

URGENT ACTIONS

SHORT-TERM ACTIONS

Scale up food and water aid, specifically targeting the most vulnerable people. Protect the remaining assets of the poor—such as livestock, labor, tools, and land—through social safety nets and insurance products that can help mitigate financial, agricultural, and health risks.

MEDIUM-TERM ACTIONS

Keep international and cross-border trade open. Do not introduce export bans within the region; while such bans may help secure the domestic food supply, they can also lead to starvation in neighboring countries, which will exacerbate the crisis. Accelerate the establishment of regional food reserves for humanitarian purposes.

LONG-TERM ACTIONS

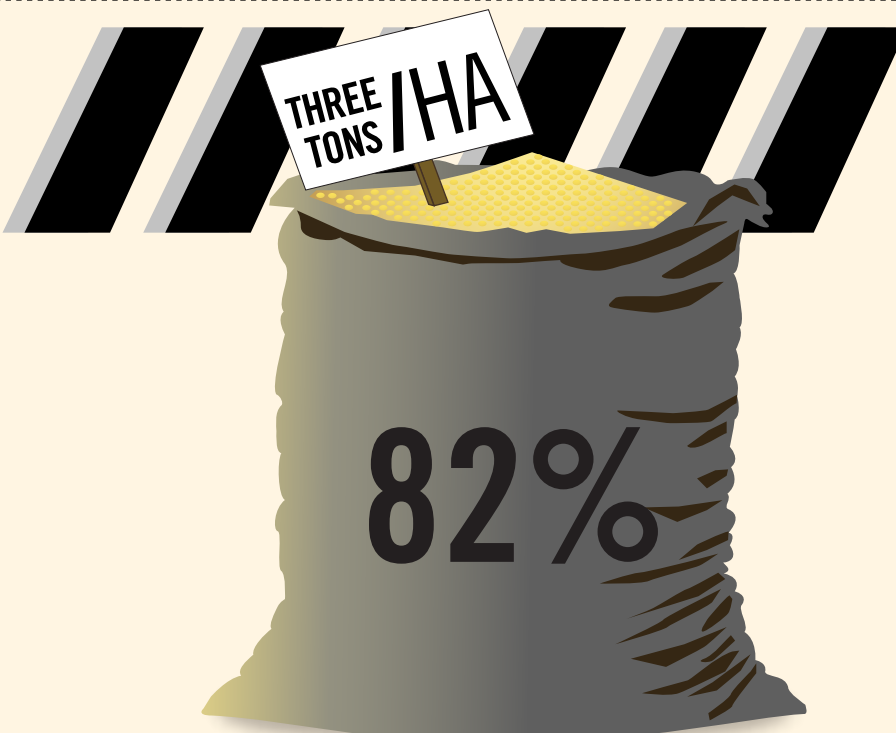
Build the resilience of smallholder farmers and pastoralist communities by ensuring their access to risk-management tools (including insurance and credit), drought-resistant seeds, high-quality fertilizer, irrigation techniques, livestock-related assistance, and the technology and support to put the above to best use.

MAIZE CROP INTENSIFICATION WORKS



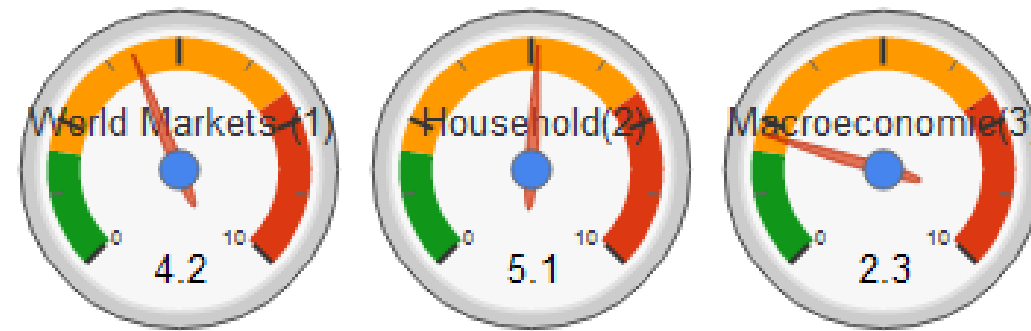
NO INTENSIFICATION

Without further intensification, such as the use of inorganic fertilizers and hybrid varieties, only 15% of Sub-Saharan Africa's current maize area has the potential to reliably produce more than 3 tons/hectare, a yield level suggested as being sufficient to sustain the cereal needs of a typical smallholder household. However, with well-managed intensification, 82% of the current maize area has the potential to reliably produce more than 3 tons/hectare.



