
Chair Report

Human Rights Committee

“Combatting the severe effects of the ongoing drought in the Horn of Africa”

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Table of Contents

Table of Contents	1
Introduction	3
Definition of Key Terms	6
Major Parties Involved and Their Views	12
Timeline of Events	17
Previous Solutions and Attempts to Solve the Issue	23
Relevant United Nations Documents and Resources	26
Questions to Consider	27
Possible Solutions	28
Conclusion	30
Bibliography	32

Introduction

The Horn of Africa (HoA) is the easternmost peninsula of the African continent. The region's English name comes from the horned topography on the easternmost tip of the African continent. The peninsula stretches for hundreds of kilometers from the Gulf of Aden to the Somali Sea to the Guardafi Strait near the southern tip of the Red Sea. The HoA includes Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia as internationally recognized countries, as well as an unrecognized country, Somaliland. The peninsula has an estimated population of 115 million and an estimated 130 languages.

On 7 November 2022, a consortium of 16 international organizations issued a statement on the deepening food security crisis in Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia. Across the region, he has left 21 million people food insecure, with significant food and income losses over the past two years, largely due to drought, the statement said. Over 3 million people face severe food insecurity. That is, they regularly go without food for more than a day and sell their belongings to earn a living. In Somalia, drought has forced more than 1.3 million people to abandon their farms and move to refuge.

A combination of anthropogenic warming, Indian Ocean sea surface temperatures, and La Niñas, unprecedented in his 70-year rainfall record analyzed by researchers at the University of California's Center for Climate Hazards (CHC), caused four consecutive dry seasons.

Based on the Climate Hazards Center InfraRed Precipitation with Stations (CHIRPS) dataset and shows precipitation anomalies from March to September 2022 compared to the

average from 1981 to 2021. . It indicates that much of Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia received 50 to 200 mm less rainfall than normal (less than about half the average for these months).

CHIRPS precipitation data is a key component of the FEWS NET Land Data Assimilation System 'FLDAS'. NASA's FLDAS team has used it to model water supply shortages associated with agricultural drought and food insecurity months in advance. According to CHC researchers, the rainfall deficit for the March, April and May 2022 rainy seasons is the most severe on record, and the very weak rainfall so far for the October, November and December 2022 rainy season exacerbated the humanitarian crisis.

An estimated 2 million children in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia are in urgent need of treatment for severe acute malnutrition. Water insecurity has now more than doubled, with nearly 24 million people facing severe water stress. At the same time, the drought has left more than 2 million of her internally displaced, about 2.7 million children out of school, and 4 million of her at risk of dropping out.

According to Ms van de Wiel, humanitarian aid is needed for the vast numbers of marginalized children and families who are dying of hunger and disease and are being displaced in search of food, water and pasture for their livestock. We must continue to save lives and build resilience to do so. Young people face child labor, child marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM) as increasing stress pushes families to the brink. And prevalent food insecurity and displacement are driving sexual violence, exploitation, abuse and other forms of gender-based violence (GBV).

This year, UN agencies and their partners provided essential health services to nearly 2 million children and women. Nearly 2 million people aged 6 months to 15 years have been

vaccinated against measles. Provided more than 2.7 million people with clean water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene.

For UNICEF to make her urgent request of \$759 million in 2023 to support children and their families, it requires timely and flexible efforts, especially in the areas of education, water and sanitation, and child protection. I need funds. An additional \$690 million is needed to support long-term investments to help children and their families recover and adapt to climate change.

"We must act now to save children's lives, protect their dignity and protect their future."

Definition of Key Terms

United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC):

United Nations Human Rights Council is a global intergovernmental body of the United Nations exclusively dedicated to the promotion and protection of all human rights across the globe.

Drought:

A drought is a period of abnormally dry weather prolonged due to the lack of rain or a shorter rainy season resulting in serious imbalance in the affected areas.

Horn of Africa:

The Horn of Africa, also known as the Somali Peninsula, is a large peninsula and geopolitical region in East Africa. Located on the easternmost part of the African mainland, it is the fourth largest peninsula in the world. It consists mainly of Somalia, Kenya, and Ethiopia.

El Niño:

The term El Niño (Spanish for 'the Christ Child') refers to a warming of the ocean surface, or above-average sea surface temperatures, in the central and eastern tropical Pacific Ocean. In the Horn of Africa, El Niño results in reduced rainfall, warmer temperatures, and shifts in temperature extremes.

