



HORN OF AFRICA – DROUGHT

BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- More than 10 million people in the eastern Horn of Africa currently require emergency assistance due to prolonged drought conditions, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization’s (FAO’s) Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU). Successive seasons of failed rains—combined with increasing food prices, conflict, and limited humanitarian access—have resulted in food insecurity, water shortages, and acute malnutrition rates above emergency thresholds.
- Acute malnutrition rates in northern and eastern Kenya and central and southern Somalia are the highest seen since 2003, far exceeding internationally accepted global acute malnutrition (GAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) thresholds of 15 percent and 1 to 2 percent, respectively. GAM rates among Somali refugees arriving in Ethiopia have reached 47 percent, according to FAO’s Food Security and Nutrition Working Group.
- Increasing numbers of drought- and conflict-affected people are fleeing central and southern Somalia for camps in southern Ethiopia and northeastern Kenya, where assistance such as food and safe drinking water are more readily available. Approximately 1,300 Somalis are arriving each day at the Dadaab complex in northeastern Kenya, while nearly 2,000 Somalis are arriving at the Dolo Ado camps in Ethiopia each week, according to the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).
- The U.S. Government (USG) has provided nearly \$366.3 million in FY 2011 to date in response to drought conditions in the eastern Horn of Africa. On July 6, 2011, USAID activated a regional Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) in Nairobi, Kenya, and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to monitor regional drought conditions and coordinate response activities with other donors. USAID also stood up a Response Management Team in Washington, D.C., to support the DART and coordinate USG humanitarian efforts.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		Source
Total People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance	10.27 million	OCHA, FSNAU – June 28, 2011
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Kenya	3.5 million	OCHA – June 28, 2011
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Ethiopia	3.2 million	OCHA – June 28, 2011
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Somalia	2.85 million	FSNAU – June 28, 2011
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Uganda	600,000	OCHA – June 28, 2011
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Djibouti	120,000	OCHA – June 28, 2011
Number of Somali Refugees in Kenya	405,068	UNHCR – June, 2011
Number of Somali Refugees in Ethiopia	111,556	UNHCR – June, 2011

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING ¹	
USAID/OFDA ² Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$30,949,681
USAID/FFP ³ Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$319,588,774
State/PRM ⁴ Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$15,738,008
Total USAID and State Assistance	\$366,276,463

Context

- Following the below-normal 2011 spring rains in the eastern Horn of Africa, food security among pastoralists and populations in marginal farming areas sharply deteriorated. In addition to below-normal harvests, shortages of

¹ Includes funding to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia

² USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

³ USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

⁴ U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

grazing resources for livestock resulted in abnormal migrations, whereby pastoralists travel long distances and group animals in areas of limited remaining pasture and water. Livestock health and market prices have deteriorated markedly, with milk production declining significantly for the majority of affected households. Many children in the region rely on milk for protein and nutrients.

- In Somalia, drought conditions have exacerbated a complex emergency that has remained ongoing since 1991. Conflict between Transitional Federal Government forces—supported by the African Union Mission in Somalia—and armed opposition groups continues to displace populations and limit humanitarian access. On October 7, 2010, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires a.i. to Kenya Lee A. Brudvig renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Somalia for FY 2011.
- On January 28, 2011, U.S. Ambassador Michael E. Ranneberger declared a disaster due to the effects of the drought in Kenya. On February 4, 2011, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Tulinabo S. Mushingi declared a disaster due to the effects of the drought in Ethiopia. In response, USAID/OFDA immediately increased assistance to affected areas of Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia, and established a Drought Task Force in Nairobi, Kenya, to monitor evolving drought conditions and identify priority humanitarian needs in coordination with USAID/Kenya, the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi, and USAID/OFDA staff in Washington, D.C.

