



HORN OF AFRICA – DROUGHT

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Humanitarian agencies continue to face challenges accessing areas in southern Somalia. However, efforts to increase assistance in drought- and famine-affected areas of southern Somalia are ongoing where safety and security permit.
- Members of the USAID regional Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) in Nairobi, Kenya, and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, are continually meeting with partners and actively coordinating humanitarian response efforts with other donors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the U.N. community to ensure a multilateral response. USAID/DART staff are conducting assessments in vulnerable communities to evaluate ongoing humanitarian needs.
- Additional gender advisors from USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) plan to join the USAID/DART in Nairobi, Kenya, in the coming days to further evaluate the situation, facilitate coordination, and identify possible response options.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		Source
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Kenya	3.5 million	U.N. Agencies – June 28, 2011
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Ethiopia	4.5 million	U.N. Agencies – July 20, 2011
People Requiring Immediate Assistance in Somalia	3.2 million	U.N. Agencies, FEWS NET ¹ – July 20, 2011
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Djibouti	147,000	U.N. Agencies – July 20, 2011
Number of Somali Refugees in Kenya	447,892	UNHCR ² – July 25, 2011
Number of Somali Refugees in Ethiopia	155,395	UNHCR – July 25, 2011
Number of Somali Refugees in Djibouti	16,706	UNHCR – July 25, 2011

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

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 forces—supported by the African Union Mission in Somalia—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.

¹ Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)

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

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

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

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

- On October 25, 2010, U.S. Ambassador Donald E. Booth reissued a disaster declaration in response to the ongoing complex emergency in Ethiopia, including potential drought, ongoing flooding, and other anticipated humanitarian needs. On January 28, 2011, U.S. Ambassador Michael E. Ranneberger declared a disaster due to the effects of the drought in Kenya. On February 4, 2011, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Tulinabo S. Mushingi declared a disaster due to the effects of the drought in Ethiopia. In response, USAID/OFDA immediately increased assistance to affected areas of Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia, and established a Drought Task Force in Nairobi, Kenya. The Drought Task Force monitors evolving drought conditions and identifies priority humanitarian needs in coordination with USAID/Kenya, the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi, and USAID/OFDA staff in Washington, D.C., and Nairobi, Kenya.
- Beginning in August 2010, FEWS NET and the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit - Somalia (FSNAU) began providing early warning information on a potential crisis. FEWS NET continued to provide information as the situation worsened after the failed October to December and the failed or below-average spring 2011 rains.
- On July 6, 2011, USAID activated a regional 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 U.S. Government (USG) humanitarian efforts.

Food Security

- According to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), wheat prices in the Addis Ababa market in Ethiopia have decreased slightly since last month but remain 81 percent higher than July 2010. Record-level price increases have limited the ability of households to cope with food deficits.
- A USAID/DART field officer recently visited the drought-affected Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) Region in Ethiopia to observe USAID/OFDA-funded agricultural and food security programs that provide farmers with high-yield seeds and plant cuttings through microfinance schemes. Based on the field officer’s evaluation, the programs—implemented by Food for the Hungry and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)—have positively impacted beneficiaries’ resilience to drought conditions and enabled farmers to sell produce and goods.
- During a recent visit to Isiolo County in Eastern Province, Kenya, USAID/DART staff noted deteriorating food security and nutrition conditions in Garbatula town. According to USAID/DART staff, communities have depleted available resources and further deterioration in the situation is expected. Although nutritional supplements are readily available in health centers, malnutrition recovery rates remain low, as the supplements are shared with other children in the household. USAID/OFDA is currently consulting with partners to increase support for drought-affected individuals in Isiolo County.
- In FY 2011 to date, USAID/FFP has provided more than 360,200 metric tons (MT) of Title II relief and emergency food assistance through the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) and NGOs for drought- and conflict-affected populations in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia.
- WFP plans to scale up its response in southern Somalia with increased emergency food assistance to drought-affected families, through a combination of targeted supplementary feeding for children under five, relief rations for adults, and wet-feeding for displaced people in Mogadishu.

