



HORN OF AFRICA – DROUGHT

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton traveled to Kenya on August 4 to discuss political, development, and humanitarian issues in the region with high-level Government of Kenya (GoK) officials. During the visit, Secretary Clinton announced plans to provide up to approximately \$54 million in U.S. Government (USG) humanitarian assistance the Horn of Africa. The additional contribution of humanitarian aid will help meet emergency food and non-food needs among drought-affected populations in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia.
- An estimated 9.1 million people, including local and refugee populations, remain in need of humanitarian assistance in the Horn of Africa, according to the U.N. Although the overall population in need has decreased from 13.3 million people at the height of the crisis, late and erratic rains in some areas, ongoing conflict, and high food prices warrant a sustained humanitarian response. Relief agencies are building on existing interventions to improve aid delivery and strengthen the ability of communities to prevent, mitigate, prepare for, and respond to future droughts in the region, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).
- Nutrition conditions continue to deteriorate throughout Ethiopia, particularly in Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) Region. As of June 30, the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) reported 371 nutrition “hotspot” districts throughout the country, including 192 priority one districts, which are characterized by high food insecurity, moderate to high levels of acute malnutrition, and increased therapeutic feeding program admissions, according to the GoE Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit. Relief agencies have provided outpatient therapeutic program support in nearly 96 percent of priority one districts and continue to implement targeted supplementary feeding programs in all priority one districts in SNNP.
- In FY 2011 and FY 2012 to date, the USG has provided more than \$1.24 billion in humanitarian assistance to the Horn of Africa. USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) has provided nearly \$64.3 million to date in FY 2012 for agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems (ERMS), health, nutrition, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions, as well as for humanitarian coordination, information management, and the distribution of relief commodities. USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) has provided approximately \$454.7 million in food-related assistance to the region to date in FY 2012, while the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) has provided more than \$75.3 million for protection and refugee assistance activities.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		Source
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Kenya	2.2 million	OCHA – July 20, 2012
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Ethiopia	3.2 million	OCHA – July 20, 2012
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Somalia	2.51 million	OCHA – July 20, 2012
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Djibouti	180,000	OCHA – July 20, 2012
Number of Somali Refugees in Kenya	533,730	UNHCR ¹ – July 31, 2012
Number of Somali Refugees in Ethiopia	207,770	UNHCR – July 24, 2012
Number of Somali Refugees in Djibouti	16,750	UNHCR – July 10, 2012

FY 2012 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING ²	
USAID/OFDA Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$64,292,252
USAID/FFP Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$454,706,003
State/PRM Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$75,350,262
Total USAID and State Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$594,348,517

¹ Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

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

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING³	
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
Total USAID and State Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$650,560,136

Context

- Populations in the Horn of Africa continue to cope with the effects of conflict, economic challenges, and perennial environmental shocks, such as flooding and drought.
- Following below-average 2011 spring rains in the eastern Horn of Africa that were widely regarded as the worst in 60 years, food security among pastoralists and populations in marginal farming areas sharply deteriorated. In July and August 2011, the U.N. declared that acute malnutrition indicators, crude mortality rates, and food access levels had surpassed Famine⁴—Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) 5—thresholds among internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Somalia’s capital, Mogadishu, and the Afgooye corridor, as well as in areas of Bay, Bakool, Lower Shabelle, and Middle Shabelle regions. In February 2012, the U.N. declared an end to Famine in Somalia.
- Drought conditions in Somalia exacerbated a complex emergency that has remained ongoing since 1991. Conflict between al-Shabaab and Somalia Transitional Federal Government forces—supported by African Union Mission in Somalia, GoE, and GoK forces—continues to displace populations and limit humanitarian access to affected areas. Relief operations across southern and central Somalia have been further strained by al-Shabaab’s recent expulsion of several international relief organizations.
- In response to deteriorating food security conditions in 2011, the USG, other international donors, and relief agencies rapidly scaled up humanitarian assistance to affected areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia. USAID activated a regional Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) in Nairobi, Kenya, and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to monitor regional drought conditions, identify priority humanitarian needs, and coordinate USG humanitarian efforts in collaboration with a USAID Response Management Team (RMT) in Washington, D.C.
- 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 renewed 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. The USG continues to monitor the situation across the Horn of Africa in order to provide additional humanitarian assistance in response to evolving or persisting needs.