Food Security

- According to the Consumers Federation of Kenya, food prices increased by more than 25 percent between January and April 2011. The high price of key staple food items, particularly maize and beans, continued to decrease Kenyans' access to food during June. In addition to global factors increasing food prices worldwide, the availability of staple items in Kenya has been impacted by stockpiling due to unpredictable prices, illegal exports of maize to southern Sudan, and food export restrictions. In response, Kenyan President Mwai Kibaki directed the Government of Kenya (GoK) Ministry of Finance to facilitate the urgent import of maize to augment grain reserves. During the week of June 26, the GoK enacted measures to reduce or waive tariffs on the imports of certain food commodities.
- In Somalia, domestic cereal production typically meets 40 percent of consumption, while the remaining 60 percent is met through imports and international assistance. This year, due to below-normal harvests, domestic production will likely only meet 15 to 20 percent of domestic consumption in Somalia.
- As of May 2011, cereal prices in Ethiopia had increased by an average of 27.5 percent compared to May 2010 prices, with maize prices in Somali Region increasing by up to 117 percent, according to the U.N. In addition, as of July 7, livestock mortality rates had reached 40 to 60 percent above normal rates in some areas of Ethiopia due to depleted grazing and water resources, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network.
- In FY 2011 to date, USAID/FFP has provided nearly 314,000 metric tons (MT) of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance through the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) for drought- and conflict-affected populations in Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Kenya. USAID/FFP also supports WFP operations in Somalia, including supplementary feeding and food-for-work and assets programs. In Kenya, USAID/FFP provided \$10 million in FY 2011 emergency food security program (EFSP) funds for local and regional food procurement through WFP. USAID/FFP made its first contribution to WFP in October 2010 in response to drought early warnings.

Nutrition

- The Kenya Nutrition Technical Forum—composed of relief organizations and GoK officials—has placed 10 districts in northern and eastern Kenya under alert for increased food insecurity and malnutrition. Of the 10 districts, five have SAM rates above 5 percent. Populations with the highest acute malnutrition rates in Kenya reside within Mandera District in North Eastern Province and Turkana District in Rift Valley Province, with reported GAM rates between 27 and 37.4 percent.
- Humanitarian agencies have recorded GAM rates between 30 and 40 percent among Somalis arriving at the Dadaab refugee complex in Kenya. In Ethiopia, humanitarian agencies have recorded 33 percent GAM rates and 11 percent SAM rates among Somali refugees in the Dolo Ado camps. Among new arrivals at Dolo Ado, GAM and SAM rates have reached 47 percent and 23 percent, respectively. In southern Somalia, relief agencies have reported 30.7 percent GAM rates among pastoral communities and 25.3 percent GAM rates among populations in agro-pastoral areas.
- A famine exists when three of the following conditions are met: households lack resources to meet basic food requirements, GAM rates exceed 30 percent, and the crude mortality rate (CMR) reaches five people per 10,000 people per day, according to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification's Acute Food Insecurity Reference Table for Household Groups. Somali refugees are experiencing extreme food insecurity and GAM rates above 30 percent—meeting two of the three criteria. Kenyan populations with GAM rates above 30 percent have met one

criterion. However, nutrition experts note that CMR is a lagging indicator that often exceeds emergency thresholds after other famine criteria have been reached. Should conditions continue to deteriorate, famine may appear among populations residing in the eastern Horn of Africa, particularly in southern Somalia and among Somali refugees.

- In FY 2011 to date, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$11.2 million for nutrition interventions in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia, benefiting a total of up to 500,000 people. USAID/OFDA-funded nutrition initiatives support inpatient and outpatient treatment, community-based nutrition education, and interventions that integrate malnutrition treatment into local health facilities while improving local health workers' capacity to treat moderate and severe acute malnutrition. USAID/OFDA continues to scale up assistance to meet the most critical nutrition-related needs.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

