**WFP News Video: Horn of Africa Drought**

**Locations: Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya**

**Shot: February-April 2022**

**TRT: 2:59**

**SHOTLIST:**

**:00-:14**

Aerial shot of dry river.

GVs of parched land and emaciated livestock.

**Shot: 13Mar22**

**Jubaland**

**Somalia**

**:14-:27**

GVs of Iftin camp for Internlly Displaced People (IDPs). Families here were forced to leave their homes because of the drought. Since October 2021 over 600,000 people in Somalia are estimated to have been displaced by drought.

**Shot: 13Mar22**

**Jubaland**

**Somalia**

**:27-:41**

GVs of local nutrition centre where mothers and children are tested and treated for malnutrition. WFP provides nutritional support to malnourished mothers and children but has had to suspend its prevention programme due to lack of funding. The more severe cases are immediately sent to the Baardheere District Hospital.

**Shot: 13Mar22**

**Jubaland**

**Somalia**

**:41-1:01**

Severely malnourished children in Baardheere District Hospital.

Abdullahi Mohamed fans his son Adan (7 months old).

6 month old Mushtah suffers from severe malnutrition.

An estimated 1.4 million children under 5 years are likely to suffer from acute malnutrition through December 2022, including 329,500 severely malnourished who may be at risk of dying without immediate treatment.

**Shot: 13Mar22**

**Baardheere,**

**Somalia**

**1:01-1:34**

**SOT Michael Dunford, WFP Regional Director East Africa (English):**

*“After three failed rainy seasons it is estimated that the region is the driest it has been in 40 years. We are now waiting for the current rainy season to arrive. It’s late and we are very concerned what the implications will be if it is below average. The estimates suggest that the numbers affected could skyrocket to 20 million people. We need the ability to respond. We need the rain.”*

**Shot: 14Apr22**

**Nairobi**

**Kenya**

**1:34-2:00**

WFP food being loaded on to trucks and distribution in Wayama Jibril village to 100 families who have lost entire herds of livestock after 3 consecutive failed rainy seasons. WFP is distributing food to 11,600 families (close to 70,000 people) across Garissa County, one of the regions worst affected by drought in Kenya.

**Shot: 02Feb22**

**Garissa,**

**Kenya**

**2:00-2:20**

GVs of parched land and dead livestock.

**Shot: 23Feb22**

**South Omo**

**Ethiopia**

**2:20-2:32**

Siyes camp for internally displaced people (IDPs) hosts around 30,000 people who were forced to leave their homes on the banks of the Omo River after flooding in August 2021.

Flood waters covered most of the grazing lands and the subsequent drought killed off the majority of livestock on which these pastoralists rely for their livelihoods.

**Shot: 23Feb22**

**South Omo**

**Ethiopia**

**2:32-2:44**

**SOT Kolle Aigallé,** **displaced single mother of 5 (Dassenech):**

*“Both the drought and flood have devastated our lives.  We just couldn’t cope with the damage as they occurred back to back. First all grazing lands were covered by the flood. Then the drought caused even more damage, adding to our plight.”*

**Shot: 23Feb22**

**South Omo**

**Ethiopia**

**2:44-2:59**

GVs of dry lake in Garissa county.

**Shot: 01Feb22**

**Garissa,**

**Kenya**

**ENDS**

**WFP News Release**

19 April 2022

**NO RAIN AND NO RESOURCES; MILLIONS OF FAMILIES ACROSS THE HORN OF AFRICA PUSHED CLOSER TO CATASTROPHE EACH DAY**

**NAIROBI –** Desperately needed rains across the Horn of Africa have so far failed to materialize, almost a month into the current rainy season, and if these conditions continue, along with stagnant and even decreasing humanitarian aid, the number of hungry people due to drought could spiral from the currently estimated 14 million to 20 million through 2022, the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) warned today.

