



# HORN OF AFRICA – DROUGHT

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- During U.K. Prime Minister David Cameron’s visit to the U.S. in mid-March, U.S. President Barack Obama and Prime Minister Cameron reaffirmed their commitment to the U.S.–U.K. Partnership for Global Development—an initiative to improve the lives of the world’s poorest people, including vulnerable individuals in the Horn of Africa. On March 14, the White House announced that the two countries are committed to improving resilience in the Horn of Africa and have established a ministerial-level “Resilience Political Champions Group” that includes a small number of key international figures who are committed to promoting the importance of food security, particularly in the Horn of Africa. The group aims to strengthen political commitments that promote greater resilience to the increasing number and severity of natural disasters, according to the White House.
- In recent weeks, numerous weather forecast agencies have cautioned that, given the prevalence of Crisis and Humanitarian Emergency—Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) 3 and IPC 4, respectively—levels of food insecurity in areas of the Horn of Africa and the possibility of below-average March-to-May rainfall in Djibouti, southern Ethiopia, northern Kenya, and most of Somalia, relief agencies should prepare contingency plans to enable a timely response to the potential deterioration in food security conditions in the region, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) has prepared contingency plans and is funding activities for drought-affected populations to prevent further deterioration of conditions and a reversal of recent food security gains.
- On April 3, U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton announced that the U.S. Government (USG) recently provided nearly \$49 million in additional humanitarian assistance to the Horn of Africa, bringing total USG humanitarian assistance to the region to nearly \$984 million in FY 2011 and FY 2012 to date. The additional assistance includes more than \$4 million in funding from USAID/OFDA for activities in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia. USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) also provided nearly \$41 million in assistance for Somalia. In addition, the U.S. Department of State Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) provided nearly \$4 million in additional assistance for refugees in Ethiopia and Kenya.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		Source
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Kenya	2.8 million	OCHA – March 14, 2012
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Ethiopia	3.54 million	OCHA – March 14, 2012
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Somalia	2.51 million	OCHA – March 14, 2012
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Djibouti	200,955	OCHA – March 14, 2012
Number of Somali Refugees in Kenya	521,992	UNHCR <sup>1</sup> – April 1, 2012
Number of Somali Refugees in Ethiopia	191,670	UNHCR – March 31, 2012
Number of Somali Refugees in Djibouti	19,445	UNHCR – February 7, 2012

FY 2012 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING <sup>2</sup>	
USAID/OFDA Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$7,991,784
USAID/FFP Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$298,074,234
State/PRM Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$26,950,262
<b>Total USAID and State Assistance to the Horn of Africa</b>	<b>\$333,016,280</b>

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING <sup>3</sup>	
USAID/OFDA Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$108,625,407
USAID/FFP Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$435,193,274
State/PRM Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$106,741,455
<b>Total USAID and State Assistance to the Horn of Africa</b>	<b>\$650,560,136</b>

<sup>1</sup> The Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

<sup>2</sup> Includes funding to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia; Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>3</sup> Includes funding to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia; Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

## Context

- Following below-average 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 grazing resources for livestock resulted in abnormal migrations, with pastoralists travelling long distances in search of pasture and water, according to OCHA.
- In July and August 2011, the U.N. declared that acute malnutrition indicators, crude mortality rates (CMRs), and food access levels had surpassed Famine<sup>4</sup>—IPC 5—thresholds among internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Mogadishu and the Afgooye corridor and in areas of Bay, Bakool, Lower Shabelle, and Middle Shabelle regions in Somalia. In response, the USG, other international donors, and humanitarian agencies rapidly scaled up humanitarian assistance to Somalia. By November, the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) and the U.N. Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) reported improved humanitarian conditions in Somalia and downgraded areas of Bay, Bakool, and Lower Shabelle regions from Famine to Humanitarian Emergency. On February 3, FEWS NET and FSNAU reported that Famine—as defined by the IPC continuum—no longer existed in southern Somalia.
- On July 6, 2011, USAID activated a regional Disaster Assistance Response Team (USAID/DART) in Nairobi, Kenya, and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to monitor regional drought conditions, identify humanitarian needs, and coordinate response activities with other donors. USAID also stood up a Response Management Team (USAID/RMT) in Washington, D.C., to support the USAID/DART and coordinate USG humanitarian efforts. On February 15, 2012, the USAID/DART and USAID/RMT transitioned responsibilities back to the USAID/OFDA East and Central Africa regional team.
- On October 13, 2011, U.S. Ambassador James C. Swan, Special Representative for Somalia in Nairobi, Kenya, renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Somalia for FY 2012. On October 19, 2011, U.S. Ambassador Donald E. Booth reissued the disaster declaration in response to the ongoing complex emergency in Ethiopia. On October 28, 2011, U.S. Ambassador J. Scott Gration renewed the Kenya disaster declaration for FY 2012 due to the effects of the drought.
- On November 28, al-Shabaab issued a public statement banning 16 U.N. agencies and international non-governmental organizations from operating in al-Shabaab-controlled areas of southern and central Somalia. In addition, on January 30, the Office for Supervising the Affairs of Foreign Agencies of the Harakat al-Shabaab Al Mujahideen terminated the agreement under which the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) was allowed to deliver emergency food aid in al-Shabaab-administered areas of Somalia.
- In anticipation of worsening humanitarian conditions, USAID began pre-positioning food assistance in the Horn of Africa in late 2010 and providing significant humanitarian assistance in early 2011. The majority of FY 2011 USG-funded humanitarian assistance programs remain operational to date, providing ongoing support to affected populations. The USG continues to monitor the situation in order to provide additional humanitarian assistance in response to evolving or persisting needs.

