



HORN OF AFRICA – DROUGHT

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Recent forecasts indicate that below-average October to December rainfall is expected in the most drought-affected areas of Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia. In addition, below-average November to January rainfall is expected in southern Somalia. As a result, the U.N. reports that emergency conditions could persist into the first quarter of 2012 in southern Somalia, with populations not recovering until the August 2012 harvest.
- Al-Shabaab's withdrawal from most areas of Mogadishu has not resulted in increased security conditions in the city; security incidents by clan militia continue to occur, according to the U.N.
- On August 22, Nancy Lindborg, the Assistant Administrator (AA) for USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/DCHA), arrived in Nairobi, Kenya, to discuss drought response priorities with the USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (USAID/DART) and visit USAID-supported relief and resiliency programs. In addition, a high-level USAID delegation traveled to Kenya and Ethiopia from August 12 to 23 to assess ongoing immediate and long-term response programs. USAID's Senior Coordinator for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment also recently traveled to Kajiado, Kenya.

| NUMBERS AT A GLANCE | | Source |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Kenya | 3.7 million ¹ | U.N. Agencies – July 29, 2011 |
| People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Ethiopia | 4.8 million ¹ | U.N. Agencies – July 29, 2011 |
| People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Somalia | 3.7 million ¹ | U.N. Agencies – July 29, 2011 |
| People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Djibouti | 165,000 | U.N. Agencies – July 29, 2011 |
| Number of Somali Refugees in Kenya | 507,000 | UNHCR ² – August 25, 2011 |
| Number of Somali Refugees in Ethiopia | 162,000 | UNHCR – August 25, 2011 |
| Number of Somali Refugees in Djibouti | 17,800 | UNHCR – August 25, 2011 |

| FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING ³ | |
|---|----------------------|
| USAID/OFDA ⁴ Assistance to the Horn of Africa | \$78,824,441 |
| USAID/FFP ⁵ Assistance to the Horn of Africa | \$398,393,274 |
| State/PRM ⁶ Assistance to the Horn of Africa | \$104,391,455 |
| Total USAID and State Assistance to the Horn of Africa | \$581,609,170 |

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 grazing resources for livestock resulted in abnormal migrations, whereby pastoralists travel long distances and group animals in areas with 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 (TFG) forces, supported by African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), and armed opposition groups continues to displace populations and limit humanitarian access. On

¹ Figure includes host population and refugees

² Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR)

³ Includes funding to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia

⁴ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

⁵ USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

⁶ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

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.

- In Ethiopia, drought conditions have compounded other challenges, including conflict, a rapidly growing population, increased inflation, endemic poverty, and limited government capacity. On October 25, 2010, U.S. Ambassador Donald E. Booth reissued a disaster declaration in response to the ongoing complex emergency in Ethiopia. On February 4, 2011, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Tulinabo S. Mushingi declared a disaster due to the effects of the drought in Ethiopia. On January 28, 2011, U.S. Ambassador Michael E. Ranneberger declared a disaster due to the effects of the drought in Kenya.
- In response, the U.S. Government (USG) immediately increased assistance to affected areas of Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia. On July 6, 2011, USAID activated a regional USAID/DART in Nairobi, Kenya, and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to monitor regional drought conditions, identify anticipated response needs, and coordinate response activities with other donors. USAID also stood up a Response Management Team in Washington, D.C., to support the USAID/DART and coordinate USG humanitarian efforts.

Food Security and Livelihoods

- To date in FY 2011, the USG has provided more than \$398 million in emergency food assistance to Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Djibouti. In addition, the USG has provided more than \$19 million for agriculture and food security and economic recovery and market system programs throughout the region.
- The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) is urgently transporting food assistance to the region to meet the needs of 11.5 million people in Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda, and Djibouti. WFP is mobilizing an estimated 500,000 metric tons (MT) of food for the next six months. An estimated 185,000 MT are currently en route and WFP has purchased 25,000 MT of maize locally.

Ethiopia

- USAID/FFP has contributed more than 275,000 MT, valued at an estimated \$205 million, of emergency food assistance for both drought-affected Ethiopians and refugees residing in the country.
- WFP began general food distributions in Hilaweyn, the fourth refugee camp in the remote Dollo Ado area of Somali Region. WFP is opening a new logistics corridor to transport vital food supplies from Berbera Port in Somaliland into Ethiopia and down to Dollo Ado. WFP will transport the food across the border into southern Somalia via WFP-contracted trucks.

