop production.

The overall assessment established that 494,078 people (7% of the affected population), are extremely food insecure with very low resilience. In July 2011, the Minister for Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperative reported that a total 56 districts in 16 regions in Tanzania (equivalent to 76% of the country) were facing scarcity of food. The government has banned food export for six months from July to December 2011.

## ASSESSMENTS

WV Tanzania conducted a rapid assessment in six ADPs across three zones. The ADPs assessed were characterized by unreliable rain, making them prone to drought. In these ADPs, the main sources of income were agriculture and livestock. The assessment indicated severe food and water shortages as well as health problems. It is estimated that 449,321 people in WV Tanzania ADPs are affected by the drought. WV Tanzania is responding to the immediate and longer-term livelihoods needs of drought-affected populations through food provision in the Lake, Central and Northern zones of Tanzania.

**Total targeted beneficiaries (180-day period): 33,857**

## SECTORAL FOCUS

### Food and Nutrition

WV Tanzania is now responding to food shortages in the form of nutritious mixed flour in 23 ADPs which are being distributed to under five children, lactating mothers and pregnant women in three zones namely Northern (7 ADPs), Central (6 ADPs) and Lake zone (10 ADPs). So far, 33,549 out of the planned 33,857 beneficiaries have benefitted from 403MT of food aid.

### Beneficiaries reached by sector

Sector	Beneficiaries reached
Food and Nutrition	33,549

## CHALLENGES

- The government has not declared a state of food emergency in Tanzania which make it challenging to secure needed financial support from the international humanitarian community. WV Tanzania continues using the 10% of the ADP budget and the Emergency Preparedness Response Fund to respond to food insecurity in the affected ADPs. The funding available is not adequate to meet the needs of those affected.

## CROSSCUTTING THEMES

Accountability	At all times of the response to the situation of food insecurity, WV Tanzania strives to provide acceptable services to the targeted beneficiaries. The community is involved in all stages, from the identification of the beneficiaries to planning and implementation of activities. To achieve this, WV Tanzania is using the existing structures on the ground such as village development committees, village disaster management committees and village councils. Staff from 23 ADPs was also trained on HAP standards.
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# Way Forward



## Ethiopia

A three-week multi-agency assessment will be hosted by the federal government of Ethiopia in mid-November and the Government of Ethiopia has selected WV Ethiopia to partake in the assessment. The assessment is aimed at identifying what is being done, whether the current programming meets the needs on the ground and the programming gaps. The outcome of this assessment will guide the next phase of WV Ethiopia recovery and rehabilitation programming. Sectorally, WV Ethiopia is planning to focus on WASH as more funding becomes available through the funding commitments. The refugee program is also likely to be scaled-up as the new Dollo Ado camp, Buramino, opens up. In addition, further proposals are being developed for WV Ethiopia's school feeding and livelihood programs. WV Ethiopia plans to continue Horn of Africa Response to Drought activities up to September 2012.

## Kenya

With the onset of the short rains in October, the situation is expected to improve, albeit marginally, in most parts of the country, especially in the pastoral north and north-eastern parts of Kenya which is the epicentre of the current response. The rains will impact on water recharging and pasture regeneration, improving the food security situation in the region to some extent. However, no significant improvement of the food security situation is expected until February hence the focus on lifesaving intervention will continue. WV Kenya's attention will also be directed towards recovery projects that will support communities to maximize the impact of the short rains. The recovery projects will be based on current response programming and the sectoral focus will remain on water and food security. The next short rains assessment, conducted by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG), will be released in January 2012 and will further inform WV Kenya recovery programming.



Photo by Jon Warren | World Vision

## Somalia

The security context for Somalia is likely to remain unpredictable during the next 90-days in some of WV Somalia's operational areas due to the Kenyan military incursion and ongoing security concerns. The Humanitarian Context is likely to show minor improvements in some areas with the on-set of more rains however, communities will still be weak and most likely require recovery and rehabilitation activities. WV Somalia will focus on kick-starting implementation of the overall response plans. Though the commitment of funding and/or insecurity might impact the way in which the current response plan is implemented, WV Somalia is committed to undertake the response plans which have been developed. WV Somalia will focus PNS funding on the most life-saving interventions which include current sectors of health and nutrition, WASH, livelihoods/agriculture, children in emergencies and projects linked to IDP communities (protection and shelter) and environmental work (institutional capacity building and resilience).

## Tanzania

To support farmers to take advantage of the short rainy season and make it possible to improve their food security by the next harvest, vulnerable households will be provided with drought tolerant seeds of maize and sorghum in the coming months. Alongside this, WV Tanzania will continue the provision of nutritious flour to U5 children and pregnant and lactating women. A nutrition assessment will be conducted in December which will inform further plans for food distribution. Dependant on funding availability, WV Tanzania is planning to focus on agricultural recovery activities and access to water in the next programming phase. As agriculture is the main source of income for 75% of the drought affected households, more sustainable long-term support needs to be provided to affected farmers. The planned activities include introduction of modern agricultural technologies that require limited natural and human resources, training in modern farming techniques through establishment of demonstration plots and farmer-to-farmer training methodologies, controlling of internal and external livestock parasites, strengthening/rehabilitating existing irrigation systems and capacity building in livestock management.

# Acronyms

AFLC	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis
ARG	Advocacy Response Group
ARRA	Administration of Refugee and Returnee Affairs
AU	African Union
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BSF	Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program
CAT	Category
CC	Christian Commitments
CFW	Cash for Work
DFID	Department for International Development
DRA	Department of Refugee Assistance
DRMFSS	Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector
EARO	East African Regional Office
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GOK	Government of Kenya
HE	Humanitarian Emergency
HISS CAM	A tool used to facilitate the decisions surrounding civil-military-policy engagement
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IPA	Integrated Programming Areas
IPM	Integrated Programming Model
MAFC	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperative
NO	National Office
OCHA	Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OFAC	Office of Foreign Assets Control
OTP	Out Patient Therapeutic Program
PAF	Program Accountability Framework
PHAST	Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation training
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PNS	Private Non-Sponsorship Funds
RC	Registered Children
RO	Regional Office
RTE	Real Time Evaluation
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SO	Support Office
TSF	Target Supplementary Feeding program
UN	United Nations
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WASH	Water and Sanitation, Hygiene
WFP	World Food Program
WV Ethiopia	World Vision Ethiopia
WV Kenya	World Vision Kenya
WV Somalia	World Vision Somalia
WV Tanzania	World Vision Tanzania
WVUS	WV United States



**“In the first famine of the 21st century, and one of the greatest tragedies in recent memory, let’s remember we are neighbours to the child with no food and the mother in a temporary tent on the Kenyan border.**

**Let us support those working in the Horn of Africa by telling the stories of need and success, and answering those who say that this crisis is too big to respond to, or too far away to care about. ”**

**Kevin Jenkins, president  
World Vision International**

Alihassan Hussein, 13, a fatherless refugee from Somalia, who now lives at the Ifo Extension at Dadaab camp in Kenya. Ifo is the oldest camp in Dadaab. The Ifo Extension is being populated by refugees fleeing the current drought in Somalia. They are making their own homes out of sticks and material. They beg and borrow to get by. Alihassan lives with his mother and six siblings.

Photo by Jon Warren | World Vision



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