



HORN OF AFRICA – DROUGHT

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On April 24, the White House announced that the U.S. Government (USG) contributed an additional \$120 million in humanitarian assistance to the Horn of Africa, bringing total USG humanitarian assistance to the region to more than \$1.1 billion in FY 2011 and FY 2012 to date. In light of ongoing emergency food needs and forecasts anticipating below-normal March-to-May rainfall, USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) has provided an additional \$60 million in food assistance for drought-affected communities and refugee populations in Kenya and Ethiopia. This additional contribution represents the USG’s continued commitment to helping vulnerable populations in the Horn of Africa to meet their immediate food needs, as well as to foster resilience through food-based nutrition and livelihood activities. USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) has provided an additional \$15.3 million to support humanitarian activities—including agriculture and food security, health, economic recovery and market systems (ERMS), and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions—in Ethiopia and Somalia. The U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) has contributed an additional \$46.35 million for protection and assistance for Somali, Sudanese, South Sudanese, Eritrean, and other refugees in Kenya and Ethiopia.
- On April 3, the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) released a report forecasting that March-to-May rainfall in the eastern Horn of Africa would begin late and total 60 to 85 percent of the average, with uneven distribution. The March-to-May rains typically account for 50 to 60 percent of annual rainfall for most areas of Somalia, southern Ethiopia, and pastoral and agricultural areas of northern Kenya. According to FEWS NET, the anticipated below-average rains will have significant negative impacts on crop production, pasture regeneration, and the replenishment of water resources throughout the region, with the most severe and immediate impact in *belg*-dependent areas of southern Ethiopia. Marginal rain-dependent cropping areas of southern Somalia and southeastern Kenya will also be affected, in addition to pastoral areas of the greater Mendera Triangle—the tri-border region where Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia meet—later in the rainy season. Humanitarian agencies also continue to closely monitor the impact of various rainy seasons that occur between February and June throughout the region.
- Despite below-average March-to-May rain forecasts in the eastern Horn of Africa, FEWS NET does not expect food insecurity levels to reach those experienced during the 2011 drought due to ongoing humanitarian interventions, above-average October-to-December 2011 *deyr* rains and their positive impact on crop production and pastoral conditions, and the substantial decline in local cereal prices, particularly in Somalia. However, FEWS NET recommends that humanitarian agencies immediately implement programs to protect livelihoods and household food consumption throughout the region.
- On April 4, senior officials from USAID, other donor agencies, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the African Union Commission, African governments, and U.N. agencies announced a new partnership—the Global Alliance for Action for Drought Resilience and Growth—to strengthen coordination between development partners, increase economic growth, build new partnerships with the private sector, and reduce food insecurity in the Horn of Africa. International donors have committed more than \$4 billion towards resilience efforts in the Horn of Africa, with USAID planning to commit more than \$280 million for resilience efforts in FY 2011 and FY 2012.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		Source
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Kenya	2.8 million	OCHA ¹ – March 14, 2012
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Ethiopia	3.54 million	OCHA – March 14, 2012
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Somalia	2.51 million	OCHA – March 14, 2012
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Djibouti	200,955	OCHA – March 14, 2012
Number of Somali Refugees in Kenya	522,945	UNHCR ² – April 22, 2012
Number of Somali Refugees in Ethiopia	193,212	UNHCR – April 20, 2012
Number of Somali Refugees in Djibouti	20,022	UNHCR – April 4, 2012

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

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

FY 2012 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING³	
USAID/OFDA Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$23,322,560
USAID/FFP Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$358,074,234
State/PRM Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$73,300,262
Total USAID and State Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$454,697,056

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING⁴	
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

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 Famine⁵—Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) 5—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 USG, other international donors, and humanitarian agencies rapidly scaled up humanitarian assistance to Somalia. By November, FEWS NET and the U.N. Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) reported improved humanitarian conditions in Somalia and downgraded areas of Bay, Bakool, and Lower Shabelle regions from Famine to Humanitarian Emergency. 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, 2012, the USAID/DART and USAID/RMT transitioned responsibilities back to the USAID/OFDA 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.
- 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 by 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.

³ Includes funding to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia; Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

⁴ Includes funding to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia; Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

⁵ 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 two 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.