Kenya

- To date in FY 2011, USAID/FFP has provided approximately 57,380 MT of Title II food commodities, valued at \$67.8 million, to WFP for drought-affected Kenyans. USAID/FFP has also provided 46,440 MT of food assistance, valued at \$52.5 million, to WFP for refugees in Kenya.
- WFP is currently feeding more than 1.6 million Kenyans and 530,000 refugees residing in the country. WFP plans to scale up assistance to reach 2.7 million people through general food distributions, food-for-assets, cash-for-assets, and targeted and blanket supplementary feeding.

Somalia

- To date, USAID/FFP has contributed \$60.4 million in emergency food assistance for Somalia. In addition, USAID/OFDA recently provided \$8 million to support voucher programs in Somalia, which will allow beneficiaries to purchase food and other household items on the local market.
- Relief agencies are currently reaching 1.77 million people, representing 48 percent of the 3.7 million people throughout Somalia who require food assistance, according to the U.N. Insecurity and access restrictions continue to hamper relief efforts in southern Somalia.
- To date, WFP has provided food assistance to 1.5 million people and is currently scaling up assistance to reach an additional 850,000 people in Somalia. The Somali Red Crescent Society and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) have begun distributing three-month emergency food rations to more than 1 million people in central and southern Somalia. During the first week of August, ICRC provided one-month food rations to 162,000 people.
- The U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF) is starting supplementary feeding in Lower Shabelle Region and continues to operate wet feeding programs in the key border towns of Doolow, Luuq, and Dhoobley, where a large number of displaced people are transiting to refugee camps in Ethiopia and Kenya. To date, UNICEF and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners have registered an estimated 33,500 people for the wet feeding program, which will provide 4,400 people with cooked meals three times a day. Humanitarian agencies are working to provide integrated health, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services at the wet feeding sites.

- Large groups of livestock are migrating from areas of Somalia and Kenya to areas of Lower Shabelle Region that recently received localized rainfall. According to the U.N., local populations in the area will likely be unable to preserve pasture for their own livestock, and will likely flee to Kenya or other areas in Somalia.

Health, Nutrition, and WASH

- Health, nutrition, and WASH conditions throughout the Horn of Africa are concerning, particularly in Somalia, where restricted access continues to hamper relief efforts. USAID has deployed a public health advisor and a nutrition advisor on the USAID/DART to closely monitor and assess nutrition and health conditions in the region, identify key gaps, and facilitate response efforts. In addition, USAID has increased support for integrated, multi-sector response programs throughout the region.

Ethiopia

- To date, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$24 million to supported integrated health, WASH, and nutrition programs in Ethiopia, benefiting nearly 1 million people. The nutrition advisor on the USAID/DART is scheduled to travel to Ethiopia in the coming weeks to identify key nutrition gaps and facilitate response efforts.
- In southern and southeastern pastoral areas, where approximately 36 percent of the 4.6 million Ethiopians in need reside, nutrition conditions are unlikely to improve in the medium-term, as the next seasonal rains—expected to commence in October—are unlikely to sufficiently restore pasture and water, both of which are necessary to improve livestock body conditions and resume milk production. Milk is the main source of nutrition in the pastoral areas.

Kenya

- To date, USAID/OFDA has provided \$9.2 million for nutrition and WASH programs in Kenya, benefiting more than 642,000 people. The nutrition advisor on the USAID/DART recently conducted a nutrition assessment in Turkana County in northwest Kenya, and the public health advisor and nutrition advisor are currently conducting an assessment in Garissa District, located in eastern Kenya.
- In Kenya, approximately 16,671 children under five years of age are being treated for severe malnutrition, and an estimated 63,000 children are being treated for moderate malnutrition. On August 15, relief agencies began blanket supplementary feeding in Turkana County, targeting more than 81,000 children under five years of age. In addition, WFP recently began blanket supplementary feeding in Samburu, Isiolo, Marsabit, Wajir, and Mandera.
- In response to new measles cases reported in Kakuma refugee camp, located in Turkana County, UNICEF is planning an additional vaccination and supplementation campaign for children under five years of age in September. With recent rains in northern Kenya, some counties have also reported an increased number of malaria and acute watery diarrhea cases. The U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) continues to provide technical support to the Government of Kenya (GoK) Ministry of Health (MoH) to improve coordination of emergency health response efforts. WHO also deployed seven epidemiologists to drought-affected areas to support the coordination of response efforts and strengthen disease surveillance.

