



HORN OF AFRICA – DROUGHT

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On March 9, the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) released a joint March-to-May seasonal forecast for the eastern Horn of Africa. The March-to-May rains typically account for 50 to 60 percent of annual rainfall and often determine primary harvest yields for most areas of Somalia, southern Ethiopia, and pastoral and agricultural areas of northern Kenya, FEWS NET reports. According to the FEWS NET and USGS joint analysis, March-to-May rainfall in the eastern Horn of Africa will most likely be 10 percent below average and poorly distributed. However, a mediocre rainy season would not substantially impact crop and livestock production. In the worst-case scenario, the March-to-May rains could be 50 to 70 percent of average rainfall, severely affecting rain-dependent crop production and pasture and water availability. FEWS NET and USGS report a one in six chance that rainfall totals will be less than 70 percent of the average. Given the impact of the 2011 drought on individuals' health and livelihoods, FEWS NET and USGS recommend that humanitarian partners prepare contingency plans to address potential disruptions to household food access and crop or livestock production that may result from below-average rainfall.
- On February 22, Government of Ethiopia (GoE) and Somalia Transitional Federal Government (TFG) forces captured al-Shabaab's strategic stronghold of Baidoa town, Bay Region, southern Somalia, according to international media. The Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported that fear of retaliation and armed clashes in Baidoa resulted in the displacement of approximately 7,500 people—including 2,100 to Banadir Region and 3,800 within Baidoa District or to neighboring Dinsor District—between February 20 and March 5.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		Source
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Kenya	4.35 million	OCHA ¹ – February 9, 2012
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Ethiopia	3.54 million	OCHA – February 9, 2012
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Somalia	2.34 million	OCHA – February 9, 2012
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Djibouti	200,942	OCHA – February 9, 2012
Number of Somali Refugees in Kenya	520,542	UNHCR – March 11, 2012
Number of Somali Refugees in Ethiopia	190,569	UNHCR – March 13, 2012
Number of Somali Refugees in Djibouti	19,445	UNHCR – February 7, 2012

FY 2012 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING ²	
USAID/OFDA ³ Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$3,903,550
USAID/FFP ⁴ Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$257,393,956
State/PRM ⁵ Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$23,000,000
Total USAID and State Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$284,297,506

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING ⁶	
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

¹ U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

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

³ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

⁴ USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

⁵ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

⁶ 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 famine⁷ 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 U.S. Government (USG), other international donors, and humanitarian agencies rapidly scaled up humanitarian assistance to Somalia. By November, the U.N. Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) and FEWS NET reported improved humanitarian conditions in Somalia and downgraded areas of Bay, Bakool, and Lower Shabelle regions from Famine—Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) 5—to Humanitarian Emergency—IPC 4. 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, the USAID/DART and USAID/RMT transitioned to the 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 (NGOs) 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. Relief agencies continue to assess the humanitarian impacts of al-Shabaab's expulsions.
- 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.

Emergency Food Assistance, Food Security, and Livelihoods

Ethiopia

- As of March 6, food security conditions in many parts of Ethiopia remained stable in *meber*-cropping areas, according to FEWS NET. The October-to-January *meber* harvest typically provides approximately 90 percent of Ethiopia's annual cereal production. Acute Food Insecurity—IPC 1—levels no longer exist in Ethiopia's western surplus-producing areas. However, poorer households in the remaining portions of the country are experiencing Stressed—IPC 2—and Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity as a result of poor and irregular seasonal rains in 2010 and 2011. In addition, FEWS NET reported water and pasture shortages in parts of Ethiopia's northeastern Afar Region, northern Somali Region, and southern and southeastern pastoral and agro-pastoral areas.
- As of March 8, the GoE Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), and the Catholic Relief Services (CRS)-managed Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP) had dispatched 34 percent of the nearly 29,000 metric tons (MT) of food assistance allocated for 3.2 million individuals throughout Ethiopia during the first round of 2012 distributions, according to OCHA.

⁷ 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 2 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.

- To date in FY 2012, USAID/FFP has provided \$118.4 million to support drought-affected populations and refugees in Ethiopia. USAID/FFP is providing approximately 135,530 MT of food assistance to drought-affected individuals and 19,250 MT of food assistance to refugees.
- USAID/OFDA provided more than \$4.1 million for agriculture and food security and economic recovery and market systems (ERMS) activities in Ethiopia in FY 2011. USAID/OFDA funding supports the GoE-managed National Livestock Market Information System (NLMIS), which helps improve national and regional livestock trade by increasing access to real-time market and price information for pastoralists, as well as consumers, livestock traders, processors, and producers throughout Ethiopia. USAID supports the NLMIS through the three year, \$17 million Revitalizing Agricultural/Pastoral Incomes and New Markets (RAIN) program by providing technical support and training to market monitors. The NLMIS broadcasts weekly reports in the Amharic and Somali languages on 11 radio stations to provide details on livestock market prices and price fluctuations, as well as instructions on using text message- and web-based methods to access price information. During the first four months of the GoE's management of NLMIS, the system expanded coverage from 32 to 43 livestock markets and reported a fourfold increase in the number of text message queries.