Security, Humanitarian Access, and Population Displacements

Somalia

- As of April 14, fighting between al-Shabaab and forces supporting the Somalia Transitional Federal Government (TFG) continued on various fronts, including in Bakool, Banadir, Lower Juba, and Lower Shabelle regions, according to the Somalia Protection Cluster—the coordinating body for protection assistance in Somalia. The clashes displaced approximately 22,000 people during the first two weeks of April—a nearly 40 percent increase from the 16,000 people displaced during the second half of March, the Protection Cluster reports. The majority of individuals fled from the Afgooye District of Lower Shabelle Region and the Dayniile District of Banadir Region to various areas of Mogadishu. Relief agencies remain concerned that continued conflict will result in further displacement, straining overcrowded IDP settlements in Mogadishu.
- On April 9, a bomb blast in a market of newly accessible Baidoa town, Bay Region, killed at least 11 people and wounded many others, according to international media. The attack was the worst since Government of Ethiopia (GoE) and TFG forces captured Baidoa, a former al-Shabaab stronghold, on February 22, according to international media. Ongoing insecurity in and around newly accessible areas such as Baidoa continues to hinder humanitarian access and restrict populations in need from receiving humanitarian assistance. Despite access and logistical constraints, relief agencies continue to deliver limited emergency relief supplies to Baidoa by air.
- USAID/OFDA is closely collaborating with other donors, NGOs, and the U.N. to improve IDP conditions in Mogadishu. USAID/OFDA is supporting five relief agencies to meet humanitarian needs in and around Mogadishu through ERMS, protection, health, nutrition, and WASH activities, as well as the distribution of relief commodities and provision of logistics support.

Emergency Food Assistance, Food Security, and Livelihoods

Ethiopia

- As of April 13, OCHA reported that the sweet potato harvest performed poorly for the second consecutive year in the major root crop-dependent areas of Hadiya, Kembata, and Wolayita zones and parts of Gamo Gofa and Sidama zones in Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) Region. Sweet potatoes are a major food source for poor households in SNNP Region during the March-to-May lean season. Humanitarian agencies report higher-than-normal admissions of severely malnourished children to therapeutic feeding programs throughout SNNP Region as a result of deteriorating nutrition conditions. Preliminary results of recent GoE, U.N., and NGO assessments confirmed the need for greater relief assistance for the region's poorest households due to the failure of the sweet potato harvest and the impact of delayed mid-February-to-May *belg* rains.
- As of April 9, OCHA reported a significantly below-normal performance of the *belg* rains in almost all *belg*-receiving parts of Ethiopia, despite above-normal rainfall in parts of North Wollo, South Wollo and Oromiya zones of Amhara Region and parts of southern Tigray Region in March. However, OCHA notes that the actual acreage of short-cycle *belg* crops planted in Amhara is approximately 20 percent of the total planned. Short-cycle crop planting will also likely adversely affect East and West Hararghe zones and lowland areas of Bale Zone in Oromiya Region. *Belg* crop production faces serious risks due to the forecasted cessation of the rains that will likely result in a shortened growing period, OCHA reports.
- The Somali Regional Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau (DPPB) reports that the April-to-June *gu* rains—the major rains in lowland pastoralist areas of southern and southeastern Ethiopia—have begun on time in many areas of Somali Region. The overall timely and strong performance of the *gu* rains to date has replenished water sources across many drought-affected pastoral and agro-pastoral areas of Somali Region, OCHA reports. However, some *gu*-receiving areas of southern Somali Region—including Gode Zone and almost all areas of Afder and Liben zones—have received little to no rainfall to date, the DPPB reports. The delayed onset of the *gu* rains in these areas increases the likelihood of abnormal livestock migration, deteriorating livestock body conditions, and a resulting decline in livestock prices.
- As of April 10, the GoE Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS), the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), and the Catholic Relief Services (CRS)-managed Joint Emergency Operation (JEOP) had dispatched 92 percent of food assistance allocated for individuals throughout Ethiopia during the first round of 2012 distributions, including 95 percent to areas covered by DRMFSS, 86 percent to areas in Somali Region covered by WFP, and 97 percent to areas covered by the JEOP, according to OCHA. Humanitarian agencies have dispatched 29 percent of the second round allocations of relief food assistance targeting 2.9 million people, according to OCHA.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/FFP has provided \$143.4 million to support drought-affected populations and refugees in Ethiopia. This includes an estimated 135,390 metric tons (MT) of food aid to drought-affected individuals and 19,250 MT of food aid to refugees.

- With \$1 million in FY 2012 funding from USAID/OFDA, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) root and tuber program helps drought-affected farmers in Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, and Tigray regions to grow highly nutritious, drought-resistant crops. Between August 2009 and July 2011, the root and tuber program benefitted more than 47,500 households through the distribution of root and tuber planting materials, including cassava cuttings, Irish potato seeds, taro plants, and sweet potato cuttings. With USAID/OFDA support, FAO has also constructed more than 30 potato storage facilities—each with a storage capacity of up to 18 MT of sweet potatoes.