Somalia

- To date, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$17.3 million for health, nutrition, and WASH programs throughout Somalia, benefiting more than 1 million people.
- **Nutrition:** According to the U.N. Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU), the number of malnourished children in Somalia has increased by 15 percent, from approximately 390,000 children to 450,000 children. Of the total, an estimated 190,000 children suffer from severe malnutrition—a life-threatening condition that requires immediate treatment. An estimated 75 percent of all malnourished children reside in southern Somalia.
- Humanitarian agencies are starting blanket supplementary feeding programs and are attempting to increase the number and capacity of outpatient therapeutic programs (OTPs), which provide medical and nutritional treatment for severe malnutrition. According to the U.N., UNICEF and NGO implementing partners are operating 800 feeding centers across Somalia, 500 of which are in southern Somalia. These centers are currently providing 35,000 children with daily nutritional supplements. UNICEF plans to scale up nutrition assistance to reach 100,000 children in the next few months, according to the U.N.
- The Nutrition Cluster—the coordinating body for nutrition activities in Somalia—continues to strongly discourage the use of break milk substitutes, which can significantly increase the risk of mortality and morbidity among infants. Furthermore, milk substitutes could expose children to water borne diseases due to shortage of safe drinking water to prepare the substitutes.
- **Health:** Since January, health partners have reported 5,176 suspected measles cases in southern and central Somalia, representing a 666 percent increase compared to the number of cases reported during the same time period in 2010.

- Measles—a highly contagious disease—can be prevented by vaccination. However, prior to recent campaign efforts, the coverage rate for routine measles vaccinations in Somalia was only 29 percent, one of the lowest in the world.
- Health partners and authorities are implementing an emergency measles vaccination campaign in all accessible areas of southern and central Somalia, targeting approximately 2.3 million children between six months and 15 years of age, including 745,000 children in Mogadishu.
- The U.N. has also reported an increase in the number of confirmed cholera cases in Mogadishu, as well as reports of cholera in Lower Juba Region and other crowded urban centers. Cholera is often transmitted among populations residing in overcrowded conditions without sufficient access to hygiene and sanitation facilities or clean drinking water. Health and WASH partners are preparing to respond to up to 100,000 cholera cases.
- UNICEF and WHO sent emergency diarrheal disease kits to 13 hospitals in Somalia and are in the process of procuring additional kits to cover up to 100,000 cholera cases.
- **WASH:** To prevent a large-scale cholera outbreak, relief agencies are scaling up WASH assistance in Somalia, targeting 1.5 million people in high-risk areas. In addition, organizations are scaling up campaigns aimed at educating people about the importance of washing their hands with soap, safely disposing of waste, and treating drinking water prior to consumption. To date, the WASH Cluster—the coordinating body for WASH activities in Somalia—has provided safe drinking water to 1.4 million people in southern Somalia, according to the U.N.

Population Displacement

Ethiopia

- A joint UNHCR-Government of Ethiopia assessment team recently identified approximately 18,000 people—the majority of whom are refugees from Somalia—in Gode Zone, located 250 km north of Dollo Ado near the Somalia border. UNHCR deployed an emergency team—including health, nutrition, protection, field coordination, and registration experts—to the area and will help transport willing refugees to camps in Dollo Ado and Jijiga when their health stabilizes. Some of the individuals in Gode have expressed reluctance to relocate to Dollo Ado, as they are from a different clan than the local population in Dollo. WFP plans to provide a one-month food ration to the refugees, and UNHCR plans to airlift assistance to Gode—including blankets, plastic sheeting, water containers, kitchen sets, sleeping mats, and mosquito nets—sufficient for 20,000 people.
- Approximately 200 to 300 refugees per day are arriving in Dollo Ado—a sparsely populated, remote area of Ethiopia that hosts an estimated 120,000 Somali refugees.

Kenya

- The Dadaab refugee complex in northeastern Kenya currently hosts an estimated 440,000 refugees, including more than 116,000 refugees that arrived since January. Approximately 1,500 refugees per day continue to arrive in Dadaab.

Somalia

- The U.N. reports that approximately 12,000 individuals have fled to a new al-Shabaab-controlled IDP camp in Jamaame District, Lower Juba Region, with additional people arriving daily.

Other Humanitarian Assistance

- At the African Union-hosted donor conference on August 25, African leaders pledged nearly \$380 million to support humanitarian efforts in the Horn of Africa. The African Development Bank committed \$300 million for long-term development. Of the total, Algeria pledged \$10 million, Egypt pledged \$6 million, and Angola pledged \$5 million.
- On August 17, the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) met in Istanbul, Turkey, for an emergency summit on Somalia. OIC member states pledged \$350 million for emergency response efforts, and the OIC expects to raise an additional \$150 million for capacity building in Somalia. Of the total, Turkey pledged \$200 million, Saudi Arabia pledged \$60 million, Iran pledged \$25 million, and Kuwait pledged \$10 million.
- On August 24, the Government of Egypt announced plans to send two military cargo planes to Somalia, carrying emergency food assistance donated by the Egyptian Armed Forces and the Medical Syndicate.
- During a visit to Mogadishu on August 23, Iranian Foreign Minister announced that Iran has contributed approximately \$25 million for humanitarian assistance—including 252 MT of relief items—to Somalia. The Foreign Minister also announced plans to establish field clinics and an IDP camp to accommodate 2,000 individuals in southern Somalia.
- On August 21, the Government of China committed \$16 million to support WFP's efforts in Somalia, bringing China's total donation to WFP to \$20 million to date this year.