Security, Humanitarian Access, and Population Displacement

- Conflict and lack of humanitarian access in Somalia remained major operational challenges during the first half of 2012, especially in southern parts of the country where humanitarian assistance is most needed, according to OCHA. Military operations in central and southern Somalia in late 2011 and early 2012 resulted in further displacement, especially in Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Hiran, and Lower Juba regions.
- As of July 16, the number of Somali refugees in Ethiopia had reached more than 206,000 people, with more than 162,000 residing in the Dollo Ado refugee camp complex, according to UNHCR. Dollo Ado received an average of 1,500 new arrivals per week in July, an increase from between 1,000 to 1,200 people per week in May and June.
- Arriving Somali refugees in Dollo Ado camp complex cite deteriorating food security conditions—due to late and below-normal April-to-June *gu* rains—and ongoing insecurity as the primary reasons for leaving Somalia. Pending local authorities’ approval of a sixth camp, UNHCR and the GoE Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) have agreed to increase camp capacity in existing locations to accommodate new arrivals.
- Water and pasture scarcity resulting from poor March-to-June long rains have resulted in escalated tensions between pastoralist communities in northeastern Kenya and subsistence farmers in eastern coastal areas, according to OCHA.
- Since late July, intercommunal violence in Moyale District in southern Ethiopia caused at least 2,300 people to flee into Kenya, with thousands more displaced internally. The deployment of GoE security forces to the area has reportedly calmed the situation, according to OCHA.

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

⁴ According to 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.

Emergency Food Assistance, Food Security, and Livelihoods

Ethiopia

- Below-average and delayed February-to-May *belg* rains and resultant poor harvests have most affected Amhara, Oromiya, Tigray, and SNNP regions of Ethiopia, according to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). East and West Hararghe zones in Oromiya experienced a total *belg* crop failure. Insufficient June-to-September *meher* rains have limited planting and the development of *meher* crops, which are expected to fail in many lowland and mid-altitude areas of central and eastern Oromiya, according to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP).
- On July 16 and 21, flooding in Oromiya Region's Bora District affected approximately 1,300 households in eight villages. The flooding damaged 225 houses, resulted in approximately 115 livestock deaths, and affected 1,200 hectares of cultivated land and 700 hectares of planted farmland, according to an assessment conducted by district administrators and local and international non-governmental organizations in the region. The International Rescue Committee (IRC), which manages one of the USAID/OFDA-supported rapid response programs, is distributing emergency relief supplies—including plastic sheeting, cooking materials, and blankets—to nearly 420 households in need of immediate assistance. The Ethiopian Red Cross had distributed 150 water containers and 150 blankets to affected households as of July 27.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/FFP has provided approximately \$181.8 million to support drought-affected and refugee populations in Ethiopia. USAID/FFP assistance includes more than 209,000 metric tons (MT) of food aid for drought-affected Ethiopians and more than 28,000 MT of food aid for refugees.
- USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$8 million for agriculture and food security and ERMS interventions in Ethiopia to date in FY 2012. In SNNP, USAID/OFDA recently awarded \$1.2 million to Food for the Hungry (FH) for a livelihoods program that promotes diversification of marketable agricultural commodities in three districts. USAID/OFDA also recently provided \$1 million to FAO to continue providing root and tuber planting materials to vulnerable farmers in SNNP.