Le Niña:

La Niña is a climate pattern that describes the cooling of surface-ocean waters along the tropical west coast of South America. La Niña is considered to be the counterpart to El

Niño, which is characterized by unusually warm ocean temperatures in the equatorial region of the Pacific Ocean. In the Horn of Africa, the effects of the Le Niña result in an increase in dryness as well as reduced rainfall.

Famine:

Extreme scarcity of food. Can be a result of war, drought, or other natural and manmade causes.

Gender-Based Violence:

Gender-based violence refers to any type of harm that is perpetrated against a person or group of people because of their factual or perceived sex, gender, sexual orientation and/or gender identity

Great Green Wall Initiative (GGWI):

The "Great Green Wall" is an initiative to increase the amount of arable land in the Sahel, the region bordering Africa's Sahara Desert. Eleven nations are investing in this project in hopes of coping with disproportionate effects of droughts and climate change.

Cholera:

Cholera is an acute diarrheal illness caused by infection of the intestine with *Vibrio cholerae* bacteria. People can get sick when they swallow food or water contaminated with cholera bacteria. During a drought, Cholera is quite common due to lack of water. The infection is often mild or without symptoms, but at times of other ongoing catastrophes (famine) the infection can be fatal.

Measles:

Measles is a highly contagious infectious disease caused by measles virus. Symptoms usually develop 10–12 days after exposure to an infected person and last 7–10 days.

Initial symptoms typically include a fever

Food Insecurity:

A lack of consistent access to enough food for every person in a household to live an active, healthy life. This can be a temporary situation for a family or can last a long time.

Desertification:

Desertification is a type of land degradation in drylands in which biological productivity is lost due to natural processes or induced by human activities whereby fertile areas become increasingly arid.

Pastures:

Land covered with grass and other low plants suitable for grazing animals, especially cattle or sheep.

Livestock:

Livestock are the domesticated animals raised in an agricultural setting to provide labor and produce diversified products for consumption.

Internally Displaced Person (IDP):

An internally displaced person is someone who is forced to leave their home but who remains within their country's borders. They are often referred to as refugees, although they do not fall within the legal definitions of a refugee.

Arid:

Having little or no rain; too dry or barren to support vegetation

Pastoralist Communities:

A social group of pastoralists, whose way of life is based on pastoralism, and is typically nomadic. Daily life is centered upon the tending of herds or flocks.

World Food Programme (WFP):

The World Food Programme is an international organization within the United Nations that provides food assistance worldwide.

Band Aid:

Band Aid were a charity supergroup featuring mainly British and Irish musicians and recording artists. It was founded in 1984 by Bob Geldof and Midge Ure to raise money for anti-famine efforts in Ethiopia.

Soil Erosion:

Soil erosion refers to the erosion of the top layer of dirt known as topsoil, the fertile material vital to life.

Funding Gap:

A funding gap is the amount of money needed to fund the ongoing operations or future development of a business or project that is not currently funded with cash, equity, or debt. A funding gap is the difference between the money required to begin or continue operations, and the money currently accessible.

Inflation:

Inflation is the rate of increase in prices over a given period of time. Inflation is typically a broad measure, such as the overall increase in prices or the increase in the cost of living in a country.

Wet Season:

The wet season is the time of year when most of a region's average annual rainfall occurs. Generally, the season lasts at least a month. Rainfall in the Horn of Africa is concentrated in two rainy seasons: one in March-April-May and one in October-November-December.

Save the Children:

Is an international non-governmental organization established in the United Kingdom in 1919 to improve the lives of children

Locust Invasion:

Locusts form enormous swarms that spread across regions, devouring crops and leaving serious agricultural damage in their wake. When the locusts start attacking crops and thereby destroy the entire agricultural economy, it is referred to as locust plague/locust invasion.

Russian-Ukraine Invasion:

On 24 February 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine in a major escalation of the Russo-Ukrainian War, which began in 2014. The invasion resulted in the lack of Ukrainians' ability to provide to the Horn of Africa who is dependent on them for 90% of their wheat.

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC):

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) ensures humanitarian protection and assistance for victims of war and other situations of violence.

Malnutrition:

Malnutrition refers to deficiencies or excesses in nutrient intake, imbalance of essential nutrients or impaired nutrient utilization.

HIV/AIDS:

HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) is a virus that attacks the body's immune system. If HIV is not treated, it can lead to AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome). There is currently no effective cure. Once people get HIV, they have it for life.