WITH INTENSIFICATION

FOOD SECURITY INDICES



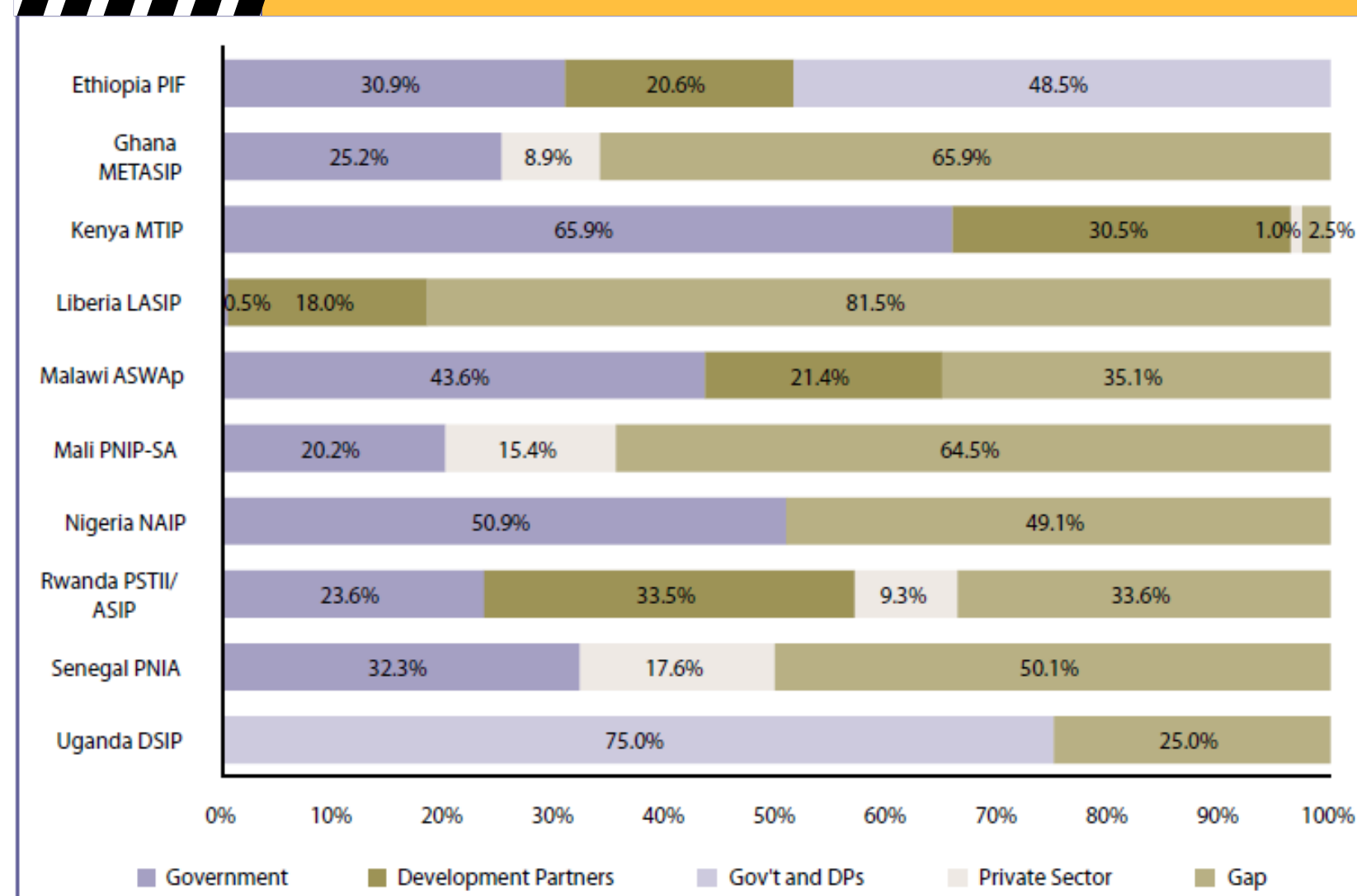
Using data from World Bank Development Indicators, FAO-STAT, USDA, and IFPRI research through 2007, these tools allow users to detect which countries are most vulnerable to price shocks on global markets.

View food security indices specific to the Horn of Africa.

FINANCING AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENTS: AFRICA

What is the outlook for spending on the sector in the future, and how will it be financed? If budgets are executed as planned, some countries will clearly outperform the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) 10% target. Most of the expected funding for these CAADP investment plans depends on contributions by development partners. Only in Nigeria and Kenya will government financing be expected to account for more than 50% of total expenditures.