## Security, Humanitarian Access, and Population Displacements

### *Somalia*

- In February, Somalia's capital, Mogadishu, received approximately 37,000 displaced persons from across southern and central Somalia and areas within the city due to insecurity and evictions from public buildings, according to UNHCR.
- Field and media reports indicate that al-Shabaab clashes with Government of Ethiopia (GoE) and Government of Kenya (GoK) forces in early to mid-March displaced approximately 5,000 people within Gedo Region, according to OCHA. UNHCR reports that approximately 77,000 IDPs reside in the region. In addition to displacement, ongoing insecurity has resulted in the closure of more than 10 health clinics in Gedo. Deteriorating security conditions could also disrupt trade between Gedo, Mogadishu, and Baidoa town, Bay Region, which could lead to an increase in food and commodity prices.
- The Emergency Shelter/Non-Food Item (NFI) Cluster—the coordinating body for shelter and NFI-related activities in Somalia—has distributed approximately 100,000 emergency assistance packages to more than 60,000 IDPs in Lower Juba Region and Mogadishu's Hodan and Daynile districts. The distributions in Hodan and Daynile took place in direct response to the influx of IDPs from the Afgooye corridor and evictions from public buildings, OCHA

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<sup>4</sup> Per the IPC continuum, a population is considered “in Famine” when it meets all of the following criteria: (1) at least 20 percent of households face extreme food shortages with limited ability to cope; (2) the prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) exceeds 30 percent; and (3) CMRs exceed two deaths per 10,000 people per day. A population is downgraded from Famine once evidence suggests that it no longer meets at least one of the three aforementioned criteria. Therefore, a population may continue to experience famine-level conditions but not be classified as in Famine. For example, improved household food access could result in a downgrade from Famine to Humanitarian Emergency, even if malnutrition and mortality conditions remain at famine-levels.

reports. In Lower Juba, the Common Humanitarian Fund Emergency Reserve supported the distributions for IDPs, reaching 24,000 individuals.

## **Emergency Food Assistance, Food Security, and Livelihoods**

### *Ethiopia*

- In late March and early April, OCHA reported growing concern regarding the potential deterioration in food security conditions in parts of central and southern Ethiopia in the coming months as a result of the delayed onset of the mid-February-to-May *belg* rains, which are currently up to two months late. The delayed onset of the rains has already affected sweet potato crops in Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) Region and limited land preparation and planting in areas of northeastern Ethiopia and long-cycle crop planting areas, OCHA reports. The Disaster Risk Management Agricultural Task Force continues to closely monitoring *belg*-cropping areas of SNNP Region. The *belg* harvest typically occurs in June and July, FEWS NET reports.
- In February, cereal prices increased across Ethiopia, and prices could continue to climb with the approaching lean season in *belg*-dependent areas. Ethiopia's year-on-year inflation rate rose to 36.3 percent in February, up from 32 percent in January, according to OCHA. Livestock and livestock product prices decreased between December 2011 and January 2012; however, livestock prices remain relatively high for this time of year, resulting in favorable terms of trade at local markets for pastoralists, OCHA reports.
- As of March 15, the GoE Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS), the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), and the Catholic Relief Services (CRS)-managed Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP) had dispatched 37 percent of food assistance allocated for individuals throughout Ethiopia during the first round of 2012 distributions, according to OCHA.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/FFP has provided \$118.4 million to support drought-affected populations and refugees in Ethiopia. This includes approximately 135,390 metric tons (MT) of food assistance to drought-affected individuals and 19,250 MT of food assistance to refugees.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided \$500,000 for agriculture and food security activities in Ethiopia through the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). With funding from USAID/OFDA, FAO plans to improve the management of disasters, such as drought, through enhanced information dissemination and coordination and more timely and effective responses.