Al-Shabaab:

Harakat al-Shabaab al-Mujahideen, more commonly known as al-Shabaab, also referring to itself as the Islamic Emirate of Somalia since 2011, is a Salafi-jihadist military and political organisation based in Somalia and active elsewhere in East Africa. Because of Al-Shabaab it is difficult to provide certain regions affected from the fraught with support and aid.

Human Rights Watch:

Human Rights Watch is an international non-governmental organization headquartered in New York City that conducts research and advocacy on human rights.

Major Parties Involved and Their Views

Somalia

Somalia has been pushed to the top of the International Rescue Commission's urgent watch list as a devastating drought combined with the aftermath of 30 years of conflict have created a devastating food crisis.

IRC has been creating annual watchlists for over a decade. The crisis analysis team integrated 67 variables and reviewed them alongside insights from the IRC's more than 40,000 staff and volunteers to determine the greatest risk of a significant deterioration in the humanitarian situation next year. Identify the top 20 countries.

Somalia is in the middle of its fifth consecutive rainy season failure. By mid-2023, more than 8 million of her people, almost half of the population, will experience significant food insecurity as they face imminent famine.

Ethiopia

Ethiopia knows about drought. Dry Soil is the story of the last 40 years of the country's relentless rainy season. And now, 2022 is a record year as parts of the country endure the worst drought ever.

These conditions can be partially explained by El Niño and La Niña weather systems that bring extreme droughts in some areas and floods in others. Between mountainous terrain above

3,000m and low-lying deserts, Ethiopia's landscape changes dramatically. Climate change is perfectly positioned to take advantage of this - plunge La Niña into the usual extreme weather.

Ethiopia is also experiencing political turmoil. The long-running conflict and conflict with neighboring Eritrea ended in 2018, but was soon replaced by a brutal civil war in the northern Tigray region. War and the humanitarian crises that accompany it mean that the needs of people in drought-affected areas are unmet or neglected.

Eritrea

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For a country with a long and devastating relationship with a dry climate, it's hard to imagine the current crisis any different. But as the United Nations recently reported, the drought situation is now the worst in 40 years, with some communities calling it 'invisible'.

Djibouti

The Republic of Djibouti is subject to many natural disasters, the most common and devastating of which are droughts, floods and earthquakes. According to the Djibouti government, an unprecedented drought since 2007 has severely affected more than 120,000 rural people, 50% of the rural population and 15% of the general population.

The aim of the assessment was to reveal the damage and losses caused by the drought in Djibouti, but above all to identify the need to address its consequences and find an environment closer to pre-2008 conditions. bottom. It was also a matter of considering the impact at the macroeconomic level, i.e. the impact on the general economy of the Republic of Djibouti, allowing the government to make a reliable economic assessment of the costs of such a disaster. . Finally, the assessment will help the Djibouti government identify and plan priority actions to remediate the damage caused by the drought and to introduce risk prevention measures that reduce the country's vulnerability to natural threats. must.

Kenya

According to the latest analysis, from July to September 2022 (lean season), about 3.5 million people (24% of the ASAL population) face high levels of severe food insecurity. Approximately 2.7 million in IPC Stage 3 and above 785,000 in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and IPC Phase 4 (Emergency). This is a 10% increase from the same period in 2021, when 2.1 million

people were classified into IPC Phase 3 and IPC Phase 4. Food insecurity is primarily driven by a combination of shocks, including four consecutive sub-average rainy seasons that were poorly distributed and short-lived, resulting in below-average crop yields and crop failures. livestock production decreased. Localized resource-based conflicts. High food prices as a result of the civil war in Ukraine and low production in the country. The worst-hit districts, accounting for 40% of the country's total population in IPC Phase 3 and above, are:

Isiolo (50%), Turkana (50%), Garissa (45%), Mandela (45%), Marsabit (45%), Samburu (45%), Wazir (45%), Baringo (40%). These are mostly idyllic lives.

Sudan

Sudan faces ecological crises such as water shortages and desertification. Rural Sudanese are often displaced by landscape changes and lack of agricultural production. Demand for water is increasing, but water availability to the population of the country remains low. Access to water is necessary as much of Sudan's land is abandoned.

Sudan's livelihoods depend on overexploitation of water sources. 80% of the country is engaged in agriculture, which accounts for 97% of water consumption. Most farms are located in rural areas and are rainwater fed. They are the most important subsistence for the Sudanese as they feed their families and small communities. However, their farming practices harm the environment. Much of Sudan's land is cultivated through mechanized agriculture. According to the United Nations Environment Programme, this intensive agricultural system is reducing arable land and leading to widespread desertification. The irrigation that feeds mechanized farms and

the intensive cultivation practices practiced in rural Sudan are at the root of the arid environment that prevails across Sudan.