Kenya

- Despite improvements in the humanitarian situation since the peak of the 2011 drought, challenges to achieving food security—including climate-related shocks, high food prices, and localized conflict—continued in Kenya between January and June 2012. Vulnerable populations remain susceptible to setbacks due to the late onset of the March-to-June long rains in areas of the country already experiencing Stressed—IPC 2—or Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity, according to OCHA.
- The food-insecure population is likely to increase from 2.2 million people to at least 2.4 million by August as the August-to-November lean season intensifies, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Increased humanitarian needs are expected to persist until the start of the October-to-December short rains, which FEWS NET predicts will be well distributed and average to above-average.
- USAID/FFP has approved a contribution of 10,350 MTs in Title II, in-kind emergency food assistance, valued at \$11 million, for use in WFP's drought response operation in Kenya. Assistance includes food-for-assets activities, largely targeting drought-affected people in the arid and semi-arid lands. Food-for-assets programs provide needs-based assistance to vulnerable, food-insecure groups while establishing or rehabilitating productive assets, such as water-harvesting systems. To date in FY 2012, USAID/FFP has provided approximately \$110.2 million in food-related humanitarian assistance to Kenya.
- In FY 2012 to date, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$4.8 million for agriculture and food security and ERMS activities in Kenya. Interventions include the provision of cash-for-work opportunities that supplement household income while facilitating the rehabilitation of key economic infrastructure, the expansion of water and veterinary services for livestock, and the restoration of productive household assets.

Somalia

- In July, FEWS NET, in conjunction with the U.N. Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU), WFP, and other partners, released a report outlining food security and nutrition trends in Mogadishu from July 2011 to April 2012. The report indicates that the food security and nutrition situation among IDPs and other urban populations in Mogadishu improved, due largely to humanitarian interventions and enhanced security. However, these populations remain highly vulnerable to shocks, such as conflict and disease outbreaks. The report cited conflict, lack of food access, and unemployment as key challenges impacting food security during the survey period.
- Delayed and below-average rainfall during the April-to-June *gu* rainy season in areas of southern Somalia—including parts of Bakool, Gedo, Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle, Middle Juba, and Middle Shabelle regions—will likely result in a poor harvest in August, FEWS NET reports. Food security is expected to deteriorate in these areas, and poor households are likely to continue experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—and Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity.

through September, extending the typical lean season by three months for agro-pastoral households. Central and northern areas of Somalia's eastern coastline also experienced poor rainfall. As a result, pastoral populations are likely to continue experiencing Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity in these areas through September, according to FEWS NET.

- USAID/OFDA recently provided \$1 million to a partner in Somalia to strengthen food security coordination through the Food Security Cluster—the coordinating body for food- and livelihoods-related assistance in Somalia. The partner aims to transition the humanitarian response from a short-term, emergency approach to a multi-year response, addressing acute needs and investing in resilience-building activities. Through its partner, USAID/OFDA plans to support the Food Security Cluster to increase cluster system participation nationally and create regional cluster coordination cells, increase cluster member capacity, and produce and circulate humanitarian briefings, contingency plans, gap analyses, and advocacy documents.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/FFP has provided nearly \$162 million in emergency food assistance to support food-insecure populations in Somalia through livelihoods, nutrition, safety net, and cash- and market-based programs. USAID/OFDA has provided approximately \$7.5 million for ERMS activities in Somalia to date in FY 2012, including cash transfer and cash-for-work interventions to meet needs among IDPs and other vulnerable communities in Somalia.

Health, Nutrition, and WASH

Ethiopia

- While late and erratic February-to-May *belg* rains and resultant decreased food production have increased acute malnutrition levels in *belg* rains-receiving areas of Ethiopia, nutrition conditions are improving in several of Ethiopia's refugee camps. UNHCR, ARRA, and other participating humanitarian organizations recently released preliminary results of a June 2012 nutrition and health assessment, which revealed a significant improvement in acute malnutrition levels in Ethiopia's refugee camps. For example, global acute malnutrition (GAM) levels in the Kobe and Hilawyen refugee camps—part of the Dollo Ado refugee complex—are approximately 13 percent and 16 percent, respectively, down from November 2011 levels of nearly 48 percent and more than 50 percent. While acute malnutrition levels have decreased, the GAM prevalence in Hilawyen camp still exceeds the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) emergency threshold level of 15 percent. Assessment team members concluded that sustained humanitarian efforts, including strengthened nutrition programs, are needed to continue reducing acute malnutrition levels in Ethiopia.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$7.2 million for nutrition activities in Ethiopia. In eastern SNNP, USAID/OFDA grantee GOAL has expanded its rapid response program to respond to deteriorating nutrition conditions, including through critical emergency interventions, such as support for therapeutic feeding centers, and community-based management of acute malnutrition programs.

