



HORN OF AFRICA – DROUGHT

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Al-Shabaab claimed responsibility for an October 4 suicide-bomb attack in Mogadishu, Somalia, that killed approximately 100 people and injured many more, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). On October 5, al-Shabaab reportedly vowed to conduct additional attacks, warning civilians to stay away from government buildings and military bases. Increased asymmetrical violence was predicted to follow al-Shabaab’s recent tactical withdrawal from Mogadishu, according to international media sources.
- Relief agencies temporarily suspended operations in Dhobley, Somalia, as well as in neighboring Liboi, Kenya, following fighting that began in Dhobley on September 30 between al-Shabaab and government-allied forces, according to the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Located on the Somalia–Kenya border, Dhobley is the main transit point for Somalis seeking assistance at Kenya’s Dadaab refugee complex. According to UNHCR, relief agencies resumed activities in the Liboi area on October 5; the status of operations in Dhobley, however, remains unknown.
- USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) is providing sufficient medication to treat 165,000 people for malaria in drought-affected areas of the Horn of Africa. USAID’s airlift of artemisinin-based combination therapy—the most effective treatment for malaria currently available—arrived in Nairobi on October 7 for onward transport to health facilities in affected areas. This support comes at a critical time; the October to December short rains threaten to fuel the spread of malaria among populations already weakened by food insecurity, malnutrition, and displacement.
- While rural populations remain the focus of relief efforts in the Horn of Africa, humanitarian agencies, including international non-governmental organization (NGO) Concern Worldwide, are drawing attention to a growing humanitarian emergency among chronically poor urban populations. Food insecurity in urban environments has deteriorated due to the rise in global food prices and limited availability of food in local markets. During the past five months, Concern Worldwide has recorded a 62 percent increase in admissions for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) into its treatment centers in Nairobi, Kenya, according to OCHA.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		Source
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Kenya	4.3 million ¹	OCHA – September 8, 2011
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Ethiopia	4.8 million ²	OCHA – September 8, 2011
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Somalia	4.0 million	OCHA – September 8, 2011
People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Djibouti	165,642	OCHA – September 8, 2011
Number of Somali Refugees in Kenya	514,401	UNHCR – October 7, 2011
Number of Somali Refugees in Ethiopia	170,991	UNHCR – October 7, 2011
Number of Somali Refugees in Djibouti	18,159	UNHCR – October 7, 2011

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING ³	
USAID/OFDA Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$105,082,614
USAID/FFP ⁴ Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$435,193,274
State/PRM ⁵ Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$106,741,455
Total USAID and State Assistance to the Horn of Africa	\$647,017,343

¹ Includes refugees.
² Includes refugees, except for ~20,000 to 25,000 new Sudanese refugees in western Ethiopia.
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 of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

Context

- Following the 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 Somalia, the U.N. has declared that acute malnutrition indicators, crude mortality rates (CMR), and food access levels have surpassed famine thresholds in areas of Bay, Lower Shabelle, Bakool, and Middle Shabelle regions, and among internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Mogadishu and the Afgooye corridor. Without improvement in humanitarian access, famine is expected to spread to areas of Gedo, Juba, and Hiran regions by December 2011, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).
- 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. 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, the U.S. Government (USG) immediately increased assistance to affected areas of Ethiopia, Kenya, and 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 in Washington, D.C., to support the USAID/DART and coordinate USG humanitarian efforts.