Kenya

- Recently, WFP has reframed its drought Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) food-for-work activities as food-for-assets (FFA) and cash-for-assets (CFA) activities to address the underlying causes of protracted livelihood crises. With USAID/FFP support, WFP's FFA and CFA programs focus on creating strategic water infrastructure using food aid-subsidized labor that will serve as a foundation for USAID resilience and growth activities while helping households meet immediate food and cash needs. In March, WFP/Kenya reached nearly 860,000 beneficiaries with food and cash transfers as payment for work done on FFA and CFA activities. During FY 2011 and FY 2012 to date, USAID/FFP has provided \$123 million in emergency food assistance to WFP's drought operation, including FFA and CFA activities, in drought-affected areas of Kenya.
- USAID/FFP is providing an additional \$15 million in in-kind emergency food aid for refugees in Kenya—primarily from Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan, and South Sudan—bringing total USAID/FFP support to the WFP/Kenya refugee operation to \$92.5 million during FY 2011 and FY 2012 to date.
- Through the three-year, Food for the Hungry (FH)-led Arid and Marginal Lands Recovery Consortium (ARC) project, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$3.4 million in ongoing FY 2011 funding to various NGOs to support approximately 416,000 vulnerable individuals in Garissa, Isiolo, Mandera, Marsabit, Turkana, and Wajir counties. The ARC project helps strengthen the resilience of communities to withstand the effects of drought through various agriculture and food security, ERMS, and WASH interventions, such as repairing water points to increase access to water for livestock and livestock vaccination campaigns to protect healthy animals from diseases.

Somalia

- The U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) highlights that an estimated 3.5 million people—approximately 50 percent of whom are children—remain largely inaccessible to relief efforts as a result of al-Shabaab's ban of the agency on November 28, 2011, resulting in increased vulnerability and potential for deteriorating humanitarian conditions in these areas. However, UNICEF continues to implement a full range of interventions, including child protection, education, health, nutrition, and WASH activities in Mogadishu; border areas of Gedo, Lower Juba, and northern Bakool regions; as well as Galgaduud and Mudug regions.
- While UNICEF has provided vaccinations to nearly 1.1 million children against measles and nearly 466,000 children against polio since July 2011, access constraints have prevented UNICEF from vaccinating children against a number of diseases in al-Shabaab-controlled areas. Under the current circumstances, more than one-half of UNICEF-supported nutrition and health facilities will run out of necessary supplies by April 2012 due to the challenges of moving supplies into most parts of southern Somalia.
- The greatest areas of concern for food insecurity in Somalia remain the southern inland and rain-fed cropping areas of Bakool, Gedo, Hiran, Middle Juba, and Lower Juba regions, which do not benefit from irrigation or the June/July *hagaa* rains, according to FEWS NET. The combination of unfavorable rains and potential pest infestations may result in crop production below the 1995–2011 average, negatively impacting household food stocks, income from crop sales, and rural labor demand and wages, FEWS NET reports. In addition, the unfavorable rains may lead to a continuation of, and potential increase in, the number of people experiencing Crisis and Humanitarian Emergency—IPC 3 and 4, respectively—levels of food insecurity in affected areas of Somalia during the second half of 2012.
- As of April 5, preliminary results from a recent WFP rapid food security survey and nutrition assessment conducted in five villages in Buhoodle, Somaliland, indicated a very critical food security situation among displaced populations. More than one-half of the population is severely food insecure due to poor food access and consumption, OCHA reports. In response, WFP is planning to provide an emergency general food distribution while considering longer-term safety net activities and large-scale nutrition activities targeting vulnerable households.
- In March, WFP assisted approximately 1.3 million individuals with more than 15,700 MT of food aid in Somalia through a combination of nutrition, relief, livelihoods, and safety net interventions. Nutrition interventions accounted for approximately 19 percent of WFP's Somalia operations in March. WFP reached an estimated 61 percent of its beneficiaries through nutrition programs and food rations to families with moderately acutely malnourished children under the age of five and pregnant and lactating women being assisted through WFP's Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program.

- To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$1.3 million to three humanitarian agencies to implement ERMS activities throughout Somalia, including training small livelihoods groups on basic savings concepts and implementing cash-for-work activities that rehabilitate community infrastructure and help to restore livelihoods while injecting cash in the local economy.

