Draft Regional Analysis for the Greater Horn of Africa, an IGAD-OCHA partnership

Presentation to Inter-Agency Steering Committee

21 May 2015
Background Context

**OCHA-IGAD MOU** signed on 26 March 2014 to ‘strengthening IGAD’s capacity to analyse, visualize and disseminate humanitarian information and enhance its coordination capacity for prevention, preparedness and response to crises in the region’.

The need for unified and comprehensive analysis. At the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustain- ability Initiative (IDDRSI) Steering Committee meeting, OCHA was asked to support IGAD with a regional analysis of acute and chronic needs and responses. The objective of this analysis is to support IGAD to lead and convene humanitarian actors, together with development actors and national governments, to develop a plan for prioritized joint humanitarian/ development action.

**UN-World Bank Horn of Africa Initiative**: the joint visit by the UN Secretary-General and the President of the World Bank in October 2014 generated in excess of $10 bn in commitments (World Bank Group - $1.8 billion AfDB - $1.8 billion, EU - $3.7 billion IsDB - $3 billion (including up to $2 billion from the Arab Coordination Group)).

**Humanitarian funding outlook stretched** necessitating increased prioritization and focus on acute needs. Development actors and national governments will need to increasingly address chronic vulnerability.
In 2013 the Syria response plans received the largest amount of overall funding: 38 per cent of appeal funding ($3.1 billion). This amount was larger than the combined funding received by DRC, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan.
Conflict and Climate Context

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Report

- Precipitation in eastern Africa shows a high degree of temporal and spatial variability dominated by a variety of physical processes.
- Over the last three decades rainfall has decreased over eastern Africa between March and May/June.
- But the decline in rainfall also extends to during the summer (June–September): monsoonal precipitation has declined throughout much of the Great Horn of Africa over the last 60 years.

Projected population growth in the Horn of Africa

September – December Rainfall season coefficient of variability (%)

Higher levels of rainfall are associated with significantly less conflict. A negative growth shock of five percentage points increases the likelihood of conflict by one-half the following year – Miguel et al (2004)

Source: Famine Early Warning Systems Network
International military missions

Conflict Incidents and population displacement

Number of conflicts in the Horn*

Source: Uppsala, *includes Rwanda and Burundi

Source: ACLED
Humanitarian Context: Food insecurity & Population Displacement

Population displacement

- **SUDAN**: 287,710
- **SOUTH SUDAN**: 240,150
- **UGANDA**: 422,440
- **KENYA**: 551,350
- **ETIOPIA**: 660,990
- **DJIBOUTI**: 24,430
- **ERITREA**: 14,928
- **SOMALIA**: 2,670

Total estimated IDPs: 6.96 million
Total estimated refugees: 2.32 million

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

- **SUDAN**: Stressed
- **ETIOPIA**: Crisis
- **SOUTH SUDAN**: Emergency
- **DJIBOUTI**: Catastrophe / Famine
- **ERITREA**: Catastrophe / Famine
- **SOMALIA**: Catastrophe / Famine

Source: Fewsnet
Poverty profiles: Chronic and multi-dimensional poverty persist

Source: UNDP Human Development Report 2014. Rankings on the basis of countries reported in HDR, no data for Eritrea, South Sudan & Sudan
Methodology

Premise 1: Humanitarian trends cannot be fully understood by only looking at drought, or addressed in isolation, but need to be placed in a broader context of

(i) other shocks and hazards, like conflict, and

(ii) vulnerability of the affected population.

Premise 2: Risk provides a unifying framework. One way to understand the humanitarian effects of drought is through the concept of risk, which is captured by the Global Index for Risk Management (InfoRM).

Premise 3: Sub-national level risk analysis is essential. Hazards can be local, and the degree of deprivation varies more widely within countries than between countries. National-level analysis obscures regional variation, and thus hotspots of acute humanitarian need.
Lack of capacity to cope map
• Conflict areas are confirmed to be at the highest humanitarian risk in the region.

• Border areas are also at high risk of a confluence of climatic shocks and conflict that spills across borders.

• Borderlands lag in development and displaced populations settle disproportionately in border areas, thus home to vulnerable people.
Humanitarian action

Eastern Africa: Humanitarian partner presence

ODA to Greater Horn of Africa

Overseas Development Assistance 2013

ODA per capita 2013
Recommendations

• Adopt the sub-national risk analysis as a good practice and suggest roll-out in other regions, as a mechanism to bring together humanitarian and development actors.

• In this regard, endorse the use of the sub-regional analyses in the Horn as the basis for a joint strategy that informs development programming, including the World Bank Horn of Africa roll-out, in border areas.

• Encourage humanitarian and development partners to jointly analyse the underlying drivers of conflict and displacement, systematically across the Horn, particularly to achieve comprehensive (durable) solutions for the displaced.

• Develop regional specific modalities to more effectively mitigate hazards and build resilience, including through adopting multi-year humanitarian programme cycles, scaling-up of social safety nets, and the expansion of conflict resolution and mitigation interventions.