Emergency Food Assistance, Food Security, and Livelihoods

Ethiopia

- Approximately 4.8 million people—including nearly 171,000 Somali refugees—continue to require relief assistance in Ethiopia, according to OCHA. The U.N. World Food Program (WFP), the Government of Ethiopia's (GoE) Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector, and the NGO consortium Joint Emergency Operation Program (JEOP) are providing ongoing food assistance to all 4.8 million people in need.
- Many pastoralists in Somali Region have moved with livestock to locations where pasture is relatively better, such as the midlands and highlands of neighboring Oromiya Region. The food security and nutrition status of women and children remaining behind is of particular concern, according to OCHA.
- OCHA reports a substantial reduction in crop production in agro-pastoral areas of the drought-affected Ethiopian lowlands. For example, in Borena and Guji zones of Oromiya Region, maize production is between 75 and 95 percent below harvest yields recorded in 2006—the reference year. Meanwhile, increasing staple food prices and declining livestock prices have led to deteriorating terms of trade in most pastoralist areas, causing a significant decline in household food consumption, according to OCHA.
- Relief agencies are improving populations' resiliency through targeted support to primary livelihood activities. For instance, in smallholder farming areas in Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples Region (SNNPR), USAID/OFDA—through the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)—is providing households with seeds and other agricultural inputs for use in the upcoming planting season. In pastoralist areas, USAID/OFDA is supporting FAO and other relief agencies to strengthen livelihoods through interventions that include distributing livestock feed, rehabilitating water points for livestock use, and vaccinating animals.
- With more than \$213.6 million in FY 2011 in-kind and monetary support to Ethiopia, USAID/FFP is providing emergency food assistance to more than 1.2 million people countrywide. In addition, nearly \$3.9 million in FY 2011 USAID/OFDA funding to Ethiopia is reaching approximately 470,000 drought-affected individuals with food security and livelihoods activities.

Kenya

- Across Kenya, 4.3 million drought-affected people continue to require humanitarian assistance. In September, the Food Assistance Cluster (FAC)—the coordinating body for the delivery of food assistance in Kenya—provided food aid to an estimated 1.4 million Kenyans and more than 500,000 refugees. In addition, the Government of Kenya (GoK) is assisting an additional 780,000 food insecure people, according to OCHA. The FAC is scaling up operations to reach all people in need of food assistance by the end of November, according to WFP.
- In general, food security in Kenya is expected to gradually improve with the current onset of rains; however, food availability remains a major concern. Transport problems and congestion at Mombasa port are contributing to food pipeline delays, according to OCHA. During the upcoming harvest season, WFP plans to begin procuring cereals locally, which, according to OCHA, is expected to improve pipeline efficiency from November onward.

- Food security among pastoralists and southeastern marginal agricultural farmers is likely to deteriorate through the onset of short rains, according to FEWS NET. Pastoral terms of trade continue to erode due to declining livestock prices and increasing cereal prices, according to OCHA.
- Relief agencies report worsening food security in urban environments. On October 26, WFP plans to release results from a year-long urban and peri-urban food security assessment, according to OCHA. The humanitarian community currently lacks international emergency indicators to signal the need for intervention in urban contexts. USAID/OFDA is currently supporting Concern Worldwide to develop emergency indicators for use in Nairobi, Kenya.
- With nearly \$128.2 million in FY 2011 funding, USAID/FFP is supporting WFP to address immediate food needs across Kenya. In addition, USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$12.2 million to Kenya in FY 2011 to improve the food security and livelihoods of approximately 1.9 million drought-affected individuals. For example, in northern Kenya, USAID/OFDA—through FAO—is improving the long-term food security of pastoralist populations through activities that include distributing de-worming medications and vitamins to boost livestock health resiliency.

Somalia

- In Somalia, 4 million people remain in crisis, three quarters of whom reside in the south, where famine conditions prevail in four regions and among IDP communities in Mogadishu and the Afgooye corridor. Insecurity and restricted access represent ongoing challenges to the delivery of humanitarian assistance.
- Of the total population in need, relief agencies had reached 45 percent—or 2.2 million people—with emergency food assistance by the end of September. This represents a significant scale-up from August, during which 1.3 million people received assistance. In addition, on October 5, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) announced that it had begun distributing one-month emergency food rations in south and central Somalia, with the aim of reaching 1.1 million drought- and war-affected people by the end of October, according to OCHA.
- Al-Shabaab recently ordered the closure of several telecommunication and money transfer companies in south and central Somalia, according to OCHA. The humanitarian community fears that this action may undermine humanitarian relief efforts, as the Somali Diaspora and some relief agencies use the money transfer system to reach people in need. The FAC is currently reviewing the implications of the recent ban on planned October programming. Meanwhile, logistical constraints—most notably lengthy clearance times at Mombasa port—continue to hamper the efficient delivery of food assistance to drought-affected populations, according to OCHA.
- Of the nearly 2.6 million people in Somalia targeted for agriculture and livelihoods interventions in 2011, relief agencies had reached 34 percent—or 880,770 people—as of the end of September. Of this total, more than 626,000 people were reached between July and September with interventions including cash transfers, food vouchers, cash-for-work, food-for-work, provision of agricultural inputs, and animal health activities, according to OCHA.
- With more than \$84 million in FY 2011 funding, USAID/FFP is supporting emergency food assistance and economic recovery and market systems activities in Somalia. In addition, USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$25 million in FY 2011 for agriculture and food security activities, as well as economic recovery and market systems programs, to improve the food security and livelihoods of more than 425,000 drought-affected individuals in Somalia.