Health, Nutrition, and WASH

Ethiopia

- Between February 22 and March 25, a multi-agency assessment team conducted a nutrition assessment in three Dollo Ado refugee camps—Bokolmanyu, Buramino, and Melkadida. According to preliminary results of the survey, between March 2011 and March 2012, GAM levels in Bokolmanyu decreased from 33.4 to 12.3 percent, while severe acute malnutrition (SAM) levels decreased from 11 to 1.9 percent. Over the same time period, GAM levels decreased from 33 to 15 percent in Melkadida camp, while SAM levels decreased from 11.9 to 1.5 percent. The U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) emergency thresholds for GAM and SAM are 15 percent and 4 percent, respectively.
- Despite improved nutrition conditions in Bokolmanyu and Melkadida camps, humanitarian agencies reported high malnutrition levels in the newly established Buramino camp—which opened on November 30, 2011—with GAM and SAM levels of 32.7 and 5.9 percent, respectively, far exceeding the emergency threshold. According to humanitarian agencies, the poor health and nutritional status of new arrivals—coupled with their extended stay at the transit center without receiving adequate health and nutrition services—are the primary reasons of the high malnutrition levels in Buramino. There are approximately 150,000 refugees in the Dollo Ado camps, including over 21,000 new arrivals registered since January 2012. To date in FY 2012, State/PRM has provided more than \$33 million in assistance for refugees throughout Ethiopia, including the five camps in Dollo Ado.
- During the week of April 9, health agencies reported 17 suspected cases of meningococcal meningitis from Kembata Tembaro and Wolayita zones of SNNP Region, bringing the total number of reported cases to 120 since the outbreak began in early March, OCHA reports. As of April 16, WHO-procured meningitis vaccines had arrived in Ethiopia, and humanitarian agencies planned to begin vaccinations in communities with the highest caseloads. Health agencies continue to closely monitor and manage existing caseloads, OCHA reports.
- As of April 9, humanitarian agencies reported an increasing number of malaria cases in Amhara, Oromiya, SNNP, and Tigray regions, with a total of more than 591,000 cases and 60 deaths reported since January. Nearly one-half of the total caseload is located in SNNP Region, with the official outbreak threshold surpassed in three zones in SNNP and two zones of Tigray Region. Humanitarian agencies continue to closely monitor disease trends and implement prevention and control measures, OCHA reports.
- During the week of April 9, health agencies reported 45 suspected cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) from Degehabur town, Somali Region, bringing the total number of suspected cases reported to 105 since the outbreak began on March 20. In response, humanitarian agencies had established epidemic management committees in each community in Degehabur and begun distributing water chemicals and conducting a mass sanitation campaign in affected areas as of April 16.
- With USAID/OFDA support, FH—in collaboration with World Vision—is promoting improved hygiene and sanitation behavior in Shashego District, SNNP Region, and Shashemene District, Oromiya Region, using the Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) method. CLTS is an innovative methodology that mobilizes communities to eliminate the practice of open defecation. FH is also repairing and rehabilitating damaged water points in Shashego and Shashemene districts to increase access to safe drinking water and to reduce levels of AWD and other water borne diseases within beneficiary communities.

Kenya

- In March 2012, UNHCR and health agencies screened all children between the ages of six and 59 months in the Dadaab refugee camp complex for malnutrition. Results from the screenings indicated that the GAM level decreased from 20 percent in July 2011 to 7 percent in March. The decreased GAM level is a result of several contributing factors, including the reduced influx of new refugees with poor nutrition conditions and the provision of lifesaving assistance, including food, water, and health care. Despite significant improvements, an estimated 16 percent of children remain at risk of malnutrition, humanitarian agencies report.
- USAID/OFDA is providing nearly \$1.2 million in ongoing FY 2011 assistance to Welthungerhilfe (WHH) to implement agriculture and food security, ERMS, and WASH interventions in Kenya. With USAID/OFDA support, WHH assists Kenyan communities to construct and manage earth dams, protected shallow wells, and school roof catchments designed to collect and store rainwater for future use.

