

## Food and Security Working Group (FSNWG)

2.30 pm, Thursday, 1<sup>st</sup>October 2009

FAO Regional Emergency Office for Africa (REOA)

### Present:

Name	Organisation	Name	Organisation
Maurice Kiboye	Coopi	Francesco Del Re	FAO REOA
Kennedy O-Onguny	Oxfam GB	Cyril Ferrand	FAO REOA
Amos Nderi	VSF-B	Irina Salobaeva	FAO REOA
Justus Liku	Care		
Tinka Lydia	FRC		
Simon Mansfield	DHD		
Jens Laerke	OCHA ROCEA		
Laurent Dufour	OCHA ROCEA		
Elizabeth Narrow	FAO Kenya		
Joseph Matere	FAO Kenya		

### Agenda:

- 1) Follow up on the Food Security and Nutrition situation in the Central and Eastern Africa Region - (Francesco Del Re)
- 2) Update from the IPC regional steering Group- IPC regional analytical workshop
- 3) Update from the regional Livestock Emergency Forum

Francesco Del Re welcomed all participants to the meeting and thanked them for their presence. He then proceeded to announce the meeting agenda.

#### **1) Follow up on the Food Security and Nutrition situation in the Central and Eastern Africa Region - (Francesco Del Re)**

Francesco Del Re (FAO REOA) informed the participants that there are no substantial changes in the evolution of the Food Security and Nutrition situation in the Central and Eastern Africa Region and that the negative trend continues.

### Highlights:

- Food Security and Nutrition conditions continue to deteriorate in the GHA
- Dry conditions have reduced food availability
- Food prices continue to be well above the five year average reducing access to food for the poorest section of the population
- 10.4 millions Internally displaced and refugees

- As a result more than 20 million in the region urgently need emergency assistance

The October-December rains are expected to intensify in November/December and possibly extend into January 2010. This means increased opportunities for improvements in water availability for domestic and livestock use, vegetation and pasture conditions, crop and livestock production, as well as in the food security and hydro-energy sectors. However, there is also the risk of flooding, flood damage and associated increases in malaria and other waterborne diseases, including the potential for a re-emergence of Rift Valley Fever. Some discrepancies were noted in the figures concerning population in need of assistance. A reconciliation of figures available will be done before the next meeting. UNHCR will provide the latest figures available for refugee's population. FAO will attempt to track the current response to the drought and will provide an initial feedback at the next meeting.

## **2) Update from the IPC regional steering Group- IPC regional analytical workshop (Francesco Del Re)**

IPC regional workshop will take place on 6-9 October. 60 participants from 12 countries in the region will attend this event. The FSNWG participants are also welcome to attend the open sections of the workshop on Tuesday and Friday morning.

The workshop will be focused on the following technical issues:

- Overview of Regional Food Security Situation
- IPC update and Overview (global, regional and country level)
- Cross-Border Issues
- Harmonization of IPC analysis at country, regional and global level
- Linking analysis to action: role of IPC in informing response (country cases)
- Considering the Livelihood Capitals in a IPC analysis

It was highlighted that the workshop aims to consolidate the IPC technical skills of the country participants.

## **3) Update from the regional Livestock Emergency Forum (Joseph Matere)**

Joseph Matere updated the participants on the outcomes of the last Regional Emergency Livestock Forum (RELF).

### **Key themes were highlighted:**

#### **Ethiopia:**

Animals moving from drought in northern Kenya through Dillo and Moyale have pushed further north into Dhas, Miyo, Dire, Yabello and Arero and west into Taltele. FAO remains concerned over potential resource conflict in areas hosting the migratory stock as well as outbreaks of transboundary

animal diseases. Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR ) vaccination campaigns are carried out in close cooperation with the Govt. Ethiopia. A PPR vaccination project funded by OCHA is ongoing in the Somali region and southern Oromia. The vaccination campaign will be going on for another month. The next phase will start in December.

**Uganda:**

An FAO vaccination project in the Karamoja region was completed in July 2009. In the course of 2008/2009 the partners have been able to vaccinate 1.4 million (70 percent of the total) small ruminants against PPR and 400,000 or 40 percent of the cattle against CBPP. Rapid Response Funds (OFDA) has been granted to continue vaccination campaign against PPR and CBPP thus allowing the use of the remaining stock of vaccines and reach 80% coverage of both small ruminants and cattle.

**Tanzania:**

PPR outbreaks have been reported in Northern Tanzania. FAO ECTAD is currently implementing PPR vaccination in collaboration with AU/IBAR. An FAO project funded by CERF will start in October 09. It will be implemented by Vet-aid under the govt. Approx. 8 million animals are targeted.

**Somalia:**

The starvation due to the drought, worm infection and general poor health conditions are the main causes of the current animal mortality and diseases. Anthrax disease outbreaks have been reported in Juba region. In the same region suspect cases of PPR are currently being investigated. It is feared that the coming rains will cause RVF outbreaks in areas of Central and Southern Somalia. A vector control project in Gedo, lower Juba, middle Juba and Shebele is currently being implemented.

**Kenya:**

There are increasing tensions amongst pastoralist communities related to the land and political issues that are aggravated by the drought situation. Cattle raiding and livestock related conflicts have been reported in Samburu, Isiolo and Laikipia. In the Mandera Districts, the Govt. through the Kenya Meat Commission has stepped in to save livestock owners from further loss by buying cows at a flat rate of KSH 8 000 and transporting them to Athi river for slaughter. Vaccination of livestock in areas most at risk of the RVF has been initiated by Govt. of Kenya. FAO Kenya plans to provide 800 000 vaccines. An epidemiological study is necessary to identify areas where vaccination is still required and to ensure effectiveness of the campaign. In addition to vaccination, other activities (i.e. provision of cold chain, public awareness and education) are implemented.

Although the rains will have a positive impact in the long term, it can be expected that mortality rates will remain high for some time due to the very poor livestock conditions.

**Sudan:**

The poor rainy season has minimized the usual disease outbreaks in Barh el Ghazal.

**Djibouti:**

No major situation change has been reported.

The following recommendations were given for the next 6 months:

- Carry out a PPR regional epidemiological study.
- Develop a regional approach to trans-boundary diseases, including PPR.
- Look into ways to improve estimations of the impact of drought, PPR, RVF on the livestock population in terms of infection/mortality rates and productivity. Reports/documentation should systematically be communicated to Govt. authorities, as well as to donors for funds mobilization.
- Collect data on livestock populations (movements, populations' size etc.) in the region with DVOs.
- RVF: The ILRI/FAO tool to be further distributed to DVOs.
- Drought response: restocking for high drought-resistance animals should be promoted.
- Endo and Ecto parasite control (tick, tse tse) / endemic disease control through awareness raising, pesticides etc. are encouraged.
- De-worming activities should be promoted at regional level.

Francesco Del Re (FAO REOA) then closed the meeting. He thanked all participants for their coming. The date for the next FSNWG meeting was set to Monday 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2009 at 2.30pm at the FAO REOA office upon a request from WFP.

#### Action points

Verify figures of population in need of assistance	Francesco Del Re (FAO)
Provide figures for refugee population in the CEA	Allison Oman (UNHCR)
Track responses to Drought in the HoA region for the Food Security Sector	Cyril Ferrand (FAO)