SOURCE OF CAADP INVESTMENT PLAN FUNDING

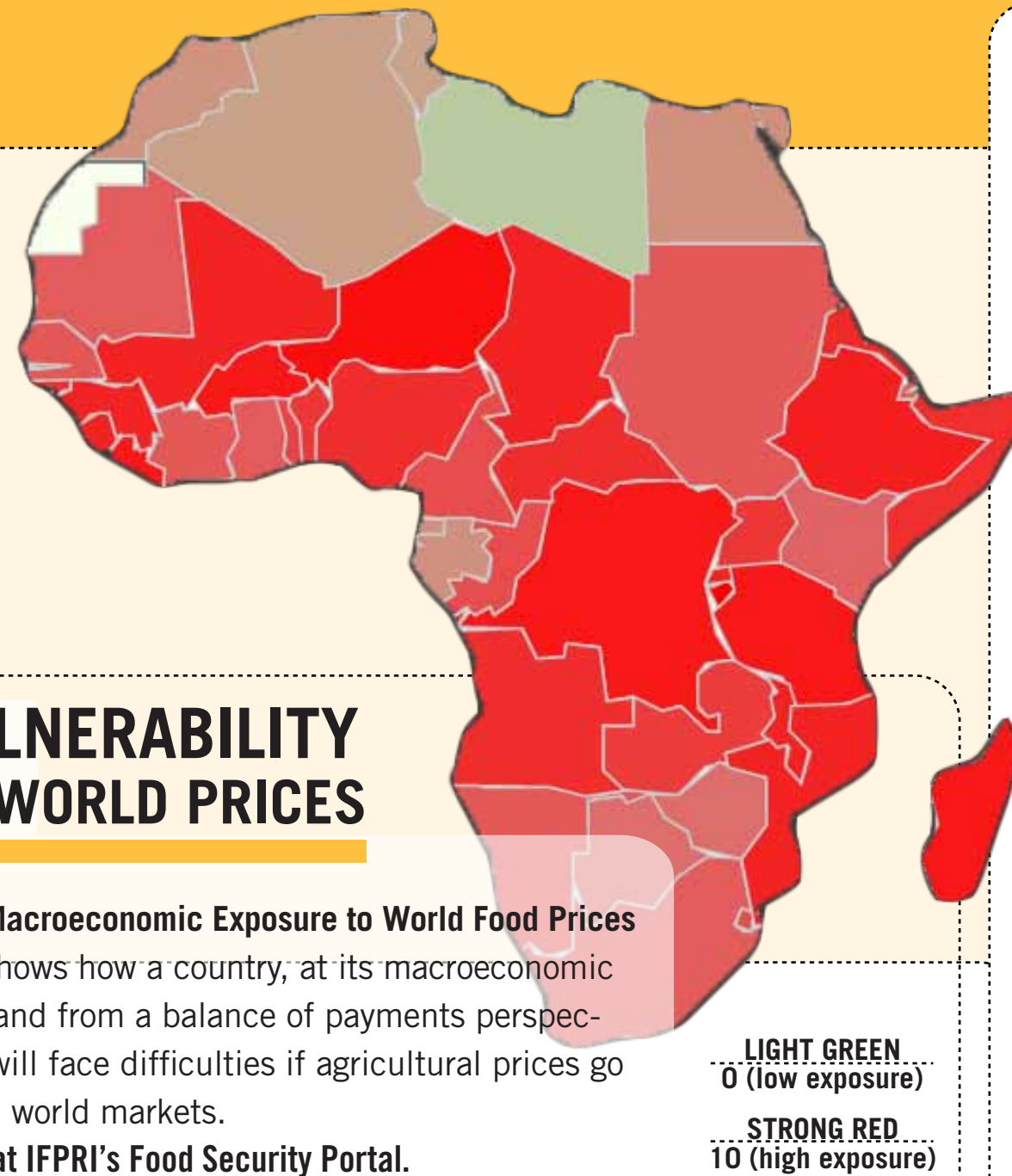


Source: Authors' aggregation based on GAFSP 2010 documents and Ethiopia PIF. Uganda's funding sources are not disaggregated in the figure because the disaggregated data was not available.

