



# HORN OF AFRICA – DROUGHT

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On August 3, the U.N. declared that acute malnutrition indicators, crude mortality rates, and food access levels have surpassed famine thresholds in new areas of southern Somalia, including areas of Balcad and Cadale districts in Middle Shabelle Region, the Afgooye corridor internally displaced person (IDP) settlement, and among IDPs in Mogadishu. On July 20, the U.N. declared a famine in Lower Shabelle Region and areas of Bakool Region in southern Somalia and famine is expected to spread to all areas of southern Somalia in the coming months.
- The U.N. revised the humanitarian requirements necessary to meet the needs of drought- and famine-affected populations across the Horn of Africa. The humanitarian community is requesting nearly \$1.1 billion for Somalia, a 101 percent increase since the beginning of 2011, and \$741 million for Kenya, a 41 percent increase since the beginning of the year. According to the revised U.N. appeal, 12.4 million people in the Horn of Africa require humanitarian assistance in the wake of the drought and famine.
- Insecurity and access restrictions are the primary obstacles hindering the ability of humanitarian organizations to reach drought- and famine-affected populations in Somalia. Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) forces launched an offensive against al-Shabaab forces in Mogadishu on July 28. In a separate incident, heavy fighting erupted between pro-TFG forces and al-Shabaab in Gedo Region of southern Somalia on August 1, according to international media sources.
- In the face of extreme humanitarian needs in areas of southern Somalia, coupled with an unpredictable situation on the ground, the U.S. Government (USG) has issued new guidance to allow more flexibility to provide a wider range of aid to a larger number of areas in need. The U.S. State Department and USAID are authorized to provide grants and contracts to fund non-governmental organizations (NGOs) providing humanitarian assistance in Somalia, including in areas under the de facto control of al-Shabaab, and such organizations are covered under the license from the U.S. Department of Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) in the event their operations may benefit al-Shabaab. This includes U.S. Department of State or USAID-supported organizations that are partners of certain U.N.-related organizations, including those participating in the current U.N. Consolidated Appeal for Somalia, for the provision of urgently needed humanitarian assistance in Somalia.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		Source
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Kenya	3.7 million	U.N. Agencies – June 29, 2011
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Ethiopia	4.8 million	U.N. Agencies – July 29, 2011
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Somalia	3.7 million	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	476,808	UNHCR <sup>1</sup> – August 3, 2011
Number of Somali Refugees in Ethiopia	157,923	UNHCR – August 3, 2011
Number of Somali Refugees in Djibouti	17,154	UNHCR – August 3, 2011

FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING <sup>2</sup>	
USAID/OFDA <sup>3</sup> Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$43,737,910
USAID/FFP <sup>4</sup> Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$345,543,274
State/PRM <sup>5</sup> Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$69,392,307
<b>Total USAID and State Assistance</b>	<b>\$458,673,491</b>

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes funding to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia.

<sup>3</sup> USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA).

<sup>4</sup> USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP).

<sup>5</sup> U.S. Department of State’s Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM).

## 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 TFG forces, supported by AMISOM, and armed opposition groups continues to displace populations and limit humanitarian access. On October 7, 2010, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires a.i. to Kenya Lee A. Brudvig renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Somalia for FY 2011.
- 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, USG immediately increased assistance to affected areas of Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia. On July 6, 2011, USAID activated a regional Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) in Nairobi, Kenya, and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to monitor regional drought conditions, 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 DART and coordinate USG humanitarian efforts.

## Food Security

- Humanitarian agencies continue to scale up operations to meet the food needs of drought- and famine-affected populations in the Horn of Africa. In FY 2011 to date, USAID has provided more than 360,200 metric tons (MT) of Title II relief and emergency food assistance—valued at approximately \$345.5 million—through the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) and NGOs for drought- and conflict-affected populations in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia. In addition, USAID is benefiting up to 500,000 people in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia through agriculture and food security interventions that aim to increase farmers’ access to planting materials and improve food availability for livestock through the distribution of seeds for fodder crops.

### *Somalia*

- WFP is scaling up its operations to feed 1.5 million drought-affected people in Mogadishu, central Somalia, Somaliland, and Puntland. An additional 23,000 people are receiving food assistance through a voucher system in Mogadishu and Bay and Lower Shabelle regions.
- WFP’s second flight in the ongoing airlift to Mogadishu arrived on July 29 carrying additional specialized food products for children. To date, WFP has flown more than 28 MT of fortified peanut paste, called Supplementary Plumpy, into Mogadishu. In total, WFP plans to provide 100 MT of peanut paste to 35,000 malnourished children.
- The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has commenced its first large-scale food distribution in Somalia. ICRC is delivering one-month food rations—including rice, beans, and oil—to an estimated 162,000 people in Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Bakool, Southern Juba, and Middle Juba regions.
- Humanitarian agencies in southern Somalia are reaching approximately 20 percent of the 2.8 million people in need of food aid, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Relief agencies are working to scale up assistance to reach additional populations; however, insecurity continues to constrain assistance to an estimated 2.8 of the 3.7 million drought-affected individuals in Somalia.