### *Kenya*

- Above-average rainfall during the October-to-December short rains resulted in improved pasture and water conditions in many drought-affected areas, according to results from the October-to-December GoK Short Rains Assessment (SRA) in five livelihood zones across Kenya. Following the release of the SRA findings, the GoK decreased the estimated population in need of humanitarian assistance from approximately 3.75 million reported in early 2012 to an estimated 2.2 million people as of March.
- Despite improving pasture and water conditions and decreased risk of malnutrition, the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) notes that one above-average rainy season will not be sufficient to initiate full recovery in areas affected by consecutive poor rainy seasons. In addition, recent forecasts released by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, FEWS NET, and the GoK anticipate a potentially poor March-to-May long rains season that could increase the risk of malnutrition, particularly in areas of Mandera, Marsabit, and Wajir counties.
- In February, WFP reached 80 percent of targeted beneficiaries through general food distributions and food-for-assets programs. However, due to operational constraints and cash pipeline issues, only 47 percent of beneficiaries targeted through cash-based interventions received conditional or unconditional cash transfers, OCHA reports. In addition, WFP reached 91 percent of targeted beneficiaries—children between the ages of 6 and 59 months and pregnant and lactating women—with supplementary rations through its blanket supplementary feeding program.
- The recently completed Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) in Kenya estimated the overall financial effects of drought conditions from 2008 to 2011 at approximately \$12.1 billion, according to the World Bank. The economic impact of the drought is projected to have slowed the country's economic growth by an estimated 2.8 percent per year. The World Bank estimates that approximately \$1.77 billion is needed for recovery and reconstruction efforts between 2012 and 2016. In addition, approximately \$2.1 billion is required to meet identified disaster risk reduction needs.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/FFP has provided nearly \$57 million to support WFP and Horn Relief efforts to address immediate food needs across Kenya.
- USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$817,000 to CHF International to implement agriculture and food security activities in Kenya to date in FY 2012. With funding from USAID/OFDA, CHF International aims to mitigate

drought-induced food insecurity through interventions that promote sustainable agricultural production and asset protection. CHF International is providing 3,500 households with training and supplies to maximize harvests through a series of capacity-building trainings and the introduction of new methods for harvest storage and handling. CHF International also plans to coordinate with approximately 700 female-headed households to establish small-scale vegetable production and increase access to and usage of healthy foods. In addition, CHF International plans to provide 2,500 households with vouchers for the immediate purchase of seeds for short rains crops.

### *Somalia*

- FSNAU estimates that approximately 2.51 million people will require humanitarian assistance between February and June in Somalia, an increase from the estimated 2.34 million people in need of assistance in early 2012. However, if the April-to-June *gu* rains are below average, as predicted, the food security of additional populations, primarily pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, is likely to deteriorate to Crisis levels. OCHA reports an urgent need to increase resilience activities in the coming months to prevent vulnerable individuals from losing livelihoods and productive assets and to avoid a reversal of gains made as a result of the favorable *deyr* harvest.
- To address the needs of IDPs in Mogadishu, the Food Assistance Cluster (FAC)—the coordinating body for food-related assistance in Somalia—scaled up its response to include cooked meals and targeted supplementary feeding programs, which have reached more than 460,000 people, according to OCHA. In addition, FAC partners released approximately 5,000 MT of red sorghum into Mogadishu markets through a network of national suppliers as a part of a market stabilization program. Market-tracking reports and field interviews found that the sorghum moved through trading networks and arrived in deficit-producing areas, including in Galgaduud Region, indicating strong market networks between Mogadishu and rural areas, OCHA reports.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/FFP has provided nearly \$115 million in emergency food assistance for food-insecure populations in Somalia. USAID/FFP programming includes a recent contribution of nearly \$41 million for cash-based emergency food assistance in southern and central Somalia. Through this contribution, cash-for-work (CFW) activities and unconditional cash transfers will target an estimated 73,000 food-insecure households with humanitarian resources, which aim to enable families to meet immediate food needs and build resilience through the rehabilitation of community-level productive assets.
- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$13 million to support economic recovery and market systems (ERMS) activities in Somalia. To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$900,000 for ERMS activities. Through one partner, USAID/OFDA is restoring purchasing power at local markets and promoting the recovery of economic assets for identified Somali IDPs in Mogadishu.

