



HORN OF AFRICA – DROUGHT

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On July 20, the U.N. Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia announced that severely reduced food access, acute malnutrition, and high crude mortality rates indicate ongoing famine conditions in Lower Shabelle Region and areas of Bakool Region in southern Somalia. The USAID-supported Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) estimates that a total of 3.2 million people now require immediate, lifesaving humanitarian assistance, including 2.8 million people in southern Somalia. FEWS NET, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization’s (FAO) Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU), and other U.N. agencies have urged the humanitarian community to rapidly scale up multi-sectoral relief efforts to address the needs of the people in crisis.
- FEWS NET and FSNAU report that the crisis in southern Somalia will likely intensify during the coming months, with all areas of southern Somalia expected to meet the threshold for famine in one to two months unless humanitarian assistance increases. The organizations report high levels of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and under five mortality, expectations of worsening pastoral conditions, rising local cereal prices, and a below-average July *gu* season harvest as factors contributing to deteriorating conditions in southern Somalia. According to FEWS NET, the current crisis is the most severe in Africa since the 1991/1992 Somalia famine.
- On July 20, USAID Administrator Dr. Rajiv Shah traveled with U.S. Ambassador Scott Gration to the Dadaab refugee complex in North Eastern Province, Kenya, to observe camp conditions and discuss the needs of refugees. Administrator Shah also traveled to drought-affected Wajir County—along with relief agency representatives—to gain a stronger understanding of issues faced by drought-affected pastoralists in Kenya and observe ongoing USAID emergency and sustainable food security initiatives.
- On July 20, Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton issued a statement addressing the U.S. Government’s (USG) concern with the humanitarian crisis in the Horn of Africa. Secretary Clinton noted that increased international aid for the region is needed and announced an additional \$28 million in U.S. humanitarian assistance to Somalia and Somali refugees in Kenya. In total, the USG has committed approximately \$458.7 million to the Horn of Africa to date in Fiscal Year (FY) 2011.

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– July 20, 2011
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Djibouti	147,000	U.N. Agencies– July 20, 2011
Number of Somali Refugees in Kenya	437,843	UNHCR ¹ – July 20, 2011
Number of Somali Refugees in Ethiopia	159,157	UNHCR – July 20, 2011
Number of Somali Refugees in Djibouti	16,529	UNHCR – July 20, 2011

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING ²	
USAID/OFDA ³ 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

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

² Includes funding to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia.

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 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 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.
- 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 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 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

- Staple food prices throughout the eastern Horn of Africa continued to rise during June, contributing to a deteriorating food security situation. In Ethiopia, June wheat prices in Addis Ababa markets were 85 percent higher than June 2010. In southern Somalia, local cereal prices are significantly higher than average, with prices in some areas more than two to three times the 2010 prices. FEWS NET notes that poor households, approximately 30 percent of the population, are unable to meet basic food needs and have limited ability to cope with food deficits due to the high prices and deteriorating terms of trade.
- Decreased water availability—combined with increased feed prices—have resulted in a significant deterioration in the condition of livestock in pastoralist areas, including North Eastern Province, Kenya. According to local media reports, affected pastoralists have sold goats for as little as \$1.10—one-fortieth the usual price.
- In FY 2011 to date, USAID/FFP has provided more than 347,720 metric tons (MT) of Title II relief and emergency food assistance through the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for drought- and conflict-affected populations in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia. In recent days, USAID/FFP committed approximately \$21 million to WFP operations in Somalia. The contribution will help WFP feed a total of 1.7 million people, including 200,000 newly displaced and food insecure beneficiaries in Mogadishu and Gedo Region.
- Between January and June 2011, WFP and partners provided food assistance to more than 300,000 people in Mogadishu on a monthly basis, including the provision of 85,000 cooked meals at 20 wet-feeding sites each day.

Health and Nutrition

- The U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) has reported increased cases of measles in drought-affected Mwingi District in Kenya’s Eastern Province and in the Dadaab refugee complex in North Eastern Province. In response, WHO is conducting training for all district health teams and in refugee camps on disease surveillance and response, and the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and WHO are preparing to launch a vaccination campaign along the Somalia–Kenya border and in the Dadaab refugee complex.

- Malnutrition rates in areas of Bakool and Lower Shabelle regions in Somalia have reached 50 percent—more than three times the global emergency threshold, according to FEWS NET. At least 554,000 children, or one out of every three, in southern Somalia is malnourished.
- Relief agencies have reported a 78 percent increase in the SAM rate in Kenya since 2010. As a result, UNICEF is initiating a blanket supplementary feeding program for children under the age of three and pregnant and lactating women in Turkana and Mandera counties in Rift Valley and North Eastern provinces, respectively. UNICEF plans to expand the program to other affected areas in Kenya during the coming weeks. The program, which plans to reach up to 362,000 individuals, will be implemented over a four to six month period, pending significant changes in the food security situation.
- UNICEF is working to expand operations in southern Somalia and airlifted emergency supplies into Baidoa town, Bay Region, on July 16. The assistance included five tons of nutrition supplies, such as therapeutic food and medicine to treat severely malnourished children, and equipment to supply clean water to an internally displaced persons (IDP) camp in Baidoa town. UNICEF has also dispatched health supplies to affected areas in Somalia sufficient to treat up to 100,000 people for three months.
- USAID/OFDA-supported nutrition initiatives in Kenya and Ethiopia support inpatient and outpatient treatment, as well as interventions aimed at increasing local health capacity to treat moderate and severe malnutrition. USAID/OFDA continues to scale up assistance to meet the most critical nutrition-related needs.