Kenya

- The number of admissions of severely acutely malnourished children under five years of age to nutrition programs decreased from 62,000 in the first quarter of 2011 to more than 20,000 in the first quarter of 2012, according to the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF). This decline was largely as a result of increased nutrition interventions and favorable October-to-December short rains, according to the U.N.
- A recent urban food security assessment of Kenya's pastoral, coastal, and marginal agricultural areas—conducted by the GoK, FAO, FEWS NET, and WFP—found that approximately 13 percent of urban households living in densely populated areas experience below-normal levels of food consumption, indicating low dietary diversity and intake frequency and poor nutritional value of foods consumed. Assessment findings also revealed that more than a quarter of urban children in surveyed areas are stunted due to chronic malnutrition.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided approximately \$5.9 million for nutrition interventions in Kenya. This support includes more than \$700,000 to Merlin to mitigate the effects of malnutrition for drought-affected populations, particularly children, through improvement of infant and young child feeding practices, as well as nutrition education. USAID/OFDA also helps address acute malnutrition in Kenya through interventions such as distribution of micronutrient supplementation to communities with limited dietary diversity, training for health care workers in the treatment and prevention of malnutrition, and the promotion of improved hygiene and breast-feeding practices.

Somalia

- According to a recently released special report on Mogadishu produced by FEWS NET, FSNAU, and WFP, April 2011 GAM levels among Mogadishu IDPs and residents were approximately 16.1 percent and 10.3 percent,

respectively, down from August 2011 levels of 45.6 percent and 15.2 percent. The improvement in nutrition conditions is due to enhanced security and humanitarian access, improved rainfall and harvests, and expanded emergency interventions, including in health and WASH, which impact nutrition.

- To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$11.1 million to support health, nutrition, and WASH programs in Somalia, including hygiene promotion and water system rehabilitation that help reduce waterborne disease spread among IDPs in Mogadishu.

International Response

- As of August 7, donors had contributed approximately \$13.4 million to the OCHA Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF) for Ethiopia—which supports more than 50 humanitarian projects in Ethiopia—in 2012, following an a contribution of approximately \$820,000 from the Government of Norway in late July. In 2011, at the height of the Horn of Africa drought, 11 donors contributed to the HRF; only two donors have contributed to the HRF to date in 2012. Future funding plans for the HRF are unknown at this time.
- As of August 7, donors had provided more than \$339 million in humanitarian assistance to Ethiopia in 2012. The GoE 2012 Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD) requests an additional \$179.3 million to address humanitarian needs between January and June; however, the HRD does not account for refugee-related needs.
- In late July, OCHA released the revised Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan (EHRP) for Kenya, increasing funding requirements for 2012 from nearly \$764 million to more than \$795 million, targeting 2.2 million food-insecure individuals and nearly 660,000 refugees, asylum seekers, and host community members countrywide. As of August 7, the EHRP remained funded at more than \$410.8 million, leaving a 48 percent funding gap for the remainder of 2012. Donors have provided more than \$471.1 million in humanitarian assistance to Kenya in 2012.
- In mid-July, the U.N. released the mid-year review of the 2012 Consolidated Appeal (CAP) for Somalia, decreasing humanitarian requirements for the remainder of 2012 to approximately \$1.16 billion—of which approximately 61 percent had been received as of August 3. The revised funding request represents a 23.5 percent reduction from the original 2012 CAP request of more than \$1.52 billion to meet humanitarian needs in Somalia during 2012. The U.N. reduced requirements based on decreased needs from the peak of the famine and fluctuating access levels. To date in 2012, donors have provided approximately \$709 million in humanitarian assistance to Somalia. The USG is the largest contributor to the 2012 CAP, having provided more than \$185 million, or more than 26 percent of international contributions to date, according to the U.N. Financial Tracking System.