Kenya

- Gradual improvements in pastoral food security conditions across Kenya's northern pastoral areas and parts of the southern Masai rangelands, resulting from above-average October-to-December 2011 short rains, had begun to slow by late February, according to FEWS NET. The distance to water sources for domestic use and livestock has risen due to the dry season. Milk production is declining seasonably. Livestock prices have also increased significantly, by up to 95 percent in some areas. However, household food consumption remains stable due to improved availability of milk, better terms of trade at local markets, and ongoing humanitarian interventions. FEWS NET also reported that nutrition levels are improving.
- Given the forecast for below-average and poorly distributed March-to-May long rains, FEWS NET does not expect further improvements in pastoral food security. In addition, food security conditions for the majority of households in the southeastern marginal agricultural zone are likely to deteriorate to previous levels, as food stocks are expected to deplete in April—two months earlier than normal—due to heightened sales of short rains crops, according to FEWS NET.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/FFP has provided nearly \$56.7 million to support WFP and Horn Relief efforts to address immediate food needs across Kenya. In addition, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$12.3 million in FY 2011 to 11 partners to implement agriculture and food security and ERMS activities—including borehole rehabilitation, construction of rainwater harvesting structures through cash-for-work (CFW) activities, and livestock vaccinations—throughout drought-affected areas of Kenya. To date in FY 2012, seven of these partners' programs remain active.

Somalia

- In early March, FSNAU reported that below-average April-to-June rains may result in reduced crop yields from Somalia's *gu* harvest, which is the country's primary annual harvest. In addition, cereal market prices will likely begin to increase in April as stocks from the January-to-March *deyr* harvest are exhausted. OCHA reports that pastoralists throughout Somalia, who depend on the rains for their livelihoods, will likely require assistance in the coming months.
- The Food Assistance Cluster (FAC)—the coordinating body for food-related activities in Somalia—is addressing the needs of recently displaced persons in Mogadishu, including those displaced as a result of evictions from government buildings. OCHA reports that local assessments are ongoing to determine the number of newly displaced persons the FAC will target. Several recent assessments have indicated that continued food assistance is required. Adequate FAC stocks are available for an immediate response, should the situation in and around Mogadishu deteriorate.
- As of March 7, OCHA reported that the Agriculture and Livelihoods Cluster (ALC)—the coordinating body for agriculture and livelihoods-related activities in Somalia—reached more than 1 million of the 2.35 million people targeted in the 2012 U.N. Consolidated Appeal for Somalia through food vouchers, cash transfers and CFW activities, the rehabilitation of key agricultural infrastructure, and other activities in January.
- As of March 7, humanitarian agencies expected pressure on grazing resources to intensify in northern Somalia as pastoralists return with livestock from neighboring regions, according to OCHA. ALC partners plan to respond with humanitarian assistance, including livestock treatment and vouchers to access water for pastoralist families, throughout all accessible regions of Somalia.

- To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$900,000 for ERMS activities in Somalia, supporting drought-affected populations to recover and build livelihoods assets. In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$13 million to support ERMS activities; eight partners' programs remain active in FY 2012. In FY 2012, USAID/FFP provided approximately \$73.9 million in assistance for food-insecure populations in Somalia.

Health, Nutrition, and WASH

Ethiopia

- The GoE has identified a total of 311 nutrition hotspot districts for the first quarter of 2012, a 14.3 percent reduction from the 363 hotspot districts identified in September 2011. OCHA reports that improvements can be attributed to greater food and nutritional security and the positive performance of seasonal rains during the second half of 2011.
- As of February 28, water shortages continued in areas of Amhara, Afar, Oromiya, Somali, Tigray, and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples regions, according to OCHA. In response, humanitarian agencies have maintained six water systems in Oromiya Region, benefiting approximately 15,000 people in recent weeks. The U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) reported that nearly 589,000 individuals living in 23 districts of Oromiya Region remain affected by the ongoing drought. The GoE Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau has requested additional water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance to meet the needs of affected populations.
- In February, health clinics reported more than 250 cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) in Dibat District, Beneshangul Gumuz Region. Humanitarian agencies suspect that water shortages contributed to the recent AWD outbreak, as many hand pumps are either non-functional or in poor condition. However, case investigation and control efforts by the GoE, U.N. World Health Organization (WHO), and UNICEF have reportedly prevented further increases in AWD as of March 12.
- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$6.1 million for WASH interventions in Ethiopia, including support for the rehabilitation of water schemes, emergency water supply, and provision of hygiene supplies. In addition, USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$14.5 million for nutrition interventions in FY 2011 in Ethiopia.