### *Djibouti, Eritrea, and Uganda*

- Food security conditions in Djibouti, Eritrea, and Uganda are unlikely to reach emergency levels in the next few months, according to the USAID-supported Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) and humanitarian organizations. In Djibouti, lower levels of food insecurity exist in some areas of the country; however, food insecurity is unlikely to reach emergency levels. Information regarding food security conditions in Eritrea is sparse, but satellite imagery analysis indicates an average June to September rainy season to date. Populations in the Karamoja Region of Uganda are experiencing seasonal food insecurity, but organizations working in the region have not identified any urgent humanitarian needs.

## **Health, Nutrition, and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)**

- Levels of global acute malnutrition (GAM) remain high among refugee and drought-affected populations in Ethiopia, Somalia, and Kenya. Malnutrition, along with displacement and decreased access to basic needs—such as water, sanitation, and food—puts populations at risk of contracting infectious diseases. In response, international community and USG efforts are focused on multi-sector interventions that integrate health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities. USAID’s health, nutrition, and WASH programs in Kenya, Somalia, and Ethiopia are benefiting up to 2.6 million conflict- and drought-affected individuals.

### *Somalia*

- An estimated 1.25 million children in southern Somalia require urgent life-saving interventions, while 640,000 suffer from acute malnutrition, according to the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF). GAM rates in areas of Bay and Gedo regions are more than 50 percent, significantly higher than emergency thresholds.
- UNICEF continues to conduct small-scale flight operations to deliver health and nutrition supplies to Somalia. Three flights to Mogadishu, two to Galkayo, and one to Baidoa, as well as two ships to Mogadishu, have delivered life-saving nutritional supplies, including 653 MT of Corn Soya Blend, sufficient to feed more than 65,000 vulnerable children, and approximately 230 MT of therapeutic food, sufficient to treat 16,000 severely malnourished children.
- UNICEF plans to augment its supply pipeline to support the existing 325 supplementary feeding centers, 16 stabilization centers, and 201 outpatient therapeutic feeding centers in Somalia.
- In Mogadishu, WASH-focused organizations have constructed 735 latrines, benefiting 24,000 people, and rehabilitated wells and water points, benefiting an estimated 20,400 people.
- Health partners working in Mogadishu recently completed a measles vaccination campaign targeting 40,000 children, and plans are underway to conduct a similar campaign in Gedo Region in the coming weeks. In addition, health-focused organizations are providing primary health care services through mobile clinics to an estimated 5,000 IDPs in Mogadishu, the Afgooye corridor, and Lower Shabelle Region.

### *Kenya*

- Humanitarian agencies continue to enhance support for refugees and host communities in areas of northeastern Kenya. An integrated vitamin A supplement and polio and measles immunization campaign conducted by the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, and health sector partners has reached an estimated 290,000 people in refugee host communities in Dadaab, Garissa, and south Wajir, according to OCHA.
- In addition, humanitarian agencies target the immediate needs of refugees crossing into Kenya from Somalia. As of July 29, relief organizations had dispatched health kits—sufficient for approximately 10,000 people—to the health center at the Liboi border crossing in Kenya. In addition, the Government of Kenya (GoK) and WHO have established a disease surveillance operation center to track and respond to disease outbreaks throughout the country.
- According to local media sources, the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) has established medical camps in Kaikor and Lomur villages in Turkana North to provide health services for more than 1,000 people. In addition, KRCS plans to distribute 150 MT of food—procured through the Kenyans for Kenya fundraising campaign—to 21,000 beneficiaries in Turkana County in the coming weeks.

### *Ethiopia*

- With support from USAID, UNICEF is expanding services to meet the needs of severely malnourished children in Ethiopia through therapeutic feeding sites and mobile health and nutrition units. UNICEF had treated approximately 154,000 malnourished children in six drought-affected regions of Ethiopia as of August 1.
- Humanitarian agencies remain concerned about high malnutrition rates among Dolo Ado area refugee populations. Upon arrival, UNHCR and humanitarian partners are providing all children with supplementary and therapeutic feeding. In addition, as part of the overall screening process, UNICEF is supporting the vaccination of children between six months to 15 years of age.

## **Population Displacement**

- Populations continue to flee drought and insecurity in Somalia. A total of 1,800 to 2,000 new refugees arrive daily in Kenya and Ethiopia, according to UNHCR. To date in FY 2011, the U.S. Department of State has provided approximately \$69 million to support refugee protection and assistance in Kenya, Ethiopia, and Djibouti.

### *Somalia*

- The IDP population in Mogadishu continues to increase. Approximately 100,000 people have moved to Mogadishu in the past two months, bringing the total Mogadishu IDP population to approximately 470,000 people, according to OCHA. On August 3, the U.N. declared that indicators had surpassed famine thresholds among IDPs in Mogadishu. In total, approximately 1.46 million people remain displaced inside Somalia.