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

Ethiopia

- As of October 3, health partners continued to report new cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) in areas of Somali Region. A team from the Regional Health Bureau—led by the Public Health Emergency Management (PHEM) unit, is supporting outbreak control and prevention efforts in affected locations. AWD cases also continue to be reported in Oromiya region, specifically in West Harerge and East Harerge zones—where the prevalence of severe acute malnutrition is particularly high. The U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF) has dispatched one million sachets of household water treatment chemicals to the affected zones, according to OCHA.
- In Ethiopia, enhanced health and nutrition interventions at the Dollo Ado refugee complex have resulted in a notable decline in mortality. This is particularly true in Kobe camp, where, as of October 4, the CMR had declined to 0.4 deaths per 10,000 per day, down from a high in July of 4 to 5 deaths per 10,000 people per day, according to UNHCR.
- Given the recent outbreak of dengue fever in northern Kenya, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) and the GoE Ministry of Health are scaling up disease preparation and mitigation activities in high risk areas, including Dollo Ado refugee complex, according to OCHA. As of September 29, the GoE had not reported a single case of dengue fever in the country, according to OCHA.
- With more than \$25.9 million in FY 2011 funding, USAID/OFDA is benefiting more than 2.7 million people in Ethiopia with health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programs. For example, approximately \$822,000 in USAID/OFDA FY 2011 funding supports international NGO Merlin to deliver a comprehensive

nutrition program in Bale Zone, Oromiya Region, benefiting more than 56,000 people. Activities include outpatient therapeutic feeding with Plumpy'nut for children with SAM, and supplementary feeding with Corn Soya Blend and oil for children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). USAID/OFDA, through Merlin and other relief agencies in Ethiopia, also supports training and capacity building for the community management of acute malnutrition.

Kenya

- Through supplementary feeding and outpatient treatment programs, relief agencies have reached more than 149,000 of the 269,500 targeted cases of MAM and SAM in Kenya. In addition, relief agencies have thus far reached an estimated 2.2 million of the targeted 2.5 million people in need of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities countrywide, according to OCHA.
- WHO and the GoK Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation continue to respond to an outbreak of dengue fever in Kenya's northeastern Mandera District that has affected over 5,000 people to date. Efforts are ongoing to strengthen surveillance and case management, according to OCHA.
- Malaria incidence is reportedly on the rise in and around Kakuma refugee camp in Turkana County of northeastern Kenya, according to OCHA. With the current onset of rains, the health cluster remains on high alert for malaria outbreaks countrywide. All health facilities in the drought-affected areas of eastern, northeastern, and northwestern Kenya are prepared with sufficient amounts of anti-malarial drugs and other supplies to ensure an effective response, according to OCHA.
- The Nutrition Cluster is conducting a countrywide assessment of current micronutrient deficiencies among children younger than 14 years, women of reproductive age, and men between the ages of 15 and 54 years. The cluster plans to complete the assessment in November, according to OCHA.
- Among children between 6 months and 5 years of age at Dadaab refugee complex, relief agencies report an average anemia prevalence of 40 percent. Although high, the current prevalence is comparatively lower than levels recorded in previous years, such as 2010, when levels across camps ranged from approximately 65 percent to 73 percent. In line with an anemia prevention and treatment strategy recently developed by UNHCR and UNICEF, relief agencies at Dadaab are providing women with iron supplements and promoting practices to enhance dietary diversity and iron bio-availability, according to OCHA.
- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided \$10.7 million to Kenya for nutrition and WASH programs, benefiting more than 1.4 million people countrywide. Activities address the synergistic effects of malnutrition and poor WASH conditions on the health and well-being of drought-affected populations.