## **Health, Nutrition, and WASH**

### *Ethiopia*

- Health facilities continue to report suspected cases of meningococcal meningitis in SNNP Region, according to OCHA. Disease surveillance and case management continue, with the involvement of the GoE health system at the municipal, regional, and national levels, as well as support from health partners throughout the country. The GoE, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO), and the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) recently updated the Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan, which requests \$3.1 million to address potential meningitis outbreaks throughout Ethiopia, particularly in high-risk areas.
- Multi-stakeholder nutrition surveys began on February 27 for Somali refugees residing in the Dollo Ado refugee camps—totaling 147,600 individuals as of March 17. Preliminary results from Bokolomanyo camp indicate that, with GAM levels of less than 10 percent, malnutrition levels are below the emergency threshold of 15 percent. Nutrition surveys are ongoing in Melkadida and Buramino refugee camps, according to OCHA. Prior to the current surveys, the most recent nutrition assessments were completed in October 2011 in these three camps.
- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$6.1 million for water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities throughout Ethiopia, including nearly \$3.3 million to the International Rescue Committee (IRC). Targeting more than 519,000 individuals, IRC aims to provide safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities to affected communities in Ethiopia. In addition, IRC is working to promote safe hygiene practices amongst the targeted population.

### *Kenya*

- To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$86,000 to CHF International to implement nutrition activities in Kenya. With funding from USAID/OFDA, CHF International aims to strengthen household resilience by building local capacity in food asset management and nutrition education programs. CHF International plans to sponsor six community nutrition events focused on raising awareness and acceptance of healthy food choices.

- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA funded more \$3.8 million in WASH activities in Kenya. With USAID/OFDA support, the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) has implemented a program to address the most urgent needs arising from the prolonged drought in Samburu County, central Kenya, and to build resilience to future climatic shocks through large-scale CFW programs, hygiene promotion trainings, and the rehabilitation of strategic water points, including dams and boreholes. To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has funded more than \$350,000 in WASH activities in Kenya.

### *Somalia*

- In February, health facilities reported nearly 2,300 cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD), including nearly 1,700 cases in children, in central and southern Somalia, according to the Health Cluster—the coordinating body for health-related activities in Somalia. With the upcoming *gu* rains, the number of waterborne disease cases, particularly AWD/cholera, are expected to rise significantly. In response, health and WASH partners are increasing community-based health education and preventative activities in Mogadishu and the Afgooye corridor.
- In preparation for an increased AWD/cholera caseload, UNICEF plans to pre-position medical supplies—including medical equipment and medicines to treat approximately 10,000 cases of cholera—at 18 maternal and child health care clinics in Banadir, Galgaduud, Gedo, Hiran, Lower Juba, and Mudug regions, according to WHO.
- The Health Cluster anticipates an increase in the number of malaria cases in the coming months due to the onset of the *gu* rains, primarily affecting riverine areas of Banadir, Gedo, Hiran, Middle Juba, Middle Shabelle, Middle Juba, and Lower Shabelle regions, OCHA reports. Between March 5 and 18, health facilities reported approximately 1,460 confirmed cases of malaria, according to WHO. In preparation for malaria outbreaks, UNICEF, through its partners, has distributed more than 6,000 treated bed nets to approximately 3,000 households in Lower Juba Region since January.
- The WASH Cluster—the coordinating body for WASH-related activities in Somalia—recently established a Hygiene Promotion/Sanitation Technical Working Group to oversee WASH activities in Mogadishu, OCHA reports. Cluster partners have supported more than 327,000 individuals—or 13 percent of 2.6 million targeted beneficiaries—with sustainable and safe drinking water access across Somalia. Partners have also reached more than 803,000 individuals with temporary access to safe drinking water. In addition, partners have provided nearly 198,000 beneficiaries with access to latrines, while more than 154,000 individuals have benefited from hygiene promotion activities and the provision of hygiene kits.
- Between March 3 and 5, a WHO-led mission visited Baidoa town, Bay Region, which GoE and Somalia Transitional Federal Government forces captured from al-Shabaab in February. During a visit to Baidoa Hospital, WHO provided medical equipment and supplies for direct service delivery for the treatment of injured patients. WHO plans to organize trainings for 10 nurses and two doctors on emergency surgical procedures and comprehensive emergency obstetric care. WHO's activities in Baidoa are part of an increase in operations in newly accessible areas throughout southern and central Somalia.
- Since January, the Nutrition Cluster—the coordinating body for nutrition-related activities in Somalia—has supported more than 74,600 malnourished children under five years of age throughout Somalia, according to OCHA. The cluster plans to target 194,000 children with treatment over the next six months. The cluster estimates that partners will reach an average of 32,000 children monthly during the next six months, primarily in southern Somalia.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$1.3 million to implement WASH activities in Somalia. Through a partner, USAID/OFDA is working to provide populations affected by drought, conflict, and displacement with increased access to safe drinking water, as well as sanitation and hygiene facilities. In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$11.7 million for the implementation of WASH activities in Somalia.