Timeline of Events

Date	Description of Event
1822-2020	Over the past 200 years or so, the drought in Africa has continued to have an impact. Being at the epicenter of this catastrophe, Kenya, Somalia, and Ethiopia have experienced famine, violence, and health-related problems.
1820-1830	Based on European Travelers, the 1820-1830 droughts in the Horn of Africa were the worst of the last 200 years. Lake levels fell in central Kenya and Lake Baringo dried up completely. The drought may last up to 20 years.
1875	The earliest systematic rainfall data collection in the Horn of Africa began in 1875 when the first station was placed in Ethiopia, following that through the 1870's several more were placed all across East Africa.
1900-1902	A multi-year drought-driven famine. Locally, this was referred to as the Iwaya (crocodile) famine, as people had to hunt crocodiles for food.
1980	One of the worst humanitarian crises of the 20th century, the Ethiopian famine in the 1980s . According to the United Nations, Ethiopia's food shortages and hunger crises between 1983 and 1985 resulted in an estimated 1 million famine fatalities. Millions more were left homeless, and lacked the resources to start over.

1981-1984	Civil war and patterns of shortage of rain leads to a poor harvest, in Ethiopia and the rest of the Horn of Africa. Some areas can not access aid organizations leaving many vulnerable to famine. The conflict weakens the already fragile economy.
1984 March	The Ethiopian government appeals for international food aid
1984 June	Aid agencies are not able to meet the needs of the millions starving. Thousands are dying and a total of 6 million people are at risk of starvation.
1984 October	The number increases to 8 million at risk of starvation. A BBC documentary by Michael Buerk shocks the western world with images of the famine and coas in the Horn of Africa.
1984 November	Due to public donations and an increase in interest over the droughts effects in Africa, foreign aid increases.
1984 December	A charity organization in Britain and Ireland called <i>Band Aid</i> , forms to raise money for relief efforts.
1985-1986	Hundreds and thousands of people are displaced and left homeless. 600,000 people are moved in efforts to relocate in places where resources are available.
1984-1987	13 nutrition and health centers pop up around the Horn of Africa. These health centers are able to distribute 100,000 metric tons of food and 18,000 tons of supplies and medicine.
1986-1990	Conditions improve and people are able to restore their livelihoods and return to their communities.
2005-2006	The usual long rainy season produced little rainfall. As a result,

	rainfall totals for the year were only 20-60 percent of normal.
6 January 2006	More than 11 million people in the Horn of Africa were affected by widespread famine due to the severe drought. Only in Kenya, 30 deaths were reported and 2.5 million people required food aid. This led to the Kenyan President Mwai Kibaki to declare a national disaster.
2006 February	UNICEF warned that 1.5 million children under the age of five were being threatened by the drought and called for \$16 million USD to help fund its relief efforts in the region.
2011 July	A severe drought affected the entire East African region. It is said to be the worst drought in 60 years. The drought caused a food crisis across Somalia, Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Kenya. The livelihood of 9.5 million people was threatened. The drought was due to the unusually strong La Niña.
20 July 2011	The United Nations officially declared famine, making it the first famine declared in the region by the UN in nearly 30 years. However, before declaring this a crisis many had already perished. Western government had prevented aid in order to weaken the Al-Shabaab militant group.
2011 September	The prospect of drought risk management was introduced to the Horn of Africa. The IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) strategy was developed.
2011 December	Internal conflict and fighting in the Horn of Africa Results in lack of aid but also inability for refugees to migrate.
2012 February	Conditions improved and people were able to return to their

	homes. Rainfall had surpassed expectations and rebel-controlled areas now had access to humanitarian aid. However, by this point in time 260,00 lives were lost or famine and other drought related effects.
2014	A second Drought Resilience Summit (IDDRSI) was held which demanded early warning systems and money set aside that takes drought risk into account. It also advocated for an increase in social aid programs. Lastly, a shared early warning protocol was made to alert all countries in the Horn of Africa at a national scale but also at a local and international scale.
2015-2017	Due to the El Niño effects this was another period of prolonged drought. In late 2015 the last rainfall that did not fall below the country's average came.
2016 March	Several people waited for the rain but once again for the 7th straight season their hopes vanished due to the little to no rain.
2017	6.7 or half of the Somalian population are in need of food assistance, 1 million or so are displaced.
2017 February	The drought has brought outbreaks of cholera and diarrhea as well as the worst measles outbreak in years. Due to dehydration and hunger many are unable to fight these infections resulting in and increase in fatalities.
2017 November	Long rains finally come but it is not enough to counter the effects of the drought.
2019	High levels of food insecurity as result of yet another drought and debts from the 2015-2017. In mid-2019 the United Nations