Kenya

- In Kenya, nearly \$7.9 million in USAID/OFDA FY 2011 funding continues to support nutrition and WASH interventions designed to improve lives and strengthen resiliency in drought-affected communities. To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has funded more than \$687,000 in WASH and nutrition programs in Kenya, including activities to improve WASH services at health care facilities and support for the Government of Kenya Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation and the Ministry of Medical Services for health education and nutrition interventions in health care facilities and communities.

Somalia

- Health-focused humanitarian agencies expect the number of cases of waterborne diseases, particularly AWD/cholera, to increase during the upcoming April-to-June *gu* rains. As of March 2, health partners reported more than 670 cases of AWD between February 20 and 26 in southern and central Somalia, according to WHO. In January, partners reported more than 1,000 cases. In early March, WHO urged increased community-based health education and prevention activities, such as water chlorination. WHO also encouraged partners to activate functioning oral rehydration centers for easy access and referral of severe AWD cases to the nearest health facility.
- Between February 20 and 24, WHO, in collaboration with UNICEF, facilitated a five-day course on Integrated Community Case Management (ICCM) of diseases affecting children under five years of age to decrease childhood morbidity and mortality in areas without access to basic health facilities. ICCM targets children between two months and five years of age through the community-based treatment of diarrhea and malaria, while identifying signs of severe and moderate malnutrition. Participants from local NGOs based in southern and central Somalia traveled to Nairobi, Kenya, to attend the training, according to WHO.
- More than \$27.4 million in USAID/OFDA FY 2011 funding continues to support health, nutrition, and WASH interventions during FY 2012 in Somalia. To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$1.3 million to implement WASH interventions across Somalia. USAID/OFDA-funded WASH activities include rehabilitating water facilities, disseminating key hygiene and health information, and training WASH committees and local authorities on the management, operation, and maintenance of water facilities.

International Response

Regional

- The Government of Japan (GoJ) committed an additional \$12.7 million to support International Organization for Migration (IOM) activities assisting IDPs, host communities, migrants, returnees, and victims of trafficking in the Horn of Africa. In Kenya, GoJ funding provides additional IOM emergency assistance to Somali refugees in several refugee camps. In Djibouti, GoJ assistance enhances the Government of Djibouti's capacity to manage border areas. The GoJ is providing \$4 million to support IOM's drought and livelihoods response in Somalia and to boost efforts to improve environmental health conditions in displaced communities.

FY 2012 USAID 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			
Administrative and Support Costs			\$447,194
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012			\$447,194
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE³ TO ETHIOPIA			
CRS/JEOP	57,300 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
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012			\$118,400,000
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA			
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Ethiopia	\$10,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012			\$10,000,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012			\$128,847,194

USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO KENYA			
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Nutrition and WASH	Ethiopia	\$687,279
Administrative and Support Costs			\$11,025
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2012			\$698,304
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO KENYA			
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
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2012			\$56,684,469

STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO KENYA			
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Kenya	\$13,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2012			\$13,000,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2012			\$70,382,773

USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA			
Implementing Partners	ERMS, Health, WASH, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Somalia	\$2,758,052
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012			\$2,758,052

USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA			
WFP	Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance; Nutrition; Safety Net; Livelihood Activities	Somalia	\$30,000,000
Implementing Partners	Cash- and Market-Based Programs	Somalia	\$43,892,887
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012			\$73,892,887
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012			\$76,650,939

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	Nutrition and Cash Resources	Regional	\$5,916,600
TOTAL USAID/FFP REGIONAL ASSISTANCE IN FY 2012			\$5,916,600
TOTAL USAID AND STATE 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	\$3,903,550
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING	\$257,393,956
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING	\$23,000,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2012	\$284,297,506

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 March 15, 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			
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Bahir Dar University (BDU), CHF International, Food for the Hungry (FH), GOAL, 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), 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
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011			\$35,357,273
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE³ TO ETHIOPIA			
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
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011			\$213,615,300
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA			
IMC, IOM, IRC, Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), Norwegian Refugee Council (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			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (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 (WHH), WFP	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Humanitarian Coordination and Info 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, Handicap International (HI), Heshima Kenya, IOM, Inc., IRC, JRS, Lutheran World Relief (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, Nutrition, Protection, WASH, Logistics and Relief Commodities	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	Nutrition, Local Food Procurement, and Cash-Based Programs	Somalia	\$28,200,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2011			\$88,628,174
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2011			\$135,248,329

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 USAID AND 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

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² USAID/OFDA funding represents committed or obligated amounts as of March 15 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.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/