*Kenya*

- More than 40,000 refugees arrived at the Dadaab refugee complex in northeastern Kenya in July—the highest monthly rate in the camp’s 20-year history, according to UNHCR. As of July 27, more than 391,000 refugees sheltered at the Dadaab complex, while an estimated 31,000 refugees awaited registration. Humanitarian organizations are supplying refugees awaiting registration with a three-week food ration and screening individuals for malnutrition.
- UNHCR is working with other humanitarian organizations to relocate individuals from the outskirts of Dadaab refugee complex to the Ifo extension—which will accommodate approximately 90,000 refugees once it is formally opened and operational. More than 10,500 individuals had been relocated as of August 2, according to UNHCR.

*Ethiopia*

- A new camp in the Dolo Ado area in Ethiopia, which will accommodate approximately 60,000 individuals, is in the final phase of construction. The recently completed Kobe camp—which has the capacity to house 25,000 individuals—has already reached capacity. The Dolo Ado area camps accommodated more than 115,000 Somali refugees as of August 1. The number of daily refugee arrivals to Dolo Ado camps has dropped from a peak of 2,000 refugees per day in early July to 270 per day as of July 24. In addition, UNHCR reports that a higher proportion of the new arrivals appear to be fleeing a combination of conflict and drought in Somalia.

**Protection**

- The USAID/DART continues to meet with U.N. agencies and NGOs to assess and plan responses to the humanitarian situation in the Horn of Africa. NGOs are identifying and tracking risks and negative coping mechanisms resulting from the drought—such as substance abuse, trafficking, and early marriages—and planning response interventions to help mitigate these risks. A USAID/DART protection officer noted that NGOs and U.N. agencies are integrating gender and protection concerns across drought response activities to ensure programs do not put beneficiaries at risk. Two additional protection officers have joined the USAID/DART in Ethiopia to conduct assessments and meet with partners to discuss gender and protection.

**Other Humanitarian Assistance**

- The United Arab Emirates (UAE) Red Crescent Society has provided approximately \$1.2 million since July 27 to support nutrition centers, food distributions, and medical convoys in Somalia, according to the UAE Office for the Coordination of Foreign Aid. In addition, UAE donors and aid organizations are coordinating to distribute food aid and dig wells in Ethiopia.
- The Kenyan Commercial Bank, Kenya’s Daily Nation newspaper, and Safaricom mobile phone company launched the *Kenyans for Kenya* fundraising campaign on July 27 to support drought-affected families in Kenya. The campaign utilizes mobile phones to transfer funds and raises awareness through social media—the Kenyan Red Cross will administer the funds. The campaign aims to raise 500 Kenyan Shillings—approximately \$5.5 million—in four weeks.

**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>
<b>FY 2011 Ethiopia</b>			
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE<sup>1</sup></b>			
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), CHF International, Food for the Hungry (FH), 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, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Ethiopia	\$17,290,170
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$17,290,170</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE<sup>2</sup></b>			
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)/Joint Emergency Operations	67,550 MT of Title II Relief Food Assistance	Ethiopia	\$45,194,900

WFP	140,280 MT of Title II Relief Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Ethiopia	\$106,814,900
WFP	22,020 MT of Title II Relief Food Assistance for Refugees	Ethiopia	\$18,905,500
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$170,915,300</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			
IMC, IRC, Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), SC/US, UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Ethiopia	\$28,612,437
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$28,612,437</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$216,817,907</b>

<b>FY 2011 Kenya</b>			
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Concern, Horn Relief, IMC, Mercy USA, Merlin, Save the Children/U.K. (SC/UK), UNICEF, Wajir South Development Association (WASDA)	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Nutrition, Natural and Technological Risks, WASH, Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications	Kenya	\$6,666,706
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$6,666,706</b>
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			
WFP	38,160 MT of Title II-Funded and 15,000 MT of International Development Assistance (IDA)-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Kenya	\$58,717,400
WFP	41,390 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance for Refugees	Kenya	\$50,712,800
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$109,430,200</b>
<b>STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			
AVSI Foundation, CARE, Center for Victims of Torture (CVT), FilmAid International, Handicap International (HI), Heshima Kenya, Inc., IRC, JRS, Lutheran World Relief (LWR), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Salesian Missions, SC/US, World University Service of Canada, UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Kenya	\$39,879,870
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$39,879,870</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$155,976,776</b>

<b>FY 2011 Somalia</b>			
<b>USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			
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	\$19,781,034
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$19,781,034</b>

<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			
WFP	31,420 MT of Title II and IDA-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Somalia	\$60,428,174
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$60,428,174</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$80,209,208</b>

<b>FY 2011 Djibouti</b>			
<b>USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			
WFP	4,380 MT of Title II 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</b>			
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Djibouti	\$900,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$900,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN FY 2011</b>			<b>\$5,669,600</b>

<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2011</b>	
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING</b>	<b>\$43,737,910</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>\$345,543,274</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>	<b>\$69,392,307</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2011</b>	<b>\$458,673,491</b>

<sup>1</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of August 4, 2011.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated value of food assistance.

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

<sup>4</sup> 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](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 (703) 276-1914  
Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int)