Health and Nutrition

- In Ethiopia, the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF)—with USAID/OFDA support—is expanding services to treat severe acute malnutrition by dispatching ready-to-eat therapeutic foods and supporting mobile health and nutrition units. As of July 26, UNICEF had treated more than 78,000 severely malnourished children in six drought-affected regions of Ethiopia.
- In Somalia, UNICEF has increased funding requirements by more than 124 percent to expand its emergency response, including in areas of southern Somalia. Since July 1, UNICEF has provided over 1,400 MT of therapeutic and supplementary feeding supplies to assist approximately 65,000 malnourished children and treat an estimated 17,000 severely malnourished children in Somalia.
- Relief agencies in Ethiopia have reported increasing incidents of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) in Somali, Amhara, and Afar regions. The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) estimates that 5 million people countrywide are at risk for AWD and that the number may increase during the September pilgrimage season, as people gather at holy sites across the country. In response, UNICEF and the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) collaborated with the GoE to train 178 health workers on AWD prevention and treatment.

- WHO and UNICEF launched measles and polio vaccination campaigns targeting children living in host communities around Dadaab refugee camp in North Eastern Province, Kenya, as well as children and women in southern Somalia. In the coming months, WHO and UNICEF plan to extend measles vaccination coverage to children up to 15 years of age in order to reach a total of 2.5 million children in southern Somalia.

Population Displacement

- According to UNHCR, the arrival rate of new Somali refugees to the Dolo Ado area in Ethiopia has decreased from an average of 2,000 people per day in early July, to several hundred people per day as of July 25—although daily numbers continue to fluctuate.
- UNHCR estimates that nearly a quarter of Somalia’s population is either displaced or outside the country as refugees, due to continued drought and conflict in south and central regions.

Protection

- Refugees in the Dadaab refugee complex, located in North Eastern Province, Kenya, have reported incidents of gender-based violence within the camp and en route from Somalia to Kenya. UNHCR and other humanitarian partners are currently conducting protection assessments in Dadaab camp. The Government of Kenya National Protection Working Group for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) continues to coordinate protection activities at the national level with support from UNHCR and UNICEF.

Other Humanitarian Assistance

- As of July 26, international donors have committed approximately \$1 billion of the \$2 billion in humanitarian aid necessary to respond to the drought in the Horn of Africa, according to the U.N.
- The European Commission’s Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) announced additional funding of more than \$39.8 million for the Horn of Africa. ECHO is also planning a further contribution of nearly \$86.1 million for drought-affected areas, bringing ECHO’s total response to nearly 158 million Euro—approximately \$225.9 million.
- On July 27, the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development pledged an additional 15 million Euro—more than \$21.7 million—which doubles the total contribution by Germany for drought-affected populations in the Horn of Africa. In addition, Australia’s Prime Minister and Foreign Minister have announced additional funding of \$20 million for emergency humanitarian support in the Horn of Africa.
- On July 25, the World Bank pledged more than \$500 million to assist drought-affected individuals in the Horn of Africa, with the majority of assistance provided for longer-term projects. The World Bank is also providing \$12 million in immediate assistance to rehabilitate rural livelihoods, build drought resilience, and assist farmers to resume planting in time for the next harvest.

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

Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
FY 2011 Ethiopia			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), CARE, 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), FAO, OCHA, UNICEF, WFP	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)	Ethiopia	\$17,290,170
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011			\$17,290,170
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
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
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011			\$170,915,300
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
IMC, IRC, Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), SC/US, UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Ethiopia	\$28,612,437
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011			\$28,612,437
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011			\$216,817,907
FY 2011 Kenya			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
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; Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications; Nutrition; Natural and Technological Risks; WASH	Kenya	\$6,666,706
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2011			\$6,666,706
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			

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
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2011			\$109,430,200
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
AVSI Foundation, CARE, Center for Victims of Torture (CVT), 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	\$39,879,870
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2011			\$39,879,870
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2011			\$155,976,776
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	Somalia	\$19,781,034
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2011			\$19,781,034
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			\$80,209,208
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	\$900,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN FY 2011			\$900,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DJIBOUTI IN FY 2011			\$5,669,600
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2011			

TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING	\$43,737,910
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING⁴	\$345,543,274
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING	\$69,392,307
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2011	\$458,673,491

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of July 28, 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 (703) 276-1914
Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int

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