Somalia

- Since January, the WASH Cluster has reached nearly 1.1 million people—or 33 percent of the 2011 target—with sustained access to safe drinking water. Of the total population reached to date, nearly 43 percent were reached between July and October, marking a scale-up in response. Interventions include borehole construction and rehabilitation, training on community water management, and chlorination of household water supplies. In addition, to date in 2011, the WASH Cluster has provided temporary water access to 1.76 million people and emergency sanitation facilities to more than 490,000 people countrywide, according to OCHA.
- Despite concerted efforts and significant achievements to date, insecurity and restricted access continue to impede the ability of humanitarian agencies in Somalia to scale up health, nutrition, and WASH programing in southern Somalia. Meanwhile the October to December short rains threaten to fuel the spread of endemic water- and vector-borne diseases—such as cholera and malaria, respectively—which could increase mortality among populations already weakened by high levels of malnutrition, according to OCHA.
- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$26.5 million for interventions in health, nutrition, and WASH, benefiting more than 1.2 million people countrywide. USAID/FFP also provided an additional \$5 million in FY 2011 funding for nutrition programs. USAID's multi-sectoral approach in Somalia aims to simultaneously address the underlying and proximate causes of morbidity and mortality for maximum impact on the health and lives of beneficiaries.

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>
FY 2011 Ethiopia			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Bahir Dar University (BDU), CHF International, Food for the Hungry (FH), GOAL, 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, U.S. Forest Service (USFS), OCHA, UNICEF, World Bank (WB), WFP	Agriculture and Food Security; Economic Recovery and Market Systems; Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Logistics and Relief Commodities; Natural and Technological Risks, Nutrition; Protection; WASH	Ethiopia	\$35,571,453
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011			\$35,571,453
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)/JEOP	97,100 metric tons (MT) of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Ethiopia	\$64,294,900
WFP	149,980 MT of Title II-Funded and 5,100 MT of International Development Assistance (IDA)-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas	Ethiopia	\$121,614,900
WFP	28,040 MT of Title II-Funded and 3,929 MT of IDA-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Refugees	Ethiopia	\$27,705,500
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO ETHIOPIA IN FY 2011			\$213,615,300
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
IMC, International Organization for Migration (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			\$291,399,190

FY 2011 Kenya			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), CHF International, Concern, FAO, FH, Horn Relief, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), IMC, Mercy Corps, Mercy USA, Merlin, OCHA, Oxfam, Save the Children/U.K. (SC/UK), SC/US, UNICEF, Wajir South Development Association (WASDA), Welthungerhilfe (WHH), WFP	Agriculture and Food Security; Economic Recovery and Market Systems; Humanitarian Coordination and Info Management; Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications; Nutrition; Natural and Technological Risks, Protection; WASH	Kenya	\$26,648,732
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN FY 2011			\$26,648,732

USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
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			
AVSI Foundation, CARE, Center for Victims of Torture (CVT), Embassy Taft Fund, FilmAid International, Handicap International (HI), Heshima Kenya Inc., IOM, 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			\$205,957,950

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, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Somalia	\$42,862,429
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2011			\$42,862,429
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	31,420 MT of Title II-Funded and IDA-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Drought-Affected Areas ³	Somalia	\$60,428,174
Implementing Partners	Nutrition, Local Food Procurement, and Cash-based Programs	Somalia	\$28,200,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2011			\$88,628,174
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA IN FY 2011			\$131,490,603

FY 2011 Djibouti			
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
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			
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

FY 2011 Regional			
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
ICRC	Protection and Multi-sectoral Assistance	Regional	\$10,000,000
UNHCR	Protection and Multi-sectoral Assistance	Regional	\$2,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM REGIONAL ASSISTANCE IN FY 2011			\$12,000,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN REGIONAL ASSISTANCE IN FY 2011			\$12,000,000

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2011	
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING	\$105,082,614
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING⁴	\$435,193,274
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING	\$106,741,455
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HORN OF AFRICA IN FY 2011	\$647,017,343

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents obligated amounts as of September 30, 2011.

²Estimated value of food assistance.

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

⁴Includes approximately \$61,378,674 million in International Disaster Assistance-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 (202) 821-1999. Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int