- In severely drought-affected areas of northern and eastern Kenya and southern Ethiopia, relief agencies continue water trucking for both human and animal consumption, according to OCHA. Shortages of safe drinking water continue to increase the risk of water-borne disease, although no major disease outbreaks have occurred to date as a result of the current drought.
- Between June 20 and 23, USAID/OFDA staff assessed WASH conditions in Garrissa District in the North Eastern Province of Kenya. USAID/OFDA staff observed that the majority of water sources in the area were not recharged during April to June rains—an annual occurrence under normal conditions. As a result, the distance between water points has significantly grown and is expected to further increase during July and August.
- Relief agencies are distributing hygiene kits, including water containers and soap, to approximately 290,000 people in nutrition centers in central and southern Somalia, according to OCHA. Relief agencies have also provided health workers with information materials to conduct hygiene promotion sessions in order to decrease the likelihood of water-borne disease spread.
- In FY 2011 to date, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$4.7 million for WASH interventions in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia, benefiting a total of up to 408,000 people. USAID/OFDA programs integrate hygiene and sanitation education into health and nutrition interventions and increase access to safe drinking water through borehole rehabilitation and limited water trucking, where necessary. USAID/OFDA remains poised to increase emergency WASH assistance.

Refugees

- The rate of Somali refugee arrivals has significantly increased in recent weeks, with approximately 20,000 Somalis arriving at the Dadaab complex in northeastern Kenya within a two-week time period in June, according to UNHCR. As of June 9, the Dadaab complex had reached more than 300 percent capacity, hosting an estimated 370,000 refugees.
- Ethiopia hosts more than 111,000 Somali refugees, according to UNHCR. The figure includes more than 34,000 arrivals since January. Relief agencies report that approximately half of newly arrived individuals are acutely malnourished.
- In FY 2011 to date, State/PRM has provided more than \$15.7 million to UNHCR and non-governmental organizations supporting drought- and conflict-affected refugees in Ethiopia and Kenya.

Other Humanitarian Assistance

- USAID/Kenya has provided \$57 million for a five-year program in Somalia that aims to mitigate conflict, promote stability and community cohesion, and strengthen citizens' relationships with their government officials. Project activities will occur in the accessible Galmuduug, Puntland, and Somaliland regions, where a USAID grantee will work with local civil society organizations and community leaders to implement small-scale, community-driven projects.
- The U.K. Department for International Development recently pledged more than \$61 million to WFP for operations in Ethiopia. The contribution is sufficient to provide food assistance to 1.3 million drought-affected people for three months.
- On July 6, the European Commission announced a more than \$8.1 million contribution to support refugee assistance programs in the Dadaab refugee complex, bringing total funding for drought-related assistance in the Horn of Africa to more than \$100.2 million.

FY 2011 USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Somalia	\$9,000,000
ACTED, Concern, International Medical Corps (IMC), Mercy USA, Merlin, Save the Children/U.K. (SC/UK), U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), Wajir South Development Association (WASDA)	Agriculture and Food Security; Economic Recovery and Market Systems; Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications; Nutrition; WASH	Kenya	\$4,930,120
ADRA, CARE, Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF), IMC, International Rescue Committee (IRC), Mercy Corps, Merlin, Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US), U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), FAO, OCHA, UNICEF, WFP	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Ethiopia	\$17,019,561
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$30,949,681
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
WFP	General Food Distribution, Supplementary Feeding, Food-for-Work and Assets, Emergency School Feeding, Mother and Child Health Feeding, Institutional Feeding	Somalia	\$39,428,174
WFP	38,160 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Kenya	\$58,717,400 ³
WFP	41,390 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance for Refugees	Kenya	\$45,712,800
WFP	162,300 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Relief Food Assistance	Ethiopia	\$125,720,400
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)/Joint Emergency Operations	67,550 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Relief Food Assistance	Ethiopia	\$45,610,000
WFP	4,380 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Djibouti	\$4,800,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$319,588,774
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
CARE, IRC, Lutheran World Relief (LWR), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Salesian Missions, World University Service of Canada, UNHCR	Child Protection, Education, Health, Psychosocial Support, Refugee Reception and Support, Shelter, Support for People with Special Needs and Unaccompanied Minors, Vocational Training, WASH	Dadaab complex and Kakuma camp, Kenya	\$11,888,008
UNHCR	Refugee Support	Dolo Ado complex, Ethiopia	\$3,850,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$15,738,008
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2011			\$366,276,463

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of July 6, 2011

² Estimated value of food assistance

³ Includes the \$10 million EFSP award for local and regional procurement

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for response efforts in the Horn of Africa can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or (703) 276-1914
Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int