FY 2012 USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA¹

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE² TO ETHIOPIA			
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), CHF International, Food for the Hungry (FH), GOAL, IRC, Mercy Corps, Merlin, OCHA, Save the Children/U.K. (SC/UK), FAO, UNICEF, WFP	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Logistics and Relief Commodities; Natural and Technological Risks; Nutrition; Protection; WASH	Ethiopia	\$25,726,280
Administrative and Support Costs			\$852,893
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012			\$26,579,173
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE³ TO ETHIOPIA			
CRS/JEOP	98,840 MT of Title II-Funded Relief Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Ethiopia	\$68,380,000
WFP	111,290 MT of Title II-Funded Relief Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Ethiopia	\$87,400,000
WFP	28,180 MT of Title II-Funded Relief Food Assistance for Refugees	Ethiopia	\$25,994,100
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012			\$181,774,100
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA			

Handicap International (HI), IRC, UNHCR, World Vision	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Ethiopia	\$33,050,262
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012			\$33,050,262
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012			\$240,403,535

USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO KENYA			
ADRA, Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), CHF International, FH, International Medical Corps (IMC), Mercy USA, Merlin, Neighbors Initiative Alliance, OCHA, Practical Action, SC/US, Solidarités, UNICEF, Welthungerhilfe (WHH), WFP	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Natural and Technological Risks; Nutrition; Protection; WASH	Kenya	\$14,354,078
Administrative and Support Costs			\$41,865
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2012			\$14,395,943
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO KENYA			
WFP	36,850 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Refugees	Kenya	\$41,800,000
WFP	59,634 MT of Title II-Funded and International Development Assistance (IDA)-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Kenya	\$56,600,000
Adeso	IDA-Funded Cash-Based Program	Kenya	\$4,284,469
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2012			\$102,684,469
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO KENYA			
CARE, IRC, Lutheran World Relief (LWR), NRC, UNHCR, World University Service of Canada	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Kenya	\$42,300,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2012			\$42,300,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2012			\$159,380,412

USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Logistics and Relief Commodities; Nutrition; WASH	Somalia	\$23,313,928
Administrative and Support Costs			\$3,208
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012			\$23,317,136
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA			
WFP	63,790 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Relief, Nutrition, Safety Net, and Livelihoods Activities	Somalia	\$60,000,000
Implementing Partners	Cash- and Market-Based Programs	Somalia	\$101,830,834

TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012	\$161,830,834
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012	\$185,147,970

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

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

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2012	
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING	\$64,292,252
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING	\$454,706,003
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING	\$75,350,262
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2012	\$594,348,517

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents committed or obligated amounts as of August 7, 2012.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

FY 2011 USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA¹

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE² TO ETHIOPIA			
ADRA, Bahir Dar University (BDU), CHF International, FH, GOAL, IMC, IRC, Mercy Corps, Merlin, SC/US, U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), FAO, U.S. Forest Service, 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
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011			\$35,357,273
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE³ TO ETHIOPIA			
CRS/IEOP	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
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011			\$213,615,300

STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA			
IMC, International Organization for Migration (IOM), IRC, Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), NRC, SC/US, UNHCR, WFP	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Ethiopia	\$42,212,437
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011			\$42,212,437
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011			\$291,185,010

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

USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO KENYA			
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
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2011			\$128,180,200

STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO KENYA			
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
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2011			\$51,129,018
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2011			\$205,957,197

USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Logistics and Relief Commodities; Nutrition; Protection; WASH	Somalia	\$46,620,155
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2011			\$46,620,155
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA			
WFP	31,420 MT of Title II- and IDA-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas ⁴	Somalia	\$60,428,174

Implementing Partners	Cash-Based Programs; Local Food Procurement; Nutrition	Somalia	\$28,200,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2011			\$88,628,174
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2011			\$135,248,329

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

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

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2011	
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING	\$108,625,407
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING⁵	\$435,193,274
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING	\$106,741,455
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2011	\$650,560,136

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents committed or obligated amounts as of August 7, 2012.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

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

⁵ 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.
- 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 +1.202.821.1999.
Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.