With Somalia facing the risk of famine, half a million Kenyans one step away from catastrophic levels of hunger and malnutrition rates in Ethiopia well above emergency thresholds, time is fast running out for families who are struggling to survive.

“We know from past experience that acting early to avert a humanitarian catastrophe is vital, yet our ability to launch the response has been limited due to a lack of funding to date,” said Michael Dunford, WFP’s Regional Director for Eastern Africa. “WFP and other humanitarian agencies have been warning the international community since last year that this drought could be disastrous if we didn’t act immediately, but funding has failed to materialize at the scale required.”

The situation has been compounded by the fallout of conflict in Ukraine, with the cost of food and fuel soaring to unprecedented highs. Drought-affected countries across the Horn of Africa are likely to be the hardest hit by impacts of the conflict - 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, and the disruption in imports further threatens food security. Shipping costs on some routes have doubled since January 2022.

In 2016/17 catastrophe in the Horn of Africa due to drought was avoided through early action. Humanitarian assistance was scaled up before there was widespread hunger, saving lives and averting a devastating famine. In 2022, due to a severe lack of resourcing, there are growing fears that it won’t be possible to prevent the looming disaster – and millions will suffer as a result.

WFP last appealed for desperately needed funding in February yet less than 4 percent of what was needed was raised. Over the next six months, WFP needs US$443 million to scale-up assistance and save lives across the three countries – Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia.

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**Note to editors**

Download photos [here](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fmultimedia.wfp.org%2FShare%2F54ykm8y8866l61x6pntbid0j226252ar&data=04%7C01%7Cgemma.snowdon%40wfp.org%7C6414ed1fffb44540620d08da1eff2cd0%7C462ad9aed7d94206b87471b1e079776f%7C0%7C0%7C637856378560678756%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000&sdata=%2FuH8kM7EgIusElpEah2lHNqL38EfT%2FDxBmL65NOKFS4%3D&reserved=0)

In **Ethiopia** crops have failed, over a million livestock have died and an estimated 7.2 million people wake up hungry every day in southern and south-eastern Ethiopia as the country grapples with the most severe drought since 1981. WFP is on the ground, aiming to support 3.5 million people with emergency food and nutrition assistance, school feeding programmes as well as climate change adaptation and resilience building activities. Immediate and scaled-up assistance is critical to avoid a major humanitarian crisis in the drought-affected areas of Ethiopia and help communities become more resilient to extreme climate shocks. WFP urgently requires US$250 million over the next six months to respond to the drought in southern Ethiopia.

In **Kenya**, the number of people in need of assistance has risen more than fourfold in less than two years. According to the Short Rains Assessment, the rapidly escalating drought has left 3.1 million people acutely food insecure (IPC3 and above), including half a million Kenyans who are facing emergency levels of hunger (IPC4). WFP urgently requires US$44 million through December to meet the needs of the most critically affected communities in northern and eastern parts of the country.

In **Somalia**, some 6 million people (40 percent of the population) are facing acute food insecurity (IPC3 or above) and, alarmingly, there is a very real risk of famine in the coming months if the rains don’t arrive and humanitarian assistance isn’t received. WFP is scaling up emergency food and nutrition assistance to support 3 million people by the middle of this year. However, a US$149 million funding gap over the next six months means that WFP has less than half of what it needs to keep scaling up. As a result, WFP is having to prioritize both nutrition (where treatment has taken precedence over prevention) and food assistance. WFP has launched its largest anticipatory action intervention so far in Africa, equipping vulnerable Somali households in drought hotspots with additional cash transfers and a public information campaign to help them withstand the impact of a potential fourth failed rainy season. WFP is also continuing livelihoods, resilience and food systems programmes to protect recent development gains and support vulnerable Somalis against droughts and other crises in the long term.

# # #

The United Nations World Food Programme is the world’s largest humanitarian organization, saving lives in emergencies and using food assistance to build a pathway to peace, stability and prosperity for people recovering from conflict, disasters and the impact of climate change.

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