### **International Response**

- On March 23, FAO appealed for \$50 million for humanitarian activities required in priority agricultural and pastoral areas across the Horn of Africa before and during the next planting season, which coincides with the April-to-June rains. The requested funding is intended for a 90-day plan to give farmers and pastoralists the means to improve livelihoods and build resilience to future shocks. FAO's 2012 appeal totals nearly \$294 million for a strategic combination of emergency and long-term development activities. Of FAO's appeal, donors have provided nearly \$102 million to date, leaving an outstanding need of nearly \$194 million.

**FY 2012 USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA<sup>1</sup>**

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE<sup>2</sup> TO ETHIOPIA</b>			
FAO, OCHA, WFP	Agriculture and Food Security; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Logistics and Relief Commodities	Ethiopia	\$2,300,000
Administrative and Support Costs			\$626,869
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012</b>			<b>\$2,926,869</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE<sup>3</sup> TO ETHIOPIA</b>			
CRS/JEOP	57,160 MT of Title II-Funded Relief Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Ethiopia	\$36,000,000
WFP	78,230 MT of Title II-Funded Relief Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Ethiopia	\$62,400,000
WFP	19,250 MT of Title II-Funded Relief Food Assistance for Refugees	Ethiopia	\$20,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012</b>			<b>\$118,400,000</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA</b>			
UNHCR, Handicap International (HI), IRC, World Vision	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Ethiopia	\$13,250,262
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012</b>			<b>\$13,250,262</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012</b>			<b>\$134,577,131</b>

<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO KENYA</b>			
CHF International, International Medical Corps (IMC), Merlin	Agriculture and Food Security; Nutrition; WASH	Kenya	\$2,292,630
Administrative and Support Costs			\$11,025
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2012</b>			<b>\$2,303,655</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO KENYA</b>			
WFP	23,800 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Refugees	Kenya	\$26,800,000
WFP	Title II and International Development Assistance (IDA)-Funded Local and Regional procurement of 26,841 MT of Emergency Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas; Cash-Based Programs	Kenya	\$25,600,000
Horn Relief	IDA-Funded Cash-Based Programs	Kenya	\$4,284,469
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2012</b>			<b>\$56,684,469</b>

<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO KENYA</b>			
UNHCR, World University Service of Canada, Lutheran World Relief (LWR)	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Kenya	\$13,700,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2012</b>			<b>\$13,700,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2012</b>			<b>\$72,688,124</b>

<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA</b>			
Implementing Partners	ERMS; Health; Logistics and Relief Commodities; WASH	Somalia	\$2,758,052
Administrative and Support Costs		Somalia	\$3,208
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012</b>			<b>\$2,761,260</b>

<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA</b>			
WFP	Livelihood Activities; Nutrition; Safety Net; Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance	Somalia	\$30,000,000
Implementing Partners	Cash- and Market-Based Programs	Somalia	\$84,573,165
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012</b>			<b>\$114,573,165</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012</b>			<b>\$117,334,425</b>

<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI</b>			
WFP	2,140 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance	Djibouti	\$2,500,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN FY 2012</b>			<b>\$2,500,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN FY 2012</b>			<b>\$2,500,000</b>

<b>USAID/FFP REGIONAL ASSISTANCE</b>			
UNICEF	Cash Resources; Nutrition	Regional	\$5,916,600
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP REGIONAL ASSISTANCE IN FY 2012</b>			<b>\$5,916,600</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN REGIONAL ASSISTANCE IN FY 2012</b>			<b>\$5,916,600</b>

<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2012</b>	
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING</b>	<b>\$7,991,784</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING</b>	<b>\$298,074,234</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>	<b>\$26,950,262</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2012</b>	<b>\$333,016,280</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents committed or obligated amounts as of April 3, 2012.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated value of food assistance.