Somalia

- Health facilities continue to report suspected measles cases across Somalia, with the highest number of cases in central and southern Somalia due to low vaccination coverage over the past two years, according to WHO.
- In Baidoa town, Bay Region, an estimated 30,000 people—including nearly 3,700 IDPs—required humanitarian assistance as of March 30, according to WHO. Relief agencies have identified health as the priority need in Baidoa. Access to health services in Baidoa remains limited due to a shortage of medical staff. Humanitarian agencies are planning to scale up services at Baidoa Hospital and at select maternal and child health (MCH) centers, while providing mobile health services in secure areas, WHO reports.
- In Beledweyne town, Hiran Region, approximately 36,500 people—including an estimated 7,000 IDPs—required humanitarian assistance as of March 30, according to WHO. Sixteen MCH centers continued to operate in the town, although services remained limited due to staff and medical supply shortages. Humanitarian agencies remain concerned about the gap in vaccine service provision and the increased number of reported measles cases in recent months. The Health Cluster—the coordinating body for health-related activities in Somalia—has commissioned mobile health services through its primary partner in Beledweyne, WHO reports.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$4.4 million to implement health and WASH activities in Somalia. With USAID/OFDA support, one NGO is conducting hygiene promotion activities; constructing emergency latrines, shower, laundry, and hand washing facilities; and creating drainage systems through cash-for-work activities to reduce mortality caused by waterborne diseases among IDPs in Mogadishu.

International Response

- The European Commission plans to invest €250 million—approximately \$327.6 million—to support recovery efforts and strengthen the resilience of vulnerable populations in the Horn of Africa to withstand the effects of future crises. The “Supporting Horn of Africa Resilience” (SHARE) initiative is designed to help individuals return to their homes and jobs, improve public services, and support livestock rearing, among other activities, through 2020.
- The January-to-June 2012 GoE Humanitarian Requirements Document (HRD), which outlines emergency food and non-food requirements, has requested \$168.7 million in humanitarian assistance; however, the HRD does not account for refugee-related needs. As of April 17, donors had provided more than \$279.3 million in humanitarian assistance to Ethiopia in 2012.
- As of April 10, donors had provided nearly \$197.3 million, or 26 percent, of the 2012 Kenya Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan, which totals approximately \$763.8 million. To date, donors have provided nearly \$244.3 million in humanitarian assistance to Kenya in 2012.
- As of April 17, donors had provided more than \$313.7 million, or 21 percent, of the U.N.’s 2012 Consolidated Appeal (CAP) for Somalia, which requests \$1.52 billion. On March 28, the U.N. informed donors that \$418 million of the current \$1.52 billion CAP request was needed to meet humanitarian needs between February and July.

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			
CHF International, Mercy Corps, FAO, OCHA, WFP	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Natural and Technological Risks; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Logistics and Relief Commodities; WASH	Ethiopia	\$8,566,019
Administrative and Support Costs			\$670,108
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012			\$9,236,127
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE³ TO ETHIOPIA			
CRS/JEOP	57,160 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	\$87,400,000
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			\$143,400,000

STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA			
UNHCR, Handicap International (HI), International Rescue Committee (IRC), World Vision	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Ethiopia	\$33,050,262
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012			\$33,050,262
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2012			\$ 185,686,389

USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO KENYA			
CHF International, International Medical Corps (IMC), Merlin	Agriculture and Food Security; Nutrition; WASH	Kenya	\$2,292,630
Administrative and Support Costs			\$11,025
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2012			\$2,303,655

USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO KENYA			
WFP	23,800 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Refugees	Kenya	\$41,800,000
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	\$45,600,000
Adeso	IDA-Funded Cash-Based Programs	Kenya	\$4,284,469
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2012			\$91,684,469

STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO KENYA			
UNHCR, World University Service of Canada, Lutheran World Relief, Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Kenya	\$40,250,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2012			\$40,250,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2012			\$ 134,238,124

USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA			
Implementing Partners	ERMS; Health; Logistics and Relief Commodities; WASH	Somalia	\$11,779,570
Administrative and Support Costs			\$3,208
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012			\$11,782,778

USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA			
WFP	Livelihood Activities; Nutrition; Safety Net; Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance	Somalia	\$30,000,000
Implementing Partners	Cash- and Market-Based Programs	Somalia	\$84,573,165
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012			\$114,573,165
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2012			\$ 126,355,943

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	Cash Resources; Nutrition	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	\$23,322,560
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING	\$358,074,234
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING	\$73,300,262
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2012	\$454,697,056

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 April 25, 2012.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

FY 2011 USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA¹

Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE² TO ETHIOPIA			
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Bahir Dar University (BDU), CHF International, FH, GOAL, IMC, IRC, Mercy Corps, Merlin, Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US), U.N. Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), 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			
Adeso, Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), CHF International, Concern, FAO, FH, 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), 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; 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

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

STATE/PRM REGIONAL ASSISTANCE			
International Committee of the Red Cross (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

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 April 25, 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.