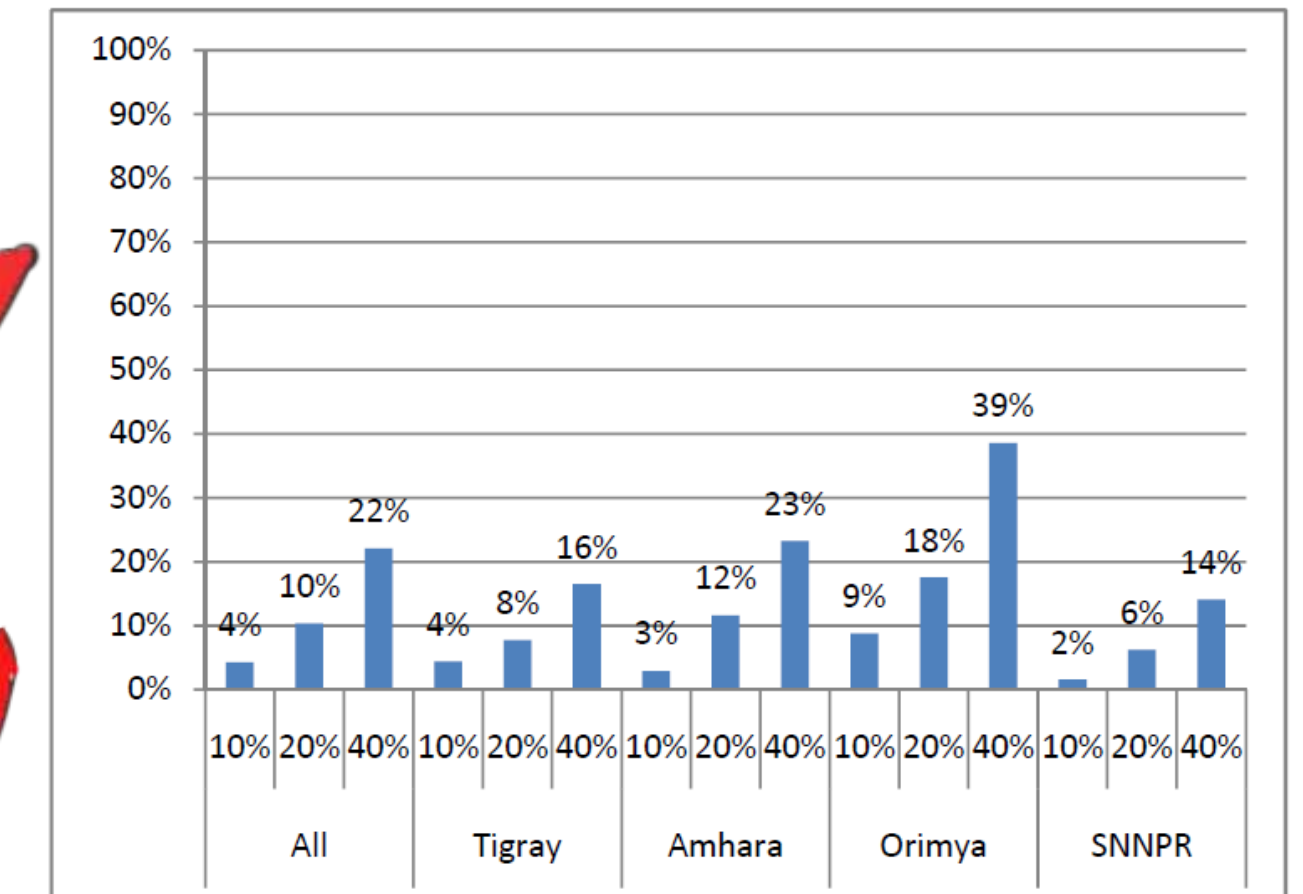
VULNERABILITY TO WORLD PRICES

The Macroeconomic Exposure to World Food Prices tool shows how a country, at its macroeconomic level and from a balance of payments perspective, will face difficulties if agricultural prices go up in world markets.

More at IFPRI's Food Security Portal.



SAFETY NET PROGRAMS: ETHIOPIA



The incidence of direct support transfers by region and predicted per capita consumption deciles

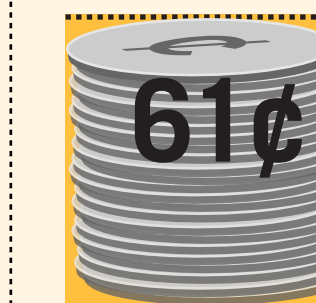
The Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) has been able to target resources to the poorest households in rural areas using a combination of geographic and community-based targeting. More at ESSP II.

AGRICULTURAL R&D SPENDING

Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators (ASTI)

Ethiopia's spending on agricultural research and development as a share of agricultural output has dropped by more than 50% since 2001. In 2008, the country invested \$0.27 for every \$100 dollars of agricultural GDP, well below the average for Africa as a whole.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA AVERAGE



ETHIOPIA



SUDAN



KENYA