**FY 2011 USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA<sup>1</sup>**

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE<sup>2</sup> TO ETHIOPIA</b>			
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Bahir Dar University (BDU), CHF International, Food for the Hungry (FH), GOAL, IMC, IRC, Mercy Corps, Merlin, Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US), U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), FAO, U.S. Forest Service (USFS), OCHA, UNICEF, World Bank, WFP	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Logistics and Relief Commodities; Natural and Technological Risks; Nutrition; Protection; WASH	Ethiopia	\$35,357,273
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$35,357,273</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE<sup>3</sup> TO ETHIOPIA</b>			
CRS/JEOP	97,100 MT of Title II-Funded Relief Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Ethiopia	\$64,294,900
WFP	149,980 MT of Title II-Funded Relief Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Ethiopia	\$116,814,900
WFP	IDA-Funded Local and Regional Procurement of Emergency Food Assistance	Ethiopia	\$8,600,000
WFP	28,040 MT of Title II-Funded Relief Food Assistance for Refugees	Ethiopia	\$23,905,500
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$213,615,300</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA</b>			
IMC, International Organization for Migration (IOM), IRC, Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), SC/US, UNHCR, WFP	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Ethiopia	\$42,212,437
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$42,212,437</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$291,185,010</b>

<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO KENYA</b>			
ACTED, CHF International, Concern, FAO, FH, Horn Relief, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), IMC, Mercy Corps, Mercy USA, Merlin, OCHA, Oxfam, Save the Children/U.K. (SC/UK), SC/US, UNICEF, Wajir South Development Association (WASDA), Welthungerhilfe (VHH), WFP	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications; Natural and Technological Risks; Nutrition; Protection; WASH	Kenya	\$26,647,979
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$26,647,979</b>

<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO KENYA</b>			
WFP	57,380 MT of Title II-Funded and 15,000 MT of IDA-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Kenya	\$77,467,400
WFP	46,440 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Refugees	Kenya	\$50,712,800
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$128,180,200</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO KENYA</b>			
AVSI Foundation, CARE, Center for Victims of Torture (CVT), Embassy Taft Fund, FilmAid International, HI, Heshima Kenya, IOM, IRC, JRS, LWR, NRC, Salesian Missions, SC/US, World University Service of Canada, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Kenya	\$51,129,018
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$51,129,018</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$205,957,197</b>

<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA</b>			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Logistics and Relief Commodities; Nutrition; Protection; WASH	Somalia	\$46,620,155
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$46,620,155</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA</b>			
WFP	31,420 MT of Title II- and IDA-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas <sup>4</sup>	Somalia	\$60,428,174
Implementing Partners	Cash-Based Programs; Local Food Procurement; Nutrition	Somalia	\$28,200,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$88,628,174</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$135,248,329</b>

<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI</b>			
WFP	4,380 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance	Djibouti	\$4,769,600
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$4,769,600</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI</b>			
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Djibouti	\$1,400,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$1,400,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$6,169,600</b>

STATE/PRM REGIONAL ASSISTANCE			
ICRC	Protection and Multi-Sectoral Assistance	Regional	\$10,000,000
UNHCR	Protection and Multi-Sectoral Assistance	Regional	\$2,000,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM REGIONAL ASSISTANCE IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$12,000,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN REGIONAL ASSISTANCE IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$12,000,000</b>

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2011	
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING</b>	<b>\$108,625,407</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>\$435,193,274</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>	<b>\$106,741,455</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2011</b>	<b>\$650,560,136</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents committed or obligated amounts as of April 3, 2012.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated value of food assistance.

<sup>4</sup> Funding also includes transportation costs for 65,000 MT of food commodities and associated costs.

<sup>5</sup> Includes approximately \$61.4 million in IDA-funded emergency food assistance.

## 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](http://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](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.821.1999.  
Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int).

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at [http://www.usaid.gov/our\\_work/humanitarian\\_assistance/disaster\\_assistance/](http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/)