Population Displacement

- Drought and conflict continue to displace a large number of people within Somalia. As of July 2011, nearly 1.46 million people—including long-term IDPs and drought-affected individuals—remain displaced in Somalia. Approximately 43,600, or 80 percent, of the 54,800 Somalis who arrived in Mogadishu between January and July 18 cited drought as the reason for their displacement. However, limited access to humanitarian assistance and conflict also continue to lead to displacement within Somalia. Since May 1, a total of 62,400 people have been displaced throughout Somalia.
- UNHCR reported that the monthly rate of registered new arrivals to Dolo Ado camps in Somali Region, Ethiopia, doubled to 24,000 between May and June. Kobe, the recently-opened third camp at the Dolo Ado complex, reached a capacity of more than 24,900 residents as of July 19. Ethiopia currently hosts approximately 159,000 Somali refugees. UNHCR and the Government of Ethiopia plan to open a fourth camp—Hilowen—which can accommodate up to 40,000 refugees.
- U.N. field reports indicate that more Somalis are entering Ethiopia through Gode, Adadle, and Bara woredas in Somali Region. Since June, the U.N. reports that 2,022 people have arrived in these woredas. However, the majority of Somalis arriving through Somali Region continue to arrive through the Dolo Ado camps.

Protection

- Humanitarian partners continue to highlight protection concerns among affected populations. Field reports indicate a rise in sexual violence at the Dadaab complex in Kenya, mainly against women leaving the camp to search for firewood and water. According to humanitarian agencies, the rate of sexual violence against women has increased, with 358 incidents reported in the Dadaab complex between January and June 2011.
- A USAID/OFDA gender and protection advisor is deploying to Nairobi, Kenya, to join the USAID/DART to evaluate the situation, facilitate coordination, and identify possible response options.

Other Humanitarian Assistance

- On July 16, the U.K. International Development Secretary announced a new contribution of 52.25 million pounds—more than \$84 million—to assist 1 million drought-affected individuals. The assistance includes more than \$40.2 million in humanitarian support for Somalia, more than \$9.6 million for refugee assistance at the Dadaab complex, nearly \$16.1 million in refugee support at the Dolo Ado camps in Ethiopia, and nearly \$18.1 million in support for host communities in Kenya.
- The Government of New Zealand recently announced a \$2 million contribution to WFP and NGOs working on the drought response. In April, New Zealand contributed \$1 million to WFP amid rising concerns of worsening drought conditions.
- The Government of Kenya authorized 9 billion Kenyan shillings—approximately \$99.7 million—to purchase emergency food supplies for drought-affected Kenyans, according to the U.N.

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>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)	Somalia	\$19,781,034
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Concern, Horn Relief, International Medical Corps (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
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), CARE, CHF International, Food for the Hungry (FH), IMC, International Rescue Committee (IRC), Mercy Corps, Merlin, Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US), U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), FAO, U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNICEF, WFP	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Ethiopia	\$17,290,170
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$43,737,910
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
WFP	18,940 MT of Title II and International Development Assistance (IDA)-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas ³	Somalia	\$60,428,174
WFP	38,160 MT of Title II-Funded and 15,000 MT of 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 ⁴	Kenya	\$50,712,800
WFP	22,020 MT of Title II Relief Food Assistance for Refugees	Ethiopia	\$18,905,500
WFP	140,280 MT of Title II Relief Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Ethiopia	\$106,814,900

Catholic Relief Services (CRS)/Joint Emergency Operations	67,550 MT of Title II Relief Food Assistance	Ethiopia	\$45,194,900
WFP	4,380 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Djibouti	\$4,769,600
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$345,543,274
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
AVSI Foundation, CARE, Center for Victims of Torture (CVT), FilmAid International, Handicap International (HI), Heshima Kenya, Inc., IRC, Jesuit Refugee Service (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
IMC, IRC, JRS, NRC, SC/US, UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Ethiopia	\$28,612,437
UNHCR	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Djibouti	\$900,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$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 21, 2011.

² Estimated value of food assistance.

³ Total MT does not include recent contributions; total to be determined. Funding also includes transportation costs for 65,000 MT of food commodities and associated costs.

⁴ Total MT does not include recent contributions; total to be determined.

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