	predicted that Somalia alone would face a 40% increase in hungry households compared to the beginning of the year.
2020-2021	During this time period two major struggles plague the Horn of Africa. Covid leaves the region struggling economically due to inflation. Because of the lifestyle it is hard for people to social distance leaving many vulnerable to COVID. Furthermore, locust invasions devastated crops .
2021 February	It is found that child marriages and forced marriages are increasing as a result of the drought in the Horn of Africa. Young girls are at this risk due to their families inability to support them, thus marrying them off instead.
2021 December	The Horn of Africa experiences another string of failed rains. More than 200,000 people leave their homes in search of water, food, and pasture.
2022 January-August	Measles outbreak across the Horn of Africa.
24 February 2022	Russia invades Ukraine resulting in major escalation of violence in Ukraine. The invasion disrupts shipments from the country which supplies the Horn of Africa with 90% of its wheat. The conflict results in prices shooting up by 20% resulting in famine.
2022 May	While resources to react to this crisis are still poor, the risks of gender-based violence (sexual assault, sexual exploitation, intimate relationship violence, female genital mutilation) rise. According to the GBV Information Management System the 20% rise in rape between January and May 2022 was correlated to the effects of the drought.

Looking Ahead-2023	Over the past 200 or so years, the Horn of Africa has experienced countless droughts affecting the livelihood of many. Without a solution the droughts will continue to result in many more fatalities in the coming years. Already, the Horn of Africa particularly Somalia has been named one of the most hungriest regions. Besides famine, the drought results in violence over resources as well as many health related issues (cholera, measles, diarrhea). Worldwide leaders have come together countless times to propose a solution to the ongoing catastrophe, However, the conflict still remains prevalent.

Previous Solutions and Attempts to Solve the Issue

The Great Green Wall

Led by UNCCD, the Great Green Wall Initiative (GGWI) is a series of 8,000 km tree planting projects from Senegal to Djibouti involving more than 20 countries.

FAO supported this initiative by helping over 500 communities improve food security and income opportunities. IFAD and the Green Climate Fund, in collaboration with the UNCCD and the UNFCCC, have launched a new program to help GGGI member countries restore land and ecosystems, improve agricultural production, and access markets and food. bottom. In Burkina Faso, his new UNDP initiative will soon help communities tackle reforestation, promote water conservation, restore river banks and reduce soil erosion.

GGWI has already restored millions of hectares of land. By 2030, 100 million hectares of degraded land will be restored, 250 million tonnes of carbon will be deposited in the soil and 10 million green jobs will be created.

Soil Erosion and restoring Coastal Ecosystems

In Senegal's Saloum Delta, IFAD has worked with UNIDO to restore mangroves that are being lost to overfishing, climate change and drought. In Toubacouta village, the project also helped build a new oyster production line and install a beehive.

In his Neck, east of Eswatini, where soil erosion is a serious problem for the community, an IFAD-led initiative, the Resilient Food Systems program, has started reclaiming land that will help transform not only the landscape but also the mindset. .

“Restoring this land will not only help us feed our families, but it will also help us bond as neighbors,” said Hrejifi Ndrangamandra, a member of the project's erosion prevention group. " he said.

Leveraging innovation, technology, partnerships and private finance

Drone technology is now helping countries along the GGWI track the growth of planted trees, identify sources of land degradation, and plant seedlings at a faster pace.

But innovation doesn't always require high tech. In the 1980s, a Burkina Faso farmer, Yakuba his Sawadogo, developed a new cultivation technique that allowed crops to survive with minimal rainfall. His innovations have revolutionized agriculture in Africa, earning him the nickname 'The Man Who Stopped the Desert' and the title of 2020 UNEP World Champion.

However, financing remains a key challenge in land restoration. As such, UNEP encourages private fund managers to set up dedicated funds through the Recovery Seed Capital Facility, combining private and public funds to launch projects that reduce risk for investors.

Addressing the looming threat of starvation

An unprecedented drought is now devastating the Horn of Africa, leaving 16.7 million people severely food insecure, according to a joint FAO alert. According to the WMO and other organizations, the situation is only getting worse.