- On August 19, the Turkish Prime Minister announced that the Government of Turkey plans to establish an embassy in Somalia and support major infrastructure projects in Mogadishu, including the construction of wells, schools, houses, and a major road from the airport to the city.

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> |
|--|--|-----------------|----------------------|
| FY 2011 Ethiopia | | | |
| USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹ | | | |
| Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), CHF International, Food for the Hungry (FH), GOAL, International Medical Corps (IMC), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Mercy Corps, Merlin, Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US), U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), OCHA, UNICEF, WFP | Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, WASH | Ethiopia | \$31,327,991 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011 | | | \$31,327,991 |
| USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE² | | | |
| Catholic Relief Services (CRS)/Joint Emergency Operations | 97,100 MT of Title II Relief Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas | Ethiopia | \$64,294,900 |
| WFP | 149,980 MT of Title II Relief Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas | Ethiopia | \$116,814,900 |
| WFP | 28,040 MT of Title II Relief Food Assistance for Refugees | Ethiopia | \$23,905,500 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011 | | | \$205,015,300 |
| STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE | | | |
| IMC, IRC, Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), SC/US, UNHCR | 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 | | | \$278,555,728 |

| | | | |
|--|---|-------|--------------|
| FY 2011 Kenya | | | |
| USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE | | | |
| Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Concern, FAO, Food for the Hungry, Horn Relief, IMC, Mercy USA, Merlin, OCHA, Save the Children/U.K. (SC/UK), UNICEF, Wajir South Development Association (WASDA), Welthungerhilfe (WHH) | Agriculture and Food Security; Economic Recovery and Market Systems; Humanitarian Coordination and Info Management; Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications; Nutrition; Natural and Technological Risks, WASH | Kenya | \$15,715,416 |

| | | | |
|---|--|-------|----------------------|
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2011 | | | \$15,715,416 |
| USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE | | | |
| WFP | 57,380 MT of Title II-Funded and 15,000 MT of International Development Assistance (IDA)-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas | Kenya | \$77,467,400 |
| WFP | 46,440 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance for Refugees | Kenya | \$50,712,800 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2011 | | | \$128,180,200 |
| STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE | | | |
| AVSI Foundation, CARE, Center for Victims of Torture (CVT), Embassy Taft Fund, FilmAid International, Handicap International (HI), Heshima Kenya, Inc., IRC, JRS, Lutheran World Relief (LWR), NRC, Salesian Missions, SC/US, World University Service of Canada, UNHCR | Refugee Protection and Assistance | Kenya | \$50,779,018 |
| TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2011 | | | \$50,779,018 |
| TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2011 | | | \$194,674,634 |

| | | | |
|--|--|---------|---------------------|
| FY 2011 Somalia | | | |
| USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE | | | |
| Implementing Partners | Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, WASH, Logistics and Relief Commodities | Somalia | \$31,781,034 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2011 | | | \$31,781,034 |
| USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE | | | |
| WFP | 31,420 MT of Title II and IDA-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas ³ | Somalia | \$60,428,174 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2011 | | | \$60,428,174 |
| TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2011 | | | \$92,209,208 |

| | | | |
|--|--|----------|--------------------|
| FY 2011 Djibouti | | | |
| USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE | | | |
| WFP | 4,380 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance | Djibouti | \$4,769,600 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN FY 2011 | | | \$4,769,600 |
| STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE | | | |

| | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------|--------------------|
| 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 |

| FY 2011 Regional | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE | | | |
| ICRC | Support to Regional Activities | Regional | \$10,000,000 |
| TOTAL STATE/PRM REGIONAL ASSISTANCE IN FY 2011 | | | \$10,000,000 |
| TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN REGIONAL ASSISTANCE IN FY 2011 | | | \$10,000,000 |

| TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2011 | |
|---|----------------------|
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING | \$78,824,441 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING⁴ | \$398,393,274 |
| TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING | \$104,391,455 |
| TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2011 | \$581,609,170 |

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of August 25, 2011.

² Estimated value of food assistance.

³ Funding also includes transportation costs for 65,000 MT of food commodities and associated costs.

⁴ Includes approximately \$24.5 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 (202) 821-1999.
Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int