Inflation caused by the Ukraine crisis is exacerbating food shortages across the region. WFP is expanding its interventions to reach millions of people in Somalia and Ethiopia with emergency food and nutrition. Meanwhile, UNICEF reported meeting parents who had to bury

their emaciated children by the side of the road. Areas to address severe acute malnutrition and ensure access to clean water.

Food insecurity threatens the Sahel region, especially Sudan. In Sudan, FAO is helping rebuild water infrastructure and providing a range of assistance to smallholder farmers.

Relevant United Nations Documents and Resources

Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

<https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/2021/03/udhr.pdf>

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals:

https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals?utm_source=EN&utm_medium=GS&utm_content=US_UNDP_PaidSearch_Brand_English&utm_campaign=CENTRAL&c_src=CENTRAL&c_src2=GSR&gclid=Cj0KCQiAlKmeBhCkARIsAHy7WVv1hDtd5A8Z4sddTwLF8EF0B_TgdKQGV6wI95Citdt3Umigboucz_8aAtFxEALw_wcB

Human Development Report 2021/2022

<https://report.hdr.undp.org/>

United Nations Climate Promise

https://climatepromise.undp.org/?gclid=Cj0KCQiAlKmeBhCkARIsAHy7WVuhqtmGdG_TzIATrC6fmdzXeZu2OLzsle5r1Z7BSurf_E6YIt1M4U4aAroSEALw_wcB

Questions to Consider

1. Should the procedure and integration of Environmentally displaced persons differ from refugees?
2. What should be the Focus of addressing environmentally displaced persons?
3. To what extent should the international protection laws and services of refugees be applicable to environmentally displaced persons?
4. What can be ensured that the solutions provided are to be in effect for the long term?
5. How can the issues caused by the droughts be addressed with as much importance as the drought?

Possible Solutions

Creating an Early Warning System

The effects of the droughts in the Horn of Africa are severe due to the lack of early action. If people as well as governments knew to expect an upcoming drought they would have more time to prepare. This would allow them to set amounts of financial incentive aside in order to help them when the drought begins. Furthermore, it would allow governments to request foreign aid as well as help migrate people to places where more resources are available. If people are warned about these droughts they will be able to store more of their harvest so that it can be consumed later preventing starvation during the drought. Creating a shared early warning system across all of the Horn of Africa would allow early action to take place at a local, national, and international scale. Overall, this would decrease the severity of the drought's effects as well as prevent fatalities.

Reducing CO2 Emissions

Recent studies have shown that by cutting the CO2 production in the atmosphere the number droughts can decrease. The excess of CO2 concentration results in the lack of wetness in a region, while decreasing this concentration would result in precipitation. States must come together to propose a maximum number of CO2 emissions a country is able to release. They must also figure out a way to enforce this number so that all countries abide.

Providing Foreign Aid Faster

Oftentime during the droughts in the Horn of Africa, foreign aid is delayed. This can be due to the western countries declaring the droughts as a crisis too late. By the time the drought is recognized as a crisis, many have already perished and conditions have reached extreme severity. One way to prevent this, is setting increments on what type of drought is a crisis. For Example, if a drought has gone on for two wet seasons straight then it is declared a crisis. Doing so will allow foreign aid to help earlier overall lessening the damage.

Conclusion

Millions of people in the Greater Horn of Africa face severe hunger in Ukraine.

With families facing severe food shortages, many are leaving their homes in search of food, water and grazing land for animals. Mass evictions are often accompanied by poor sanitary conditions. Infectious disease outbreaks are a major problem, especially in combination with low immunization coverage and availability of health services.

As people's diets become more and more precarious, they face an impossible choice between diet and health care, even though malnutrition makes them more susceptible to disease. This is especially true for children, where the combination of malnutrition and disease can be fatal.

Malnutrition and displacement make people weaker and more susceptible to disease, increasing the need for health services.

WHO is coordinating with the health sector and other sector partners to strengthen local action to avoid the worst effects of food insecurity and ensure that people have access to the health services they need. Increase.

In addition to combating the effects of malnutrition, WHO is helping countries prepare for outbreaks of diseases such as cholera, measles and malaria. This includes improving epidemic surveillance systems to quickly identify and respond to new outbreaks. Among those affected, WHO is supporting the uninterrupted continuity of essential health services such as

sexual and reproductive health, treatment of chronic infections such as tuberculosis and